

PUBLIC LIBRARY
FORT WAYNE & ALLEN CO., IND.

GENEALOGY DEPARTMENT

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 01746 2539

GENEALOGY

973.005

H629

1857



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2012

<http://archive.org/details/historicalmagaziv1morr>

2

THE

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE,

AND

NOTES AND QUERIES

CONCERNING

THE ANTIQUITIES, HISTORY, AND BIOGRAPHY

OF

AMERICA.

VOL. I.

BOSTON:
C. BENJAMIN RICHARDSON.

LONDON:
JOHN RUSSELL SMITH.

1859.



P R E F A C E .

A YEAR'S labor having closed, the editor of the Historical Magazine improves the occasion to address a few words to his readers on the manner in which he has endeavored to discharge his trust. In conducting the work, he has kept steadily in view the two principal objects for which it was designed — to furnish an organ for historical societies, and a medium of intercommunication for literary men. In pursuance of the first-named object, it has been his endeavor to procure not only the proceedings of these societies in every part of the Union, but also brief memoirs of such of their officers as have died within the year, historical sketches of the societies themselves, reports of their officers containing matter of general interest, and papers read at their meetings or prepared at their request. Thus each society has had an opportunity to learn what similar institutions throughout the land are doing, and, when practicable, to aid them in their work. By this means, it is hoped, a community of feeling has been fostered between these scattered associations. They have been formed for the common purpose of rescuing from destruction the materials of American history; and it is necessary, for the successful attainment of this end, that they should work unitedly. Perhaps, also, the publication of the proceedings of the active historical societies may arouse those now dormant from their slumber; and it may even encourage the formation of such associations in States where they do not now exist.

The second of these objects — to furnish a medium, in imitation of that excellent work, the English "Notes and Queries," by which important but isolated facts may be preserved, and historic and literary doubts proposed and solved — has been tested sufficiently to convince the editor, and his readers, also, he trusts, that its importance has not been over-estimated. This gleaning after historians and other writers often yields valuable fruit. Here "out of monuments, names, words, proverbs, traditions, records, and evidences, fragments of stories, passages of books, and the like, we do save and recover somewhat from the deluges of Time." Such matters have been found to be far better appreciated by the reading public than is generally supposed.

The Magazine has become the repository of articles of interest to persons of widely different tastes and pursuits. In its pages the historian, the antiquary, the genealogist, the bibliographer, the numismatist, the autograph collector, and even the belles-lettres scholar, will each find something worthy of his attention.

The editor is aware that the plan of the work is superior to its execution — that in the hands of one more competent to the task and able to devote more time to its management, it might have attained a higher rank, and have been of much more service to the cause of American literature. His own deficiencies in some respects have, however, been more than compensated for by prompt and generous assistance from the many able contributors to the work. To them, and also to those who by their advice and encouragement have aided and cheered him in his labors, he returns his heartfelt thanks. To some of them, especially to the corresponding editors, a more particular acknowledgment would be given did space permit. He cannot, however, refrain from naming two gentlemen to whom he has been under great obligations — Mr. Drake, the historian and antiquary, who has been ever ready to assist with contributions and advice; and Mr. William H. Whitmore, a young gentleman of fine talents, who was an associate-editor of the January number, and since then has contributed largely to the department of Reviews and Book Notices. The publisher, Mr. Richardson, has also materially lessened the editor's labors by conducting the greater portion of the correspondence. The index is the work of Mr. N. P. Gilbert of Andover.

When the magazine was commenced — though the plan had received a warm approval from the distinguished gentlemen to whom it had been submitted — it was hardly thought that it would meet with an early appreciation from the public. The cordiality, however, with which it was received, at once dispelled these doubts; while the generous aid proffered by writers who had already attained an enviable reputation — to many of whom both publisher and editor were strangers — awakened emotions of gratitude in their breasts. And now, after a twelve-months' experiment, they are fully convinced that the Magazine supplies a want in periodical literature. That in the coming volumes it may supply in a greater degree this want, and deserve the approbation so freely bestowed upon it, is the sincere wish of

JOHN WARD DEAN.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, December 1, 1857

THE
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. I.]

JANUARY, 1857.

[No. 1

INTRODUCTION.

In presenting to the public the first number of a magazine to be devoted to historical affairs, we beg leave to submit the plan upon which it is to be conducted, and the reasons which may justify its appearance.

It is intended to preserve the records of historical societies throughout the country, and, by reports of their meetings, indicate the progress of the national taste for this branch of literature. It is hoped it may even, in time, increase the activity and value of these records, by stimulating some societies to hold more frequent meetings, it being evident that many articles, which now seek the light by a different channel, would be communicated at these meetings. We trust it will serve to make societies, at widely distant points, better acquainted with each others labors and necessities.

We desire to present a copious list of reviews and notices of historical books, knowing that, both south and west of New England, many valuable works appear, whose very titles never reach the public here. We hope to receive in this department the occasional aid of some of our best scholars, and are already sure of such assistance in the retrospective section of bibliography.

An attempt will be made to give, each month, a summary of historical events, including obituaries of deceased historians, notices of forthcoming works, and a sketch of prominent antiquarian discoveries.

Essays upon historical subjects will be furnished in each number; and, in these, care will be taken to avoid matters of simply antiquarian interest. But no one who has read the letters of a "Sexton of the Old School," or "Scœva's Sketches of Hartford," will deny

the possibility of relieving the dry details of history by a judicious style of composition. We trust we are not over sanguine in expecting to interest our readers, while preserving for them curious matters of history.

The department of Notes and Queries has already proved so acceptable in England, that no hesitation is felt in assuring our readers that they will find it entertaining and useful. The wide field which it embraces will prevent any monotony; while, in this country, libraries are comparatively so small and so dissimilar, that many authors will find in our columns a means of obtaining information, otherwise procurable only at a great outlay of time and convenience. To our own knowledge, gentlemen in Boston have often been obliged to visit New York or Philadelphia, simply to spend an hour in consulting a rare work. Our readers no doubt will find a common pleasure in assisting each other in the way proposed.

The present number will show that we are anxious to aid our friends in whatever department of literature they labor. Biography, genealogy, and poetry will each find a place in our notes.

We think that it is possible to extend the knowledge of the fact, that old papers can be applied to better purposes than burning; and thus render the preservation of those invaluable sources of information, so eagerly sought for by historians, much more certain. We shall try to put in print the names of the possessors of important documents, and invite our correspondents to aid us by early information of discoveries. This present number shows an example of the necessity of our course.

We have thus briefly mentioned our leading sections, and attempted to show why they were demanded, by a regard for the cause of

history. The idea of a historical Magazine is by no means a novel one; and the various journals which have hitherto appeared have met with so short a life as to become proverbial. These attempts have been of every variety, from a general record of American History to a report of a single society. We trust to profit by observing the causes of their failure and avoiding them.

It is the distinguishing feature of the present work, that we represent no individual society, but shall be satisfied only with the support of all. Every society which honors our pages with its records will receive an impartial proportion of the space allotted to that department; and to give all an equal prominence, they will be arranged by States, alphabetically.

We beg leave to assure our readers that no pains will be spared to obtain correspondents in every section of the country; and we invite the coöperation of all students to effect this end.

For the purpose of insuring accuracy, we shall reserve the privilege of giving the names and addresses of all contributors not personally known to us; and shall also decline publishing anonymous contributions on other than purely literary topics.

We feel justified in soliciting copies of historical works not obtainable in this vicinity, as otherwise our section of reviews must lack the variety and extended usefulness which we think it deserves.

We would say to all those who may peruse these remarks, that, in thus attempting to afford them profit and amusement, we can only rely upon their hearty support with pen and purse, to enable us to fulfil our intentions. We believe that the field is open, that the want of a journal is widely felt, and that nothing but a culpable error on our part, and an equally culpable slothfulness on the part of the wide-spread class for which we write, can cloud the prospects of a useful future, which is before us. For ourselves, we promise to spare no exertions; will not our friends prove that our confidence in them has not been misplaced?

General Department.

THE CHARTER OAK.

Extracts from a paper read before the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, Oct. 1, 1856,

BY SYLVESTER BLISS, ESQ.

Mr. President, and gentlemen of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society:

I hold in my hand a piece of the wood of the celebrated "Charter Oak," of Hartford, Conn., renowned in New England history. At my solicitation, it has been presented to you by the Hon. J. W. Stuart, the owner of the Charter Oak estate; and I am happy to be the medium of its deposit in your cabinet of New England relics.

As this tree, after enduring the blasts of a thousand winters, has majestically bowed its head and fallen to the earth, it may not be amiss, in this place and on this occasion, to refer to its past history, familiar though it is to every school-boy in the land, and to speculate somewhat respecting its probable antiquity.

I attempt this with the more pleasure, because this long-spared and noble relic of the past was more particularly claimed by the State that gave me birth; but the historical incident which gave it name, and made the name immortal, was not of mere state, but was of national interest.

The age of the Charter Oak there are no means of determining, its interior parts having begun to decay before the settlement of Hartford, two hundred and twenty years ago. * * * * *

In one of the first ships that arrived in the year in which Boston was settled, there came the first settlers of Windsor, the first settled town in Connecticut. In the same year (1630), the Rev. Thomas Hooker, the first pastor of the first church in Hartford, Conn., was silenced in England for non-conformity. He was a famous preacher at Chelmsford, in the county of Essex (England); and to escape fines and imprisonment he fled to Holland. He was a man of great ability, and was so universally esteemed, that forty-seven conformist divines in his vicinity petitioned the Bishop of London in his favor, testifying that they knew him "to be, for doctrine, orthodox; for life and conversation, honest; for disposition, peaceable, and no-wise turbulent or factious."

This availed nothing; and his people so esteemed him as a preacher, that they professed their willingness to emigrate to any part of the world to enjoy the happiness of such a pastor. They looked to New England; and in 1632 a large body of them came over and settled at Newtown, which is now Cambridge, in Massachusetts. A few of their number had come over earlier and settled in Wey-

mouth; but in that year all removed to Newtown. At their request, Mr. Hooker left Holland and came over in the ship Griffin, in company with the famous John Cotton, and two hundred other passengers, and arrived at Boston Sept. 4, 1633. He found himself, in Newtown, in the midst of his own people, and organized them into a church on the 11th of October following.

The towns of Dorchester, Watertown, and Cambridge (then Newtown) had now become so populated, that they felt straitened for want of room. And the church of Mr. Hooker, having heard of the fertile lands on the banks of the Connecticut river, determined, in 1634, to remove there. To effect this, it was necessary to obtain the consent of the General Court of the colony of Massachusetts. They made application, and leave was obtained; but it was revoked when it was ascertained to be the purpose of this church to plant a new colony. Mr. Hooker debated the matter with the court; the governor, two assistants, and a majority of the representatives again voted in favor of it; but the deputy-governor and six assistants were against it, and so permission was not granted. This made such a ferment, that Mr. Hooker had to preach on the subject to quiet the court and people. In May, however, of the next year, 1635, application was again made to the court for liberty to remove to the Connecticut; and liberty was obtained, with the proviso that they would continue under the government of Massachusetts; and the church of Mr. Hooker began their arrangements for removal the following spring.

As early as 1631, Wahquimauct, a sachem on the Connecticut river, had visited Plymouth and Boston, to solicit the governors of the two colonies to commence settlements on that river, — which request originated in the distressed condition of the Indians. Gov. Winthrop of Massachusetts paid no attention to the proposal, but Gov. Winslow of Plymouth soon after went to the Connecticut, and discovered that river, by virtue of which it was claimed against the Dutch, who effected a settlement at Hartford in 1633. In this year, William Holmes, of Plymouth, with a company of men and materials for a house, sailed for the Connecticut, and made a settlement at Windsor. As he sailed up the river, he found that the Dutch were in before him; and as he passed their settlement at Hartford, they threatened to fire on him if he did not strike his colors; but he passed on without their executing their threats, and erected his trading-house.

In 1635, a number of people removed from Dorchester, and located near the Plymouth trading-house in Windsor; and a colony from Watertown, Mass., gradually removed and settled at Wethersfield on the Connecticut. Such preparations for permanent settlement had been made, that on the

15th of Oct. of the same year, about sixty men, women, and children, anticipating the emigration in the following spring, commenced their journey, with their horses, cattle, and swine. They had a tedious journey, and arrived so late in the season that they suffered much during the following winter. The portion of this company who designed settlement in Hartford was under the guidance of Mr. John Steele, who was afterwards the first secretary of the Connecticut colony; but the most of them returned to Boston.

In 1636, about the first of June, Mr. Hooker and about one hundred men, women, and children took their departure from Cambridge for Hartford. Their route led them more than one hundred miles through a pathless wilderness. They had no guide but the compass, and made their way over hills and through swamps and thickets, with no shelter but the forests, and no bed but the ground. They drove with them one hundred and sixty head of cattle, were nearly a fortnight on their journey, and subsisted by the way on the milk of their cows. This adventure is spoken of by the historian as "the more remarkable," because "many of this company were persons of figure, who had lived in England in honor, affluence, and delicacy, and were entire strangers to fatigue and danger." Mrs. Hooker, being an invalid, was borne through the wilderness on a litter.*

In 1662, Charles II. granted a charter conveying most ample privileges to the colony of Connecticut. It arrived in Hartford probably in September, though its precise date is not known, and on the 9th of October was publicly read and intrusted to a committee, one of whom was Mr. Samuel Wyllys, a magistrate of the colony, for its safe keeping.

The government of the colony was conducted in accordance with its provisions. But in July, 1685, soon after the accession of James II., a quo warranto was issued against the governor and company of Connecticut, to appear and show by what warrant they exercised their powers and privileges. In reply, the colony pleaded the charter granted by the king's royal brother, made strong professions of loyalty, and begged a continuance of their rights.

In 1686, two other writs of quo warranto were issued against the colony, requiring their appearance before his majesty. On the 19th of December of the same year, Sir Edmund Andros arrived at Boston, commissioned as the governor of all New England. He soon after wrote the governor

* Thomas Bliss, senior, so named on the Hartford records as one of the original land owners in Hartford in 1639, and the ancestor of the writer of the above paper, if not a member of this party, must have arrived in Hartford a year or two later. He died at Hartford in 1640.

of Connecticut that he was empowered to receive their charter, and requesting their voluntary surrender of it; but the colony declined so doing,—a special session of the assembly having been called for the consideration of that subject. Another letter being received from Sir Edmund Andros, another meeting of the assembly was called, and they again refused to surrender it.

In October, 1687, the assembly held its regular session, as usual, and continued till the last of the month. The foliage had then fallen from the trees, so that the eye might look far into the surrounding forests. In the afternoon of one of those mellow autumnal days, October 31st, a troop of soldiers, about sixty in number, with Sir Edmund and his suite at their head, were seen emerging from the woods, and they encircled the place where the assembly were in session. Sir Edmund, with his suite, entered the hall, demanded the charter, and declared the government under it dissolved.

The assembly were extremely reluctant and slow to surrender it. Governor Treat represented at what expense and hardship the colony had been planted, and that to give up their charter was like giving up life. The affair was debated and kept in suspense until lights were needed in the evening, when the charter was brought in and laid on the table where the assembly were. Great numbers of people had now assembled, and some sufficiently bold for any expediency. The governor and his associates then appeared to yield the question, and Sir Edmund was advancing towards the table to take the parchment, when suddenly the lights were extinguished, and they were all in total darkness. There was no noise or confusion, and the candles were officiously re-lighted, but the charter was gone!

One Joseph Wadsworth silently had seized and disappeared with it before the room was again lighted. * * * *

Sir Edmund was disconcerted at the disappearance of the charter. He declared the government of the colony to be in his own hands, appointed officers of government, and returned with his troop to Boston.

This was not the first time Sir Edmund Andros had been disconcerted by the Connecticut colony. Twelve years before, when governor of New York, he appeared with an armed force at Saybrook, for the purpose of annexing the colony to the government of the Duke of York. A detachment under Capt. Thomas Bull had been sent from Hartford for the defence of Saybrook, and he raised the king's flag on the fort there. Sir Edmund did not dare to fire on the flag, and, on learning that the commanding officer was named "Bull," he was so pleased with his spirit and bearing that he said in compliment, "It is a pity your horns are not tipped with silver."

The government of Sir Edmund was extremely arbitrary and tyrannical, but was of short continuance. In April, 1689, news arrived at Boston of the landing of the Prince of Orange in England, and on the eighteenth of that month Sir Edmund was seized and confined in prison in Boston. On the 9th of May, Governor Treat of Connecticut resumed the government of that colony, under the provisions of the charter which had been so securely deposited in the old hollow tree, and which continued to be the organic law of Connecticut till the present constitution took its place in 1818.

The charter was beautifully written on parchment, and inclosed in a box of about three feet in length, in which it was brought over, which is still preserved in the Hartford Athenæum, with the sap of the oak left upon it; and since then this tree has been known as the Charter Oak. It has been regarded with affection and veneration by the people of that State, and has been a kind of Mecca to all persons visiting Hartford city. A daughter of Secretary Wyllys, the fifth in descent of the first from that name, wrote to Dr. Holmes, in reply to an inquiry of his, as published in his "Annals" in 1805:

"That venerable tree, which concealed the charter of our rights, stands at the foot of Wyllys hill. The first inhabitant of that name found it standing in the height of its glory. Age seems to have curtailed its branches, yet it is not exceeded in the height of its coloring or richness of its foliage. The trunk measures twenty-one feet in circumference, and near seven in diameter. The cavity, which was the asylum of our charter, was near the roots, and large enough to admit a child. Within the space of eight years that cavity has closed, as if it had fulfilled the Divine purpose for which it had been reared."

This measurement of the tree, fifty years since, must have been six or eight feet from the ground; for, at the ground, the tree measured thirty-three feet in circumference. Nor was it more than the outward opening of the cavity that had closed. It had continued to decay within, while apparently fresh and vigorous without, until it was reduced to a mere shell of a few inches in thickness. A few years since, the Wyllys estate came into the possession of the Hon. Isaac W. Stuart, who nursed it with the greatest care, and did all that he could to prolong its existence. It bid fair to stand for many long years, till three summers ago some roguish boys built a fire in its hollow and set fire to the punk within. It was with difficulty that this fire was extinguished, although the whole fire department of the city was called out for that purpose. When the fire was stayed, its interior was found to be so burnt out, that a fire company of twenty-seven full-grown men entered and together stood up in it. It was feared that the tree was killed;

but its proprietor closed its entrance with a stout door, cut off the decayed limbs, covered their stumps with tin, and took every precaution for its preservation. The next spring fresh sprouts put forth, and it leafed out as green as ever; and thus it continued to do on most of its limbs, though some were decaying, and at the time of its fall it had a large growth of young acorns.

In June, a horizontal crack was observed several feet from the ground, which slowly opened, and a day or two before the fall, had parted nearly three inches. On Sunday, Aug. 17th, a violent northeast storm, which had commenced in the gulf below, reached New Orleans, and was very destructive to life and property. On the evening of the 19th, it reached Hartford, and continued to increase in violence till the night of the 20th. About an hour after midnight, there came a sudden and terrific gust. Watchman Butler, who was standing a few rods distant, heard a snap, nearly as loud as the explosion of a percussion cap; and, turning towards the old oak, he saw it swaying in the breeze; a crackling noise followed, and within the space of half a minute it fell, with a crash that startled the sleepers in the neighborhood, about ten minutes before one, on the morning of August 21st.

The report of its fall brought thousands of people to visit it, who bore away acorns, sprigs, leaves, and parts of limbs, as Mr. Stuart permitted. A photographic view was taken of it as it lay. At noon, a dirge was played by Colt's Armory Band over the fallen tree, and at sundown the bells of the city were tolled, as a token of the universal feeling, that one of the venerated links which bind these days to the irrecoverable past had been sundered.

It was broken off six feet from the ground on one side, and eight on the other, the top of the stump being twenty-one feet in circumference at its top, and thirty-three at its base. "There is hope of a tree, *if it be cut down*, that it will sprout again, and that the tender branch thereof will not cease. Though the root thereof wax old in the earth, and the stock thereof die in the ground, yet, through the scent of water, it will bud and bring forth boughs like a plant."—*Job*, xiv. 7-9. Though this is not said of a tree that dies with age, whose boughs have swayed to the winds of a thousand years, yet, however faint may be the expectation, the stump of this tree is to be left, with the hope that "a rod may spring forth from its roots;" but, should there be a disappointment in this, there is to be set on or near the site of the old tree, a young oak which was grown from one of its acorns, by Mr. George Francis, of Hartford, a descendant of the Wylls family, which is now ten years old, is nineteen feet high, and measures twelve inches in circumference at the ground. It

has been presented by Mr. Francis, who denominates it "Charter Oak, Jr.," to Mr. Stuart, who will remove it when the season is favorable.

The charter, which was there deposited, is now beautifully framed with the wood of the old oak, and has a conspicuous place in the office of the Secretary of the State of Connecticut. Thus, the tree that inclosed it when foreign tyranny sought to revoke it, is again made the depository of that time-honored parchment.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE ESQUIMAUX.

Substance of a paper read before the Pennsylvania Historical Society, December, 1856,

BY DR. ISAAC I. HAYES.

THE paper opened with a philosophical discussion of the adaptability of man to the physical circumstances around him, and drew a striking picture of the contrast between the inhabitants of the tropics and those around the poles, in physical development.

The lecture was principally descriptive of Dr. Hayes' personal experience. A residence of two and a half years within the Arctic Circle had given him familiar acquaintance with this singular people. He described most particularly the tribe inhabiting the shores of the head waters of Baffin's Bay, distributed along a coast line of about four hundred miles, reaching from Cape York to the entrance of Smith's Strait. The tribe numbers not more than one hundred and fifty souls, and is rapidly decreasing. This is in consequence of the climate becoming colder. The great glacier accumulations of Greenland and hyperborean America had modified the temperature; and, as a proof of this, he said the Esquimaux had once lived on both shores of Smith's Strait.

The Esquimaux can live only on the borders of a sea, which, if not perpetually open, is at least so throughout a greater part of the year, and is always crossed by cracks. Smith's Strait is now never free from ice, and, for at least nine months in the year, is entirely cemented over. It must have been otherwise when the Esquimaux inhabited its shores. He spoke feelingly of the decaying ruins of a settlement he had found near lat. 80° N. The old, broken down huts, and the remains of the great meat *caches*—the polar grass fattening on the rich refuse—the ground strewn with the bones of the seal, the walrus, and the bear—were most vividly described. At a little distance from this he found a grave—a pyramid of rude stones. How long had it been since this solitude had been startled by human voices? Perhaps for ages this cold column of granite blocks had pointed upward to the polar star through the chilly air—its sides for centuries lashed by the cruel snow,

d—on before the fierce, wintry winds—the pale moon, giving the scene with its sombre light—the great Ice King prowling round, the only reader of their sad history, and the groaning of his tables out at sea, as they ground their hard faces together, the only sound that had for centuries broken upon the icy solitude of this frozen sepulchre.

With the last remnant of this little tribe he had lived for some time. He had lived with them in their snow-houses, travelled with them on their long journeys, joined with them in the hunt, and shared with them the effects of the precarious sources from which they derive their daily food. This was subsequent to the separation of the Advance's company in the autumn of 1854, a fact which has passed into history. He would not relate the circumstances attending this important step, but could only state that, in the opinion of a majority of the officers, the separation of the party was deemed necessary; and, acting under this conviction, eight persons, with two frail boats and less than six weeks' provisions, pushed out into the icy wilderness, to reach, if possible, the settlement of Upernivik, a thousand miles distant; or, failing in this, it was their intention to fall back upon the settlements of the Esquimaux to winter. They were unfortunate in not reaching Upernivik, and thus it was that the doctor and his companions came in connection with the natives. They were frozen fast, fifty miles from the nearest station, and they remained a month on the most barren spot on this desolate coast, in a hut they built in the crevice of a rock, living the while, if living it might be called, on *tripe de roche*, a species of lichen that they scraped from the surface of the snow-covered rocks. They were unsuccessful in the hunt, and at last, when there seemed no prospect of their existing much longer, they accidentally fell in with the Esquimaux, from whom they received meagre supplies of food. These supplies of food at last ceased, and, driven by starvation, they were compelled to force these Esquimaux to carry them to the ship, in the dim moonlight of midwinter.

The origin of this singular people has been shrouded in the same dark mystery that hangs over the polar world. The most probable theory is, that they have, at some remote, undetermined period in the world's history, in pursuit of new hunting-grounds, crossed over from Asia by the strait that joins the Arctic and Pacific seas, or by the Alentian chain of islands from Kamchatka, and have gradually worked their way to the eastward, until brought to a stand upon the ice-bound shores of the Spitzbergen sea.

Wherever found, whether about Icy Cape, Ungava Bay, Smith's Strait, or on the coasts of South Greenland, the same characteristics are preserved throughout. The same long, black, straight hair,

the same coarse development of features, the same broad, flat faces, and high cheek bones, the same height below the mean of the Caucasian race, the same clothes of fur, the same boats (kayaks), of skin, the same huts of snow, the same dogs and sledges, the same wandering life and improvident habits, are the personal and domestic characteristics described by all their historians.

They have no government. They have a chief (Nalegak), in name, but do not recognize his authority. Every man does just as pleases him best. They are thoroughly democratic. Crime is not regarded as a moral delinquency, only as a violation of public opinion, dictated by selfish interest, and punishment is only inflicted by private hands, as an act of vengeance.

They are very peaceable in their social relations, quarrels seldom occurring. When one thinks he has been wronged, or insulted by another, he challenges him, not to mortal combat, but to a war of words. The friends of the parties are summoned. Taking their stations in a circle, the combatants enter the lists, and the challenger commences a satirical song, extempore, keeping time with a seal-skin tambourine. He having finished, his opponent commences in the same strain, and he who can make the audience laugh most at his cutting jests gains the victory.

Their religion is simple. They believe in the existence of a good Spirit (Torngarsuak), and of an evil spirit, who is his wife or sister. Some think the Torngarsuak lives in a great house in the sea, surrounded by all kinds of sea-animals, and a great pot near by, always filled with boiling seal for the disembodied spirits. Others think he lives in the mansion of the moon, situated on the borders of a lake abounding in salmon, surrounded by a rich country covered with grass and herds of reindeer. When this lake overflows it produces rain, and it is the spirits playing at football that cause the aurora borealis. The evil spirit lives down in the depths of the sea, in a great castle, guarded by monster seal. She has power over all the sea-animals and fishes, and when there is scarcity, they suppose she has them under her spell. To break this spell, the priest (Angekak) is summoned, and he is supposed to make a descent, guided by his familiar spirit (Torngak), first through the kingdom of the souls, then over an abyss which they cross on a rope of walrus skin, then, not without great peril, through the sentinel seals, directly to the throne of this barbarian fury. Seeing them, she seizes some feathers and tries to burn them, and if she were successful, the horrid smell would overpower them, and they would be her prisoners. But they always get hold of her by the hair before she accomplishes her purpose, and in the scuffle that ensues the walrus and seal escape.

The doctor gave some of his experience in snow-houses, and said that, although they might not be considered exactly comfortable, particularly to those who had a weakness for dry clothing, and joints that did not creak in the morning with frost, yet he had often slept in them as soundly and dreamed as sweetly as ever did king in courtly palace, or chimney-sweep on a doorstep.

Judging from the specimens of their language we heard, it is rather harsh and jaw-breaking. The doctor described a boy who came one day running into the settlement, crying, "Bears,—a great bear and a little bear running away to the north, just beyond that iceberg." In the Esquimaux tongue it was mostly k's and kas, after this fashion,— "Nan-uk Nan-uk-suk-nanuk-me-sung-oak-Kong-al-ar-pok-aung-nar-hok Ka-il-lu-li-ak."

The doctor closed by an allusion to the successful efforts that had been made to christianize and civilize Greenland. Of the seven thousand native inhabitants, three-fourths have been baptized. The country is owned by Denmark, and the missionary stations support themselves by trade with the natives.

The Moravians of North Germany have four missions, the principal of which is Lichtenau and Lichtenfels,—the last of which he had visited; and their influence had been most happy. The worthy pastors would soon be gathered to their fathers, having done in their lives brave work,—brought forth Christian fruit from Christian seed sown in barbaric soil,—that would in living words bless their dying moments, and bless their names forever.

THE LIBRARY OF THOMAS DOWSE AND THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THOMAS DOWSE was a native of Charlestown, Mass., and was born Dec. 28, 1772. He was the son of Eleazer Dowse, and a descendant of Lawrence Dowse, an early settler at Charlestown. After the burning of that place by the British, in 1775, his parents removed to Sherborn, where they continued to reside till their death. When about six years of age, he met with an accident by which he was rendered a cripple. This accident, by preventing his engaging in the active sports of boyhood, no doubt had some influence in developing his studious habits. At an early age he became an apprentice to Mr. Samuel Wait, a leather-dresser, of Roxbury; and was afterwards his partner in business. In 1801 he removed to Cambridgeport, where, in connection with different individuals, he carried on his business until about ten years since.

He began early to collect a library, which by degrees grew to be a very valuable one. In 1831

it was brought to the notice of the public by Hon. Edward Everett, in a lecture delivered at Boston; since which time very few literary men in New England have been unacquainted with its existence. Rev. Luther Farnham, in his tract on the *Private Libraries of Boston and vicinity*, speaks highly of this collection; and a correspondent of one of the New York daily journals (said to be the son of an ex-president of Harvard College) gives the following description of it:

"It was strictly a library for the use of a man who loved reading above all things. There was nothing above his own mark. Excepting a few valuable works in natural history, it was strictly a collection of English *belles lettres*, together with the best translations of all the Greek and Latin classics, and of the continental authors. It could hardly have been improved in the range to which his own taste confined it.

"As Mr. Dowse had gradually made this collection for his own gratification, he did not spend much money on matters merely curious and rare. He was but moderately bibliomaniacal, though he was skilled in bibliography, and could tell you the history of scarce books and copies fabulous of price. His collection of bibliographical books was good, though he made no speciality of it, and it was perhaps not equal to one or two others in his own neighborhood. The rare books he had—such as the first edition of *Paradise Lost* and of *Spenser*—were of an intrinsic value in themselves, as well as curious for their rarity."

This library, which he had spent a lifetime in collecting, Mr. Dowse felt unwilling to have dispersed at his death; and, as early as July last, being admonished by failing health, he proposed to the Massachusetts Historical Society to receive his treasures into their keeping. After some preliminary negotiation with Mr. Dowse, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, the president, called a special meeting of that society, on the 5th of August, at which he made the following communication:

"The society has been specially convened on this occasion to receive an announcement of a most interesting character. An addition has been made to its treasures of the highest value and importance, and one which calls for immediate and most grateful acknowledgment.

"No lover of literature in our community, nor indeed throughout our country, can have remained ignorant of the existence of the splendid private library of Mr. Thomas Dowse, of Cambridge. This noble collection of rich and rare works has been gradually accumulated, with great care and at

great cost, during a period of more than half a century, and now contains at least five thousand volumes, beautifully bound and in the best possible preservation, and many of them of the highest historical interest. It has long been one of the most interesting objects in our neighborhood, and the most distinguished strangers of our own or of other countries have been eager to visit it, as among the objects most worthy of their attention.

"Its venerable and excellent owner, now more than fourscore years of age, but, though oppressed by physical infirmities, still in the enjoyment of that clear, practical intelligence, and of that prompt decision of character, which have eminently distinguished him through life, has desired to make some provision, before his final summons should arrive, for securing a safe guardianship for this precious collection. It has so long been a source of pleasure and of pride to himself, that he is unwilling to leave it, as he soon must, without providing that it shall be safely and sacredly preserved, to afford pleasure and profit to others. And, after mature and deliberate consideration and consultation, he has decided finally to commit it to the custody of the Massachusetts Historical Society, — presenting it to them as a gift, upon the simple and judicious conditions, that it shall be kept together in a single and separate room forever, and that it shall only be used in that room.

"Our worthy friend and fellow member, Mr. George Livermore, the immediate neighbor and confidential friend of Mr. Dowse, has been the medium of communication between Mr. Dowse and myself on this subject, and the society are under great obligations to him for his considerate and faithful intervention. On Saturday, the 26th of July, he informed me, confidentially and for the first time, of Mr. Dowse's intentions, and inquired if I were willing to take the responsibility of saying that the society would accept the donation and conform to the conditions under which it was to be made. I could not hesitate a moment, but proceeded at once to put my reply in writing, by addressing the following note to Mr. Livermore, to be used at his discretion :

"BOSTON, July 26, 1856.

"*My dear Mr. Livermore:*—I have considered with the deepest interest the suggestions which you made to me this morning, in regard to the proposal of your venerable friend, Mr. Dowse. I ought to have said, *our* venerable friend, for I shall always remember the kindness and cordiality with which he received me into his library. That library would indeed be an inestimable treasure to our Historical Society, and one which they could not guard too sacredly, should it be committed to their keeping. I feel the utmost assurance in saying that the society would gladly conform to any

views which Mr. Dowse might have upon the subject, and would take pride and pleasure in preserving his library in a room by itself, where it might be viewed, in all time to come, entirely separate from all other books, and as a memorial of the enlightened munificence of its original collector.

"Pray present my kindest regards and best respects to Mr. Dowse, with my hope that he may still enjoy many days of comfort and happiness.

"Believe me, dear Mr. Livermore,

"Very sincerely, your friend,

"ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

"George Livermore, Esq."

"To this letter the following reply was received :

"BOSTON, July 28, 1856.

"*My dear Mr. Winthrop:*—I called on our venerable friend, Mr. Dowse, on Saturday evening, and read to him your letter respecting his proposal for giving his library to the Massachusetts Historical Society. He expressed himself very much gratified that you had received his proposition so favorably; and remarked, in substance, that, as he had long been familiar with the character of the society, and was personally acquainted with many of the members, he felt sure that, in their keeping, his books, which had been for many years his choice and cherished friends, would be carefully preserved and properly used, according to the conditions which he had named, and which I communicated to you. He desired me to have a paper drawn up in due form, conveying all his books to the Historical Society, and witnesses were summoned to be present at the signing of the same, this morning. But Mr. Dowse found himself so weak, and his hand so stiff, that he could not hold a pen. At his request, I read aloud to him and to the witnesses, Dr. W. W. Wellington, Messrs. S. P. Heywood, and O. W. Watriss, your letter, and the paper conveying the library to the society. Mr. Dowse then stated to the witnesses above named, that, being unable to write his name, he then, in their presence, gave outright to the Massachusetts Historical Society, all the books composing his library, named in the catalogue now printing by Messrs. J. Wilson & Son.

"I take great pleasure in communicating to you, as President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the fact of this valuable gift. As Mr. Dowse has for several years past honored me with his friendship, and communicated to me more freely than to any one else respecting his plans and purposes in regard to his property, I can assure you the disposition which he has been pleased to make of his library is the deliberate decision which he has come to, after having for a long time considered the subject.

* * * * *

"You will please make such an acknowledgment, as president of the society, to Mr. Dowse, and take such steps towards carrying out his views, as you may think proper. I hope to see you in Boston on Wednesday or Thursday, and will then confer with you relative to having the books insured in behalf of the Historical Society.

"I have written in great haste, but I could not delay for a moment conveying to you information which I knew would be as gratifying to you as it is to

"Your sincere friend,

"GEORGE LIVERMORE.

"Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP,
"President of the Mass. Historical Society."

"A day or two after the date of this letter, Mr. Livermore, with the concurrence of Mr. Dowse and myself, had a policy of insurance upon the library made out at the Merchants' Insurance office, in the name of our society, and for the sum of \$20,000, — a sum greatly below the value of the books, but in proportion to that value which is customary in such cases.

"Still another step remained to be taken, to fulfil the carefully considered views of our munificent benefactor. At his request I waited upon him at his own house, on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 30th ult., when, with a willing spirit, though with feeble steps and failing breath, he met me in the presence of those 'choice and cherished friends' of which Mr. Livermore so beautifully speaks; and there, after pointing out to me one after another of his Baskervilles, or other beautiful editions, every one of which he knew at a glance, — he delivered to me this noble volume, which I now present to the society, with the following duly attested inscription:

[The volume was the first volume of a magnificent copy of Purchas' Pilgrims, with an inscription within the cover, setting forth the purpose for which it was delivered to Mr. Winthrop, as above described.]

"It only remains for me to say, that the society has now been called together to receive official announcement of what has occurred, that they may have the earliest opportunity of ratifying the action of the president in accepting this magnificent donation, and of offering to the venerable donor such an acknowledgment as the occasion calls for."

The foregoing communication having been read by the president, Mr. Everett spoke substantially as follows:

HIST. MAG. 2

"I rise, Mr. President, to express the satisfaction which I am sure we all feel, at the very important and interesting communication just made from the chair. After what has been so well said and so judiciously done by yourself and the gentleman (Mr. Livermore) to whose friendly offices the society is so much indebted on this occasion, I do not feel as if any thing further were necessary than to confirm your proceedings. At any rate, sir, I did not come to the meeting prepared to take the lead, in reference to any measures which it may be thought proper for the society to adopt. I had been led to suppose that the duty would devolve upon a distinguished gentleman (President Quincy), to whom, on account of his longer acquaintance with Mr. Dowse and his noble library, it more appropriately belonged. Deprived as we are of his presence, I rise with great cheerfulness to submit the only motion to you, which seems to be required by the occasion. Before doing so, sir, I will observe, that I have for more than thirty years had the good fortune to enjoy the friendship of Mr. Dowse, and to be well acquainted with the riches of his library. Twenty-five years ago, I stated, in a public address, that I considered it for its size the most valuable collection of English books with which I was acquainted. A quarter of a century has since past, during the greater part of which Mr. Dowse has continued to increase the number of his books and the value of his library by new acquisitions; and it now amounts, as our president informs us, to about five thousand volumes. Many of these are books of great rarity, such as are usually found only in the collections of the curious. A still greater number, in fact the great proportion, are books of great intrinsic value, which is by no means sure to be the case with bibliographical rarities. In one word, sir, it is a choice library of the standard literature of our language. Most of these books, where there was more than one edition, are of the best edition. They are all in good condition — that has ever been a rule with Mr. Dowse; and very much the larger part of them are in elegant, some in superb, bindings. It is in truth a collection reflecting equal credit on the judgment, taste, and liberality of its proprietor.

"Sir, we have a guaranty for the value of his library, in the inducement which led Mr. Dowse, very early in life, to commence its formation, and which has never deserted him. His interest in books is not, like that of some amateur collectors, limited to their outsides. He has loved to collect books because he has loved to read them; and I have often said, that I do not believe there is a library in the neighborhood of Boston better read by its owner than that of Mr. Dowse.

"Mr. Dowse may well be called a public bene-

factor, sir, and especially for this, that he has shown, by a striking example, that it is possible to make a life of diligent manual labor with refined taste, intellectual culture, and those literary pursuits which are commonly thought to require wealth, leisure, and academical education. He was born and brought up in narrow circumstances. He had no education but what was to be got from a common town school, seventy years ago. He has worked all his life at a laborious mechanical trade: and never had a dollar to spend but what he had first earned by his own manual labor. Under these circumstances he has not only acquired a handsome property,—not an uncommon thing under similar circumstances in this country,—but he has expended an ample portion of it in surrounding himself with a noble collection of books,—has found leisure to acquaint himself with their contents,—has acquired a fund of useful knowledge,—cultivated a taste for art,—and thus derived happiness of the purest and highest kind, from those goods of fortune which too often minister only to sensual gratification and empty display.

“I rejoice, sir, that our friend has adopted an effectual method of preventing the dispersion of a library, brought together with such pains and care and at so great an expense. Apart from the service he is rendering to our society, which as one of its members I acknowledge with deep gratitude, he is rendering a great service to the community. In this way, he has removed his noble collection from the reach of those vicissitudes to which the possessions of individuals and families are subject. There is no other method by which this object can be attained. I saw the treasures of art and taste collected at Strawberry Hill during a lifetime, by Horace Walpole, at untold expense, scattered to the four winds. The second best private library I ever saw (Lord Spencer’s is the best), was that of the late Mr. Thomas Grenville, the son of George Grenville, of stamp act memory. He intended that it should go to augment the treasures of taste and art at Stowe, to whose proprietor (the Duke of Buckingham), he was related. In a green old age,—little short of ninety,—he had some warning of the crash which impended over that magnificent house; and, by a codicil to his will, executed but a few months before his death, he gave his magnificent collection to the British Museum. In the course, I think, of a twelvemonth from that time, every thing that could be sold at Stowe was brought to the hammer.

“Mr. Dowse has determined to secure his library from these sad contingencies, by placing it in the possession of a public institution. Here it will be kept together,—appreciated as it deserves,—and conscientiously cared for. While it will add

to the importance of our society and increase our means of usefulness, it will share that safety and permanence to which the Massachusetts Historical Society under the laws of the commonwealth is warranted in looking forward.

“Finally, sir, I rejoice that our friend has taken this step when he has and as he has; and thus put it in our power to convey to him the assurance of our heartfelt gratitude; of our high sense of the value of his gift; and of the fidelity with which, regarding it as a high trust, it shall be preserved and used, so as best to promote the wise and liberal objects of the donation.

“In taking my seat, sir, I beg leave to submit the motion, that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to consider and report immediately what measures it may be expedient for the society to adopt, in reference to the communication from the president.”

After some conversation, this resolution was adopted, and the following persons were named of the committee: Hon. Edward Everett, Chief Justice Shaw, Hon. Judge White, Hon. Nathan Appleton, and Rev. Dr. Lothrop.

The committee retired, and after a short time reported the following resolutions:

“Whereas, It has this day been announced to the Massachusetts Historical Society by the president, at a special meeting of said society convened for that purpose, that the venerable Thomas Dowse, of Cambridge, has during the past week presented to the society his whole noble collection of rare and valuable books, a catalogue of which was at the same time laid upon the table by the president, upon the single condition that they shall be preserved together forever, in a separate room, and shall only be used in said room. Now, therefore,

“*Resolved*, unanimously, by the Massachusetts Historical Society, that they highly approve of the acts of the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, their president, in his conferences and dealings with our distinguished benefactor, Mr. Dowse, in reference to this munificent donation, and do adopt, ratify, and confirm all his assurances and acts in receiving the said donation, in the name, and for the use and benefit, of the society; and that the said donation is gratefully accepted by the society, upon the terms prescribed by the liberal and enlightened donor, and that said collection shall be sacredly preserved together, in a room by itself, to be used only in said room.

“*Resolved*, That the collection of books thus presented and accepted shall be known always as the Dowse Library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and that an appropriate book plate be procured, with this or a similar inscription, to be placed in each volume of the collection.

"*Resolved*, That this society entertain the deepest sense of the liberality and munificence of Mr. Dowse in making such a disposition of the library, which he has collected with such care and at such cost during a long lifetime, as shall secure it for the benefit of posterity, and for the honor of his native State, and that they offer to Mr. Dowse in return their most grateful and heartfelt acknowledgments for so noble a manifestation of his confidence in the society, and of his regard for the cause of literature and learning.

"*Resolved*, That the Massachusetts Historical Society respectfully and earnestly ask the favor of Mr. Dowse, that he will allow his portrait to be taken for the society, to be hung forever in the room which shall be appropriated to his library, so that the person of the liberal donor may always be associated with the collection which he so much loved and cherished, and that the form as well as the name of so wise, and ardent, and munificent a patron of learning and literature, may be always connected with the result of his labors, at once as a just memorial of himself, and an animating example to others.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions, duly attested by all the officers of the society, be communicated to Mr. Dowse by the president, with the cordial wishes of every member that the best blessings of Heaven may rest upon the close of his long, honorable, and useful life."

After some remarks from Mr. J. C. Gray, Mr. George Livermore, Chief Justice Shaw, and Mr. Everett, the foregoing resolutions were unanimously adopted, the members rising simultaneously in their seats in token of assent, when the question was put from the chair.

Letters from President Quincy, Hon. James Savage, and Hon. David Sears were read, expressing the high sense entertained by those gentlemen of the liberality of Mr. Dowse, and of the value and importance of his donation.

Mr. Dowse lived but a few months after the transfer of his library, having died at his residence in Cambridgeport, Tuesday, November 4, 1856, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. At the next monthly meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society after his death, held on the 13th of November, Mr. Winthrop, the president, thus addressed the society:

"It is already well known to the members of this society, that the venerable THOMAS DOWSE, to whose munificence we have so recently been indebted for a very large and valuable addition to our library, has passed away since our last stated meeting. He died on Tuesday, the 4th of November, at about 11 o'clock, A. M., at the age of eighty-four years, and was buried on the following Thursday. The interval between the time at which

information of his death was received, and the time fixed for his interment, was not sufficient to allow of any formal meeting of the society, and the responsibility was assumed by the president of notifying the members to attend the funeral without further ceremony. The result was all that could have been desired. A very large proportion of such of our number as live within reach of so short a notice, assembled at the mansion of the deceased, at the appointed time, and, after attending the religious services of the occasion, accompanied his relatives and friends to Mount Auburn. Gathered there, between the imposing shaft which Mr. Dowse had recently erected at his own expense to the memory of *Franklin*, and the humbler stone which he had prepared to designate his own tomb, the officers and members of our society united in paying the last tribute of respect and gratitude to his remains.

"It has seemed fit that an official announcement of these circumstances should be made at this our earliest meeting since they occurred, in order that it may find its appropriate place upon our records, and that such further measures may be adopted in honor of the memory of our largest benefactor, as may commend themselves to the deliberate sense of the members.

"The event which has indissolubly connected the name of Thomas Dowse with the Massachusetts Historical Society has occurred too recently to require any detailed recital. The formal presentation of the rich and costly library, which it had been the pleasure and the pride of his whole mature lifetime to collect, was made known to us on the fifth day of August last, and the circumstances of that occasion are still fresh in the remembrance of us all.

"Though he had long been suffering more or less acutely from the disease which has at length brought his remarkable and honorable career to a close, Mr. Dowse was still, at that time, in perfect possession of his faculties, and took the deepest and most intelligent interest in all the details of the transaction. At his own request, I called upon him repeatedly after the gift was consummated, and was a witness of the satisfaction and pleasure which he experienced in having secured what he was pleased to regard as so trustworthy and so distinguished a guardianship for his most cherished treasures. He seemed to feel that the great object of his life had at length been happily provided for, and that he was now ready to be released from the burdens of the flesh. It cannot be doubted that the gratification afforded him, both by the act itself and by the manner in which it was accepted and acknowledged, did much at once to prolong his life beyond his own expectation or that of his friends, and to impart comfort and serenity to his last days,

"He lived long enough, after every thing had been arranged, to lend a modest but cordial assent and co-operation to the fulfilment of the proposal which accompanied our acceptance of his munificent donation, and a noble portrait of him is here with us to-day, to adorn the room in which his library shall be ultimately placed. The books themselves, with the single exception of the memorable volume which he delivered into my hands as an earnest of the gift, were left to the last to be the solace of his own closing scene.

"It is for others, who have known him longer and better than myself, to do justice to the many striking qualities of head and heart which characterized this remarkable self-made man, and to give due illustration to a career and an example which must ever be freshly honored, not by this society only, but by all who take an interest in the advancement of Literature, Learning, and the Arts."

The president then stated that the meeting was open for such suggestions as might be thought appropriate to the occasion.

The foregoing communication having been made by the president, Hon. Edward Everett addressed the chair substantially as follows :

"The event to which you have alluded, Mr. President, in such feeling and appropriate terms, calls upon the Historical Society to perform the last duty of respect and gratitude to our most distinguished benefactor, as you have justly called him. Since we last met in this place, he has paid the great debt of nature, and it now devolves upon us to pay the last debt to his memory, by placing upon our records a final and emphatic expression of the deep sense we entertain of the excellent qualities of his character, the liberality and refinement of his pursuits, and especially of the munificence and public spirit evinced in the disposal of his library. You have already, Mr. President, said all that the occasion requires; and I am not without fear, that I may seem to overstep the limits of propriety, in doing more than lay upon your table the resolution which I hold in my hand. I have so recently spoken to you on the subject of Mr. Dowse, that I may seem to monopolize that pleasing office to which so many gentlemen present are fully competent to do justice. But it is many years, — an entire generation, — since my acquaintance and my friendly relations with him began. I saw the progress of his library, not certainly from its commencement, for that took place sixty years ago (he told me himself that he devoted his first earnings to the purchase of books), but from a time when it had not reached half its present size. In earlier life I passed many happy, perhaps I may venture to say profitable hours in it,

consulting choice volumes not elsewhere accessible to me at that time, and I cannot repress the desire, — before this occasion is swept down the current of human affairs, — to dwell a moment on the recollection.

"But I will not take up again the train of remark which occupied our thoughts, when the society was called together on the fifth of August. I shall ever look back to that meeting, at which Mr. Dowse's intention to bestow his library upon the Historical Society was announced to us, as one of the interesting occasions of my life. This collection had for at least sixty years been in progress of formation, — for half that period its value had been known to the public. Mr. Dowse's personal career and history awakened interest, — there was an approach to romance in the manner in which he acquired his beautiful gallery of paintings, — his persistence in increasing his library, — the uncommonly select character of his books, — these were circumstances, which, at least for a quarter of a century, had given his library a certain celebrity. It was an object of curiosity, — it was justly deemed a privilege to have access to it, — strangers were taken to see it; and the inquiry, what will Mr. Dowse, being childless, do with his library, had, I imagine, passed through the mind of most persons who knew its value. But amidst all the conjectures as to the mode in which it would be disposed of, I presume that it never occurred to any one that he would dispossess himself of it while he lived. If ever there was a 'ruling passion,' it actuated him in reference to his books, — it led him, impelled him to devote his spare time, his thoughts, his means to the formation of his library, — and in obedience to that law of our nature, by which, according to poets and moralists,

"We feel the ruling passion strong in death,"

no one, I presume, ever thought for a moment that Mr. Dowse, while he lived, would divest himself of his property in his library; no one doubted that he would cling to that, with a pardonable intellectual avarice, with his dying grasp, and that when he was gone, it would perhaps be told of him that he had exclaimed, in his last moments,

"Not that, I cannot part with that," — and died."

"But Mr. Dowse felt and acted otherwise. Endowed in many respects with superior energy of character and firmness of purpose, we beheld him, in the course of the last summer, his bodily strength indeed failing, but in the full enjoyment of his mental powers, calmly divesting himself of the ownership of this much loved library — the great work of his life, the scene of all his enjoyments, — and placing it, without reserve, under the control of others. He had reason, no doubt, sir, as you

have intimated, to feel confident that, while he lived, the delicacy and gratitude of the society would leave it in his undisturbed possession; but he made no stipulation to that effect. — he gave it in absolute and immediate ownership to the society.

"But I believe, sir, our friend and benefactor reaped, even during the short remainder of his life, the reward of this noble effort. I had the privilege of an interview with him a few days after the donation was consummated, and my own observation confirmed the testimony of our much valued associate, Mr. Livermore, who saw him daily, and your own impression, that he seemed to find relief, — to derive strength, — from the completion of this arrangement; and that, in a state of health in which continued existence hangs upon a thread, it had very possibly added some weeks of tranquil satisfaction to his life. I have not seen him for years in a happier frame of mind than he appeared to me that day.

"I availed myself of the favorable moment respectfully to urge upon him a compliance with the request of the society to which you, sir, have alluded, expressed in one of the resolutions of the 5th of August, that he would sit for his portrait. I recommended to him strongly the highly promising youthful artist, Mr. Wight, for whom I had had the pleasure, a few years ago, of procuring an opportunity to paint the portrait of the illustrious Humboldt. Mr. Dowse consented, with the hesitation inspired by his characteristic diffidence and humility, and the result does the highest credit to Mr. Wight's artistic skill and taste. He has produced an admirable portrait of our friend and benefactor, and it is certainly a pleasing coincidence that there is a resemblance approaching to family likeness, between this portrait and that of the Baron Humboldt.

"And so, Mr. President, his work on earth being accomplished, calmly and without hurry or perturbation, even at the last, — that industrious and thoughtful existence, divided equally between active labor and liberal intellectual culture, — lonely as the world accounts solitude, but passed in the glorious company of the great and wise of all ages and countries, who live an earthly immortality in their writings, — a stranger at all times to the harassing agitations of public life, — undisturbed by the political earthquake which that day shook the country, our friend and benefactor on the 4th instant passed gently away. As I saw him two days afterwards, lying just within the threshold which I had never passed before but to meet his cordial welcome, — as I gazed upon the lifeless but placid features, — white as the camellias with which surviving affection had decked his coffin, — as I accompanied him to his last abode on earth, — the 'new sepulchre' (if without irrev-

erence I may use the words), which he had prepared for himself, 'wherein was never man yet laid;' as I saw him borne into that quiet dwelling where the weary are at rest, within the shadow of the monument to Franklin to which you have alluded, lately erected at his sole expense and care, on the higher ground which overlooks his own tomb, that even in death he might sleep at his great master's feet; as, in company with you all, gathered bareheaded round his grave at Mount Auburn, at that bright autumnal noon, while the falling leaves and naked branches and sighing winds of November announced the dying year, I listened to the sublime utterances of the funeral service, breathed over his dust, I felt that such a closing scene of such a life came as near as human frailty permits to fill the measure of a hopeful euthanasia. I ask leave, sir, to offer the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, it has pleased Divine providence to remove from this life, in a serene old age, Mr. Thomas Dowse, of Cambridge, the largest benefactor of the Massachusetts Historical Society:

"Resolved, That the members of the society, filled with gratitude at the recollection of his late munificent donation, desire to renew on this occasion the expression of their deep sense of obligation for that most important addition to their library, and their thankfulness for so distinguished a proof of the confidence of Mr. Dowse in the character and stability of the society.

"Resolved, That the members of the Historical Society contemplate with peculiar satisfaction the example set by their late honored and lamented benefactor, of a long life devoted with singular steadiness to a course of intelligent, liberal, and successful self-culture, in the hours of leisure and repose from the labors of an active occupation, and closed by a noble act of public spirit and thoughtful care, to render his precious literary accumulations available for the benefit of the community.

"Resolved, That a committee of — be appointed by the chair to prepare for the records of the society such a commemorative notice of Mr. Dowse as shall do justice to the feelings of gratitude and respect which the members of the society unanimously cherish for his memory."

These resolutions, having been seconded, were unanimously passed; the blank in the last resolution was filled with "one," and Mr. Everett was appointed by the chair to prepare a memoir of Mr. Dowse, in conformity with the resolution.

An excellent memoir of Mr. Dowse, in the Cambridge Chronicle, November 15, 1856, to which we have been indebted for some of our facts, closes with the following reflections:

"Being never married, he leaves no child to inherit his name, or take just pride in his honorable renown. Nevertheless, it will be cherished by the city where he passed fifty-five years of useful and active life, by his native State, and by his country. May his example incite her youth to honorable and noble toil, and persevering cultivation of the faculties and tastes, he having shown how well they may be united."

HISTORY OF THE TRANSLATION OF THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER INTO THE MOHAWK LANGUAGE.

IN the year 1704, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts sent the Rev. Thoroughgood Moor as missionary to the Mohawks, but his stay was too brief to be productive of any benefit. After his departure, the Rev. Mr. Freeman, minister of the Reformed Dutch church at Schenectady, administered to those Indians, and translated for them the Morning and Evening Prayers, the whole of the Gospel of St. Matthew, the three first chapters of Genesis, several chapters of Exodus, a few of the Psalms, many portions of the Scriptures relating to the Birth, Passion, Resurrection, and Ascension of our Lord, and several chapters of the 1st Epistle to the Corinthians, particularly the 15th chapter, proving the Resurrection of the Dead. But his work was not printed. In the year 1709 some Mohawk Indians visited England with Col. Schuyler, when application was made for some Missionaries. The Reverend William Andrews was accordingly sent out in the year 1712, by the Society, and the Reverend Mr. Freeman having given the Propagation Society a copy of his translations, they were sent to Mr. Andrews, for his use, with instructions to print a part in Indian and distribute them among his flock. Accordingly, the Morning and Evening Prayers, the Litany, the Church Catechism, Family Prayers, and several chapters of the Old and New Testament, were printed in New York "about the year 1714."—*Hampden's Historical Account of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel*, 302, 303; *Preface to the London edition of the Mohawk Prayer Book*, 1787; *Hawkins' Historical Notes*, 266. The New York Historical Society possesses a copy of this, which is the first edition of the Book of Common Prayer in Mohawk. For an examination of the interesting relic, we are indebted to the politeness of GEORGE H. MOORE, Esq., the learned librarian of that valuable institution. The following is the title, of which we subjoin a translation, as nearly literal as may be:

"Ne | Orhoengene neoni Yogaraskhagh | Yondercanayendaghkwa, | ne | ene Niyoh Raodeweyena, | Onoghsadoyeaghtige Yondadderigh-

wanon- | doentha, Siyagonnoghsede Enyondercanayendagh- | kwagge | YoikadeKapitellhogough ne Karighwadaghkwe- | agh Agayea neoni Ase Testament, neoni Niyadegari- | wagge, ne Kanningoghage Siyigewenoleag | Tchoenwenadenough Lawrence Claesse, Rowenagaramatsk | William Andrews, Ronwanha-ugh Ongwehoenwighue | Rodirighhoeni Raddiyadanorough neoni Ahoenwadi- | gonuyosthagge Thoderighwawaakhogt ne Wahooni | Agarighhowanha Niyoh Raodeweyena Niyadegogh- | whenjage. |

Eghtseraggwas Eghtjeeagh ne ongewehoonwe, neonine | siyodoghwhenjooktannighhoehh etho ahadyeandough."

[The Morning and Evening Prayer, and God his Message, the Church Catechism, Universal Supplication (Litany), Some Chapters of the Psalms, of the Old and New Testament, Together with other things, in the *Mohawk Language*. Translated by *Lawrence Claesse*, under the direction of *William Andrews*, missionary to the Indians from the venerable Incorporated Society for the Propagation of God his Word throughout the World.

Give as an Inheritance to thy Son the Indian, and of the World the utmost parts for his possession.]

Small 4to., without date or imprint, and divided into three parts: I. Order for daily Morning and Evening Prayer throughout the year, and Litany. II. Psalms and a collection of Scripture sentences. These two parts embrace signatures A to Dd, pp. 115. III. The Church Catechism, signatures A to E, pp. 21, additional. The portions of Scripture translated are Psalms I. XV. XXXII.; Genesis I. II. III.; and Matthew I. II. V.

In the summer of 1762, Sir William Johnson communicated to the Rev. Dr. Barclay his design of getting out a new edition of the Indian Prayer Book, under the inspection of that clergyman, who had been, in early life, a resident missionary to the Mohawks. Sir William accordingly sent a translation of the Singing Psalms, Communion service, that of Baptism, and some Prayers, to be added to the old edition; "and as the Square Figure rendered that somewhat inconvenient," he requested the new one to be "a handsome small octavo." An agreement was entered into with William Weyman, of New York, to print an edition of four hundred copies, for thirty-six shillings, New York money, a sheet, exclusive of paper. The work, however, was not commenced until the fall of 1763, and before much progress had been made, Dr. Barclay fell sick. This circumstance, and his death in August, 1764, put a total stop to the work for two years. The

Rev. Mr. Ogilvie, who, like Mr. Barclay, had been a missionary to the Mohawks, and was conversant with their language, was next intrusted with the superintendence of the printing, which was again interrupted in 1768, by the death of Mr. Weyman, after having completed only nine sheets, that is, signatures A to I, or as far as the seventy-fourth page. Hugh Gaine thereupon undertook to complete the work, and though obliged to re-print signatures A and H, the printing was finished by Christmas, 1768, and the first bound copy of the Prayer Book forwarded to Sir William Johnson on the 2nd of February, 1769. *New York Documentary History*, iv. 321, 334, 340, 364, 381, 386, 405. The New York Historical Society has a copy of this second edition also, the title of which is as follows:

"The Order | for Morning and Evening Prayer,
| and Administration of the | Sacraments |
and some other | offices of the Church, | To-
gether with | A Collection of Prayers, and
some Sentences | of the Holy Scriptures,
necessary for Knowledge | Practice. | Ne |
Yagawagh Niyadewighmiserage Yonderanay-
endagh- | kwa Orghoongene neoni Yogaraskha
yoghse- | ragwewough. Neoni Yagawagh Sa-
kra- | menthagoon, neoni oya Addereanai |
yent ne Onoghsadogeaghtige. | Oni | Ne
Watkeanissaghtough Odd'yage Addereanai-
yent, | neoni Siniyoghthare ne Kaghyadogh-
seradogeaghti, | ne Wahooni Ayagoderieanda-
ragge neoni Ayon- | dadderighhoenic. | Col-
lected and translated into the *Mohawk* | Lan-
guage under the Direction of the late Rev. |
Mr. *William Andrews*, the late Rev. Dr.
Henry Barclay, and the Rev. Mr. *John
Ogilvie*: | Formerly Missionaries from the
venerable Society | for the Propagation of the
Gospel in Foreign | Parts, to the *Mohawk In-
dians*. | Printed in the Year, M,DCC,LXIX."
8vo. Title lf. Contents lf. Sigs. A—Bb.
pp. 204.

Very few copies of this edition remained among the Mohawks when they retired to Canada in 1777. Apprehensive that the book might be wholly lost in a little time, and desirous of a new supply, these Indians petitioned Gen. Haldimand, then Governor of that Province, for a new edition. This request was granted, and *one thousand* copies were ordered to be printed under the supervision of Col. Claus, "who," the preface states, "read and understood the Mohawk language, so as to undertake the correction of the book for the press." But "as that gentleman's employ would not permit him to remain at Quebec during the whole printing of the book, almost one-half of it was corrected at Montreal and sent weekly by half-sheets

to Quebec," until he returned to the latter city and finished "the remainder of the book." The difficulties experienced by the Quebec printer in the composition were quite as great as those encountered by Weyman and Gaine with the edition of 1769. He was "an entire stranger to the language, and obliged to go on with the printing of it letter by letter, which made it a very tedious piece of work;" accents were now introduced for the first time, to facilitate the pronunciation of the long words, "Paulus Sahonwadi, the Mohawk Clerk and Schoolmaster, being present at the correction of every proof-sheet to approve of their being properly placed." By these precautions, many mistakes of the first edition, which were copied in the second, were avoided. The following is the title of this Quebec edition, from the volume in our possession:

"The Order | For Morning and Evening Prayer,
| And Administration of the | Sacraments, |
and some other | Offices of the Church | of
England, | Together with | A Collection of
Prayers, and some Sentences of the *Holy* |
Scriptures, necessary for Knowledge and
Practice. | Ne Yakawea. | Niyadewighmiserage
Yonderanayendakhkwa Orhoenkene, | neoni
Yogaraskha Oghseragwegough; | Ne oni Yak-
awea. | Orighwadogeaghti Yondatnekosser-
aghs, | Tekarighwageahhadont. | Neoni oya
Adereanayent ne Onoghsadogeaghtige, | Oni
| Ne Watkeanissa-aghtough odd'yake Adere-
anayent neoni tsi- | niyoght-hare ne Kaghya-
doghseradogeaghti ne wahoeni | Ayakoderien-
darake neoni Ahondatterihhoenic. | The Third
Edition | Formerly collected and translated
into the *Mohawk* or *Iroquois* Lan- | guage,
under the direction of the Missionaries from
the Venerable | Society for the Propagation of
the Gospel in foreign Parts, to the | *Mohawk
Indians*. | Published | By Order of His Ex-
cellency Frederick Haldimand, | Captain-général
and Commander in Chief of all his Ma-
jesty's Forces in the Province of *Quebec*, and
its Dependencies, and | Governor of the same,
&c. &c. &c. | Revised with Corrections and Ad-
ditions by | DANIEL CLAUS, Esq; P. T. Agent
For the six Nation Indians in the Province of
Quebec. | Printed in the Year, M,DCC,LXXX."
8vo. Title lf. Advertizement and Contents 3
pp. Text pp. 208.

This edition became soon exhausted; thereupon the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts resolved to have a new impression printed, especially as Colonel Claus, who was in England at the time, consented to superintend the impression, critically revise the whole, and correct the sheets as they came from the press. His ac-

curate knowledge of the Mohawk language (continues the Preface) qualified him for the undertaking; and it is no more than justice to say, that this is only *one* out of many instances of this gentleman's unremitting attention to the welfare of the Indians. The *fourth* edition of the Mohawk Book of Common Prayer appeared accordingly. The previous ones had been printed in the Mohawk language only: in this the English is also printed on the opposite page. Besides this addition, the Gospel of St. Mark is inserted, with a translation of it into Mohawk by Captain Joseph Brant, being the first of the Gospels that was printed entire in that language. This volume has two Title-pages, of which the following is a reprint:

The Book of [Common Prayer,] And Administration of the [Sacraments,] and other [Rites and Ceremonies] of the [Church,] according to the use of the [Church of England:] together with [A Collection of Occasional Prayers, and [divers Sentences of [Holy Scripture,] Necessary for Knowledge and Practice.] Formerly collected, and translated into the Mohawk Language [under the direction of the Missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to the Mohawk [Indians,] A new Edition:] to which is added [The Gospel according to St. Mark,] Translated into the Mohawk Language, [By Capt'n. Joseph Brant,] *An Indian of the Mohawk Nation.* [London:] Printed by C. Buckton, Great Pultney Street, [Golden Square. 1787.]

Ne Yakawea | Yonder-
emayendaghkwa | Oghse-
ragewogh | neoni yaka-
wea | ne Orighwadogeahty |
Yondatiekossoraghs |
neoni | Tekarighwagelha-
dant, | oya oni | Aderean
ayent, | ne teas nikariwake
| Raditsihustatsy-gowa |
Ronaderighwisoli | Gor-
aghi-gowa A-Onea Rodanha-
ouh, | Oni, | Watkanissa-
aghtoh | Oddyake Adere-
amayent, | neoni Tsinioy-
oght-hare ne | Kaghyadogh-
seradogeahty, | *Nevalö-
ny Akoyadurake neoni Ah-
londatterühöony.* | A-onea
wadrorogluwe, neoni Te-
kaweanadémyoh | Kan-
yen- | kehäga Tsikawean-
ondaghko, ne neane Radit-
sihustatsy ne | Radrigh-
wawakonglukigowa ronid-
anhä-ouh, Kanyenke waon-
| dye tsi-rudinakeronnyo
Ongwo-owee, | Keagaye
ase Yonderemayendaghk-
wa, | Oni tahoghsanderoh |
St. Mark Rorighwadoge-
aghty, | Tekaweanadé-
myoh Kanyenkehäga Rako-
winea | Thayendaneaga, |
Loewagayds.—London: | Ka-
ristodarho C. Buckton,
Great Pultney Street, |
Golden Square. 1787.

Svo. Title, 2ff.; Preface, pp. III.; Text, pp. 505; with Observations concerning the reading and pronunciation of the Mohawk Language, 1p.; and the following plates, engraved by James Peachey: Frontispiece; David; St. Marcus; Johns Preaching & Baptism of Christ; Peters, Mother in Law Healed; The Healing of ye Palsie and Calling of Matthew; The Parable of the Sowers; Healeth ye Sick Woman & Raiseth Iairus's Daughter; Christ Walketh on the Sea; The Transfiguration of Christ; Healeth ye Dried Hand and Casteth out a Devil; the Seven Last Words; The Resur-

rection: The Ascension of Christ; The Salutation; The Shepherds at ye Birth of Christ; The Offering of the Three Kings; The Circumcision; The Last Supper.

The following is the Lord's Prayer as printed in these editions. We subjoin a literal translation, as near as may be, of it, for the benefit of the curious reader:

"Songwanihane Karonghyage tighsideron; wa-
Our father in Heaven who abidest
saghsenanadogeahtine. Sayanertsera iewe, tags-
be thy Name hallowed Thy Kingdom come thy
erre Eghniawan, tsiniyought Karonghyagough,
Will be done as in Heaven
oni oghwentsi-age. Niyadewighnuiserage takwana-
so earth on Every day give
daranondaghsik nonwa: Neoni tondakwarighwi-
us bread enough and do thou our deeds
oughston, tsiniyught oni Jakwadaderighwiough-
evil forget as we the evil acts of others for-
steani. Neoni toghsa daggwaghsarineghe De-
give. And do thou lead us not
waddatdemageraghtongge, nesane sadsiadakwaghs
into temptation but lead us
ne Kondighseroheanse; ikeca Sayanertsera ne
away from Evil for Thine the kingdom
naagh, neoni ne Kaeshatse, neoni ne Onweseagh-
is and the Power and the Glory
tak ne tsiniyehcinwe neoni tsiniyehcanwe. Amen."
for ever and ever

Societies and their Proceedings.

CONNECTICUT.

CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting was held on Tuesday evening, December 2nd, 1856; Hon. H. Barnard, president, in the chair. Horace Gaylord, Esq., of Ashford, was elected a regular member. After the usual regular business was concluded, J. Hammond Trumbull, Esq., read a paper on the life, character and public services of Gurdon Saltonstall, governor of Connecticut from 1708 to 1724. After which, Mr. Trumbull exhibited various curiosities he had collected in his recent visit to Egypt, and, after about an hour of social conversation, the society adjourned.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A regular meeting of the society was held December 18, 1856; William H. Brown, Esq., the president, in the chair.

The secretary made report of a late official tour in southern Illinois, in which he obtained extensive memoranda, from the personal relations of the aged, in regard to the early settlements at Kas-

kaskia, Edwardsville, etc., the Black Hawk war, and the condition of the remains of Fort Chartres near the commencement of the present century. Additions to the library were at the same time made, by donations from J. T. Lusk, Esq., of Edwardsville, of extensive files of newspapers of Illinois, Kentucky, and Missouri (including publications at Nauvoo by the Mormons and their adversaries, near the time of their expulsion from the State), besides other valuable documents, printed and in manuscript; and from Hon. J. Gillespie and J. A. Prickett, Esq., of the same place, of early public documents of the State and Territory, with original letters of the distinguished men of the same period.

The society were also indebted, among others, to the Hon. R. Smith, M. C., of Alton, for a valuable series of Congressional publications. The librarian announced, among other donations, the purchase, by friends of the society in Chicago, of a bill of books, including Chalmers' Caledonia, Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, Cobbett's Political Register, etc.

The legal seal of the society, executed in Chicago, was accepted. It bears the society's name, "Soc. Histor. Chicago," above the shield, on the superior part of which is the design of a wigwam on the lake-shore, near the latter a ship under sail, with the rising sun; on the inferior, an open book. The shield is nearly encircled by a scroll, with the motto, "Monumenta Histor. Conserv." Beneath is the date of the society's institution, 1856.

The following were chosen members of the society: Mr. Luther Haven, of Chicago, resident member; Col. C. W. Hunter and the Hon. D. I. Baker, both of Alton, with Lieut. Col. J. H. Eaton, U. S. A., corresponding members; and Col. W. H. Bissell, of Belleville, governor elect of the State, an honorary member.

Votes were passed, authorizing a subscription, in the society's behalf, for the proposed Historical Monthly Journal, and the purchase of selected newspaper files; as also arrangements for procuring the portraits of Gov. Edwards and Judge Pope (first Governor and Secretary of the Illinois Territory), and the raising of funds to be applied to the enlargement of the library.

A resolution was adopted in relation to the formation by the society in Chicago of an "American Documentary Library," "to comprise as complete an illustration as is practicable of the political history and national development of the several States and Territories of North America, such collection having a tendency to diffuse liberal and comprehensive ideas, and to promote sentiments of justice, peace, and concord."

The re-organization of the society for the ensuing year was perfected, as follows, viz.:

President, William H. Brown, Esq.; Vice Presi-

dents, Hon. W. B. Ogden and J. Y. Scammon, Esq.; Treasurer, S. D. Ward, Esq.; Recording Secretary and Librarian, Rev. William Barry; Assistant Librarian, Col. Samuel Stone; Corresponding Secretary, C. H. Ray, M. D.

Committees of Business.—On By-laws, Messrs. J. N. Arnold, V. H. Higgins, and F. Scammon, M. D.; on Publication, Messrs. M. Brayman, W. Barry, and J. V. Z. Blaney, M. D.; on Finance, Messrs. W. B. Ogden, E. J. Tinkham, and W. H. Brown; on Library and Cabinet, Messrs. F. Scammon, V. H. Higgins, and W. A. Smallwood, D. D.; on Nominations, Messrs. G. Manierre, W. H. Brown, and S. D. Ward.

Committees of Research and Correspondence.—On Aboriginal History, etc., Messrs. Blaney, W. B. Ogden, and J. H. Kinzie; on European Discovery, etc., Messrs. Barry, N. S. Davis, M. D., and M. D. Ogden; on Civil History, Messrs. M. Skinner, J. Y. Scammon, and E. B. McCagg; on Ecclesiastical History, Messrs. Smallwood and Barry; on Literature, Messrs. Ray and Ward; on Science, etc., Messrs. Dr. Davis and Blaney, and J. D. Webster; on the city of Chicago, Messrs. J. Y. Scammon, Arnold, Webster, and Kinzie.

The collections in the society's library number 3295, exclusive of manuscripts, and include 335 volumes of newspaper files.

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of the society for December was held on the 4th inst., and was fully attended.

After the secretary had read his minutes of the proceedings of the last monthly meeting, and the librarian had announced the additions made to the library since the last report, the society proceeded to vote for active members, nominated at the last meeting, and unanimously elected the following gentlemen: Dr. William Riley, Dr. J. Gilman, Samuel Hinks, Dr. Edward P. Marong, R. Carter Smith, and Jno. L. Weeks, all of Baltimore.

Wm. Brogden, Jr., Rev. A. Cleveland Cox, John Egerton, and Rev. Richard Clarence Hall, were nominated as candidates for active membership, to be voted for at the next meeting.

The president presented a brief report from J. H. Alexander, stating that he had examined a box of coins, referred to him, and found them mostly copper, of English, French, and German issue, with some American tokens, of the whole of which he would shortly prepare a catalogue.

A communication was received from Mr. Robert Purviance, asking the society's attention to a work written by him, and in part read before the society, and now published, entitled, "Baltimore during the Revolution."

The secretary read a paper from W. B. Buchanan, of Wheeling, Va., a corresponding member, relative to the appeal recently issued by the library committee, for means to enlarge and support the library, transferred to the society by the library company of Baltimore, and earnestly advocating the claims of the committee to a liberal response from the citizens of Baltimore.

A note from Wills De Hass, Esq., was read, announcing the intention of certain parties to commence at Washington an Historical and Ethnological Journal, and desiring the society to await the reception of the prospectus of the proposed work, which would probably be out before the next meeting. Mr. Streeter stated that the members would, in a day or two, receive a prospectus of a work on a similar plan, already projected in Boston, and approved by some of the highest literary and historical authorities of the country. After some discussion, the subject was postponed, to await the receipt of the respective prospectuses or specimen numbers.

A circular was received from the Albany Institute, proposing to issue a series of volumes illustrative of points of American history, from original manuscripts. The circular was referred to the library committee, with a request that they would subscribe to the proposed work.

Mr. S. F. Streeter presented, for the inspection of the members, a vocabulary of the Powhatan language, compared with the Nanticoke and Delaware, which he was preparing, and which, when completed, be proposed to deposit with the society. He expressed his regret at the non-attendance of Mr. J. H. Alexander, who had promised to present at the meeting a dictionary of the Delaware language, which with great industry he had compiled. He pointed out some of the characteristics of the Indian dialects, showed a resemblance between them and some of the ancient Greek dialects, in the use and disuse of certain letters, analysed and showed the composition of various words, and proved, by quoting a large number of radical and common terms, that the Powhatan language belonged to the Algonquin family of languages.

Dr. Luos H. Steiner read an interesting paper, explaining the theory recently advanced by Rev. George Jones, U. S. N., drawn from a large number of careful observations, that the zodiacal light is caused by a reflection of the rays of either the sun or the moon, from the surface of a nebulous ring which surrounds the earth.

The society then adjourned to the 1st Thursday in January, 1857.

MASSACHUSETTS.

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. — The annual meeting of this society, was held at Antiqua-

rian Hall, Worcester, October 21, 1856, being the anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, Hon. Stephen Salisbury, the president, in the chair. The secretary being absent, S. F. Haven, Esq., was chosen secretary *pro tempore*. The reports of the council, the librarian, and the treasurer were severally read. On motion of Gov. Lincoln, these reports were accepted and referred to the council, with instructions to print such portions as they deem expedient. A report from the committee of publication was read by the chairman. The committee had made arrangements for printing the "Diary of John Hull," and the work had been commenced by John Wilson & Son, of Boston. With the editorial and accessory matter furnished by Mr. Jennison, the number of pages will be about one hundred and fifty, and they will be on type and paper corresponding to those of part 1, vol. III., of the Society's Transactions. The committee also recommended the society to undertake the publication of a periodical to be devoted to Archaeology. This report was referred to the council, with similar instructions.

The committee appointed at the last meeting, to consider what measures might be adopted for the establishment of a publication fund, made a report of their proceedings thus far, announcing the prospect of ultimate success.

The following resolution, recommended by that committee, was adopted :

"*Resolved*, That, so soon as the amount of six thousand dollars be subscribed for a publication fund, the treasurer be requested to collect the amount subscribed, and invest it safely and productively as a separate fund, to be called the 'Publishing Fund.'"

The Rev. A. P. Peabody, D. D., of New Hampshire, John Lothrop Motley, Esq., of Massachusetts, and the Rev. Joseph Hunter, D. D., of Great Britain, having been nominated by the council for election to the society, were unanimously chosen members.

Voted, to proceed to the choice of officers for the ensuing year.

A letter from Hon. Emory Washburn, declining a re-election to the council, on account of removal from town, and from a conviction that the interests of the society required the substitution of a citizen of Worcester in his place, was read by the president. In his letter, Gov. Washburn expressed his warm regard for the institution; the pleasure he had derived from a long connection with it, and association with its members; and the interest he should continue to cherish in its prosperity.

The following gentlemen were then chosen officers of the society:

President, Hon. Stephen Salisbury, of Worcester. *Vice Presidents*, Rev. William Jenks, D. D.,

of Boston; Hon. Levi Lincoln, LL. D., of Worcester. *Council*, Hon. Isaac Davis, LL. D., Hon. Ira M. Barton, Hon. Thomas Kimmiutt, Samuel F. Haven, Esq., and Dwight Foster, Esq., of Worcester; Nathl. B. Shurtleff, M. D., Hon. Pliny Merri-
 cker, LL. D., and Hon. John P. Bigelow, of Boston; and George Livermore, Esq., and Charles Folsom, Esq., of Cambridge. *Secretary of Foreign Correspondence*, Jared Sparks, LL. D., of Cambridge. *Secretary of Domestic Correspondence*, Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, LL. D., of Worcester. *Recording Secretary*, Rev. Edward E. Hale, of Boston. *Treasurer*, Samuel Jemison, Esq., of Worcester. *Committee of Publication*, Samuel F. Haven, Esq., of Worcester; Rev. Edward E. Hale, of Boston; and Charles Deane, Esq., of Cambridge.

Voted, to dissolve the meeting.

ESSEX INSTITUTE. — A stated meeting of this association was held at Salem, Friday evening, December 12, 1856, Rev. J. L. Russell, vice president, in the chair.

Gilbert L. Streeter read a paper containing an account of the building of the frigate Essex, at Salem, and its subsequent history; for which the thanks of the Institute were presented to him. George D. Phippen mentioned a few facts in connection with this subject, gleaned from his father's recollection of that event. After the transaction of some incidental business, the Institute adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — A stated meeting of this society was held on the 12th December, 1856, the president in the chair.

The president presented to the society a copy of the portrait of the second Gov. Winthrop of Connecticut. A gift was received from Capt. Cassius Darling of a representation of a Chinese funeral and a Javanese wedding.

The standing committee, on the subject of Mr. Richardson's letter, read at the last meeting, reported that, in their opinion, "the publication of condensed reports of the meetings of the various Historical Societies will be useful as a means of preserving valuable information, as a stimulus to more active exertion among members, and as a common receptacle for historical contributions from every part of the country; thus aiding to establish a relationship and fraternity among all those engaged in investigating American history.

"The advantages of the second department of the work scarcely need to be mentioned. Every year, books of historical value are published, scarcely known beyond the place of their publication, and speedily forgotten. It is only by such means as Mr. Richardson proposes that the countless scattered publications on local history can be made available to the student, or even saved from oblivion.

"The section of notes and queries may be made very useful for solid purposes of historical inquiry, as by means of it the student may draw on the knowledge of the whole country to supply him with information on points where he is at a loss, and where he might otherwise waste much time in fruitless investigations.

"It is the opinion of the committee that the plan of the proposed book merits the cordial approval of this society, and that no valid objection exists to communicating to the Magazine reports of proceedings, or portions of proceedings, at our meetings."

This report was accepted.

Nathaniel Ingersoll Bowditch, Esq., was elected resident member.

William Paver, Esq., of York, England, was elected corresponding member.

After some further business relating to the internal arrangements of the society, the meeting was dissolved. Present, twenty-seven resident members.

Some of the proceedings of this society at previous meetings will be found in the article on "The Library of Thomas Dowse," in our General Department.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY. — This association held a stated meeting on Wednesday, December 3, 1856, at its rooms in Boston; Hon. Timothy Farrar, the senior vice president, in the chair. The historiographer of the society, Joseph Palmer, M. D., paid a tribute of respect to the memory of Thomas Scott Pearson, Esq., of Peacham, Vt., a young and talented member, lately deceased. Hon. Francis Brinley then read a letter from Rev. William Barry, of Chicago, Ill., giving an account of the Historical Society lately formed in that city, which appeared to be in a very promising condition.

Sylvester Bliss, Esq., in behalf of a special committee appointed at the last meeting, reported in favor of sustaining Mr. Richardson's proposed "Historical Magazine," which report was unanimously adopted. Mr. Richardson, by request, then read several letters that he had received from distinguished gentlemen in various parts of the country, all of whom approved of the plan of the work.

Dean Dudley, Esq., next gave some account of a visit which, in 1849, he made to England where he resided about a year, engaged in historical and genealogical researches. Such investigations are much more difficult and expensive in that country than in this. Here, in New England especially, the utmost freedom in examining and copying public records and documents, consistent with their safety, is allowed. There the examination of them is surrounded by vexatious regula-

tions and burthened with large fees. The documents in the British Museum are, however, an exception to the general rule. Mr. Dudley spoke highly of the manner in which that institution is conducted. England is rich in materials for history and genealogy, which Mr. D., described quite fully. He informed his hearers in what offices each kind of public record was kept, and the proper method to be pursued in obtaining access to them. His remarks were listened to with deep attention.

Mr. John Dean then read portions of a letter from his friend, William H. Montague, Esq., filled with interesting reminiscences that Mr. M., had heard from the lips of his father, Rev. William Montague, concerning the patriots and loyalists of the Revolution. Rev. Mr. Montague, when a young man, served in the American army and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. After leaving the army, he entered Dartmouth college, where he graduated in 1784. In 1787, he was settled as rector of Christ Church, Boston. While holding that charge, in 1789, he made a visit to England. His son states that he was the first Episcopal clergyman, ordained in America, that preached in an English pulpit. In England, he became acquainted with the celebrated Edmund Burke, and other men of note in their day, as well as with many of the exiled loyalists. These exiles always remembered their native country with affection, and sighed to return to it again. They never felt at home in England. From one of them, Arthur Savage, Esq., he received the musket-ball that killed General Warren at the battle of Bunker Hill, — a relic, which he always guarded as a treasure. Mr. Savage was personally acquainted with Warren, and on the morning of the 18th of June, 1775, he visited the battle-field in Charlestown with some of his friends, and with his own hands took the fatal bullet from the wound. That bullet is now in the cabinet of this society. After Mr. Dean had finished reading the letter, the librarian, Mr. Wyman, being requested to exhibit the ball, it was passed round to the members. Some remarks concerning it were thereupon made by Messrs. David Pulsifer and Sylvester Bliss; and, after the transaction of business, the society adjourned.

OLD COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — The regular meetings of the society are held at Taunton, upon the first Monday evenings in January, April, July, and October. The exercises are chiefly an historical paper, carefully prepared, of about an hour's length, read by a member previously designated. These are usually fully reported in the Taunton papers. The society has lately received a donation of the valuable historical library of the late Hon. Francis Baylies of T., author of the

History of Plymouth Colony. It embraces some two hundred volumes of historical works.

The last meeting in the year 1856 was held on Monday, October 6. The principal exercise was an extempore speech, of an hour and a half's length, by Ellis Ames, Esq., of Canton, upon the Early Laws of Massachusetts; explaining the current of legislation, and exhibiting his own unique collection of published laws, than which no other so complete exists in the country. He was overflowing with the subject, and inexhaustible in ideas and enthusiasm.

ALUMNI OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE RESIDENT IN BOSTON AND VICINITY. — A meeting of several graduates from this institution, by notice from four of them, dated Dec. 24, 1855, met in Boston two days after, being the 26th of the same month, and agreed to invite others to convene with them and decide the question, whether they would form such an association. They, and those invited, accordingly came together on the 31st of January, 1856, and decided this question in the affirmative. The graduates present adopted a constitution, and elected the following officers: Hon. Richard Fletcher, *President*; Hon. Joel Parker and Hon. Rufus Choate, *Vice-Presidents*; Rev. Joseph B. Felt, LL.D., *Corresponding Secretary*; Robert I. Burbank, Esq., *Recording Secretary*; and Lyman Mason, Esq., *Treasurer*. The alumni have since then held quarterly meetings, and participated in the literary exercises, which have come before them.

HARVARD CLUB. — An association of the graduates of Harvard college, for literary and social purposes, was organized in October, 1855.

Its rooms, at No. 49 Tremont street, Boston, afford an agreeable place of resort for graduates, where appointments may be made, writing materials found, and letters received and dispatched by post; and they may be put to other uses of great personal convenience to the members.

Refreshments are provided at all hours, and meetings are occasionally held for social intercourse.

It is estimated that there are above two thousand and three hundred living graduates, and that about seven hundred reside in Boston and vicinity. More than three hundred, including representatives of nearly every class since 1797, are members of the Harvard club.

Any graduate of the college, or person who has received an honorary degree, or member of the corporation or board of overseers, may become a member of the club, by sending his name to the secretary, and paying the annual assessment.

The government of the club comprises a president, treasurer, secretary, and board of six directors.

NEW JERSEY.

THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—(Founded February, 1845).—OFFICERS: *President*, Joseph C. Hornblower, Newark; *Vice-Presidents*, James Parker, Stacy G. Potts, William A. Duer; *Corresponding Secretary*, William A. Whitehead, Newark; *Recording Secretary*, David A. Hayes, Newark; *Librarian and Treasurer*, Samuel H. Congar, Newark; *Executive Committee*, Archer Gifford, Newark; Nicholas Murray, D. D.; William L. Dayton, Dudley S. Gregory, Henry W. Green, William P. Robeson, Richard S. Field, Andrew B. Patterson, D. D., Ravand K. Rogers.

The meetings of the society are held on the third Thursday of January in Trenton; on the third Thursday of May in Newark; and on such day and at such place in September as the society may designate. The library of the society is at Newark. Its publications consist of four volumes of collections, each volume being an independent work, as follows:

Vol. I. East Jersey under the Proprietary governments, by Wm. A. Whitehead, pp. 357.

Vol. II. Life of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, by William A. Duer, pp. 284.

Vol. III. The Provincial Courts of New Jersey, by Richard S. Field, pp. 324.

Vol. IV. The Papers of Lewis Morris, governor of the province of New Jersey from 1738 to 1746; edited by William A. Whitehead, pp. 366.

And seven volumes, in paper covers, of two hundred pages each, containing the proceedings of the society from its organization, with most of the papers read at the meetings.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A regular monthly meeting was held, at its rooms in the University, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 2, Frederic De Peyster, vice-president, in the chair. The domestic corresponding secretary, Samuel Osgood, D. D., reported that since the last meeting he had received several important communications, among them, one from Mr. Dixon of Boston, upon the origin of the word "America." He also read a proposition from Mr. Richardson of the same place, asking the sanction and patronage of the society for a periodical intended as a medium of communication between students of history in different parts of the country. A letter was read from a gentleman in Pennsylvania, who volunteered to investigate and classify the Indian languages in that State.

The librarian, George H. Moore, Esq., exhibited a piece of the "Charter Oak," presented to the society. He said that Hon. George Bancroft

would shortly publish a very valuable book, which would contain the "Seven Articles from the Church of Leyden," written in 1617, also the "Creeds of the Pilgrims," and a "Journal of the first Legislative body in Virginia," whose existence many people doubted.

It was announced that the fifty-second anniversary of the founding of the society would be celebrated on the 23d of December, and that Hon. J. T. Headley, Secretary of State, would deliver the address.

Mr. De Peyster then introduced James Spear Loring, Esq., who read a highly interesting and instructive paper, entitled "Reminiscences of William Gordon, the Revolutionary historian." He followed Dr. Gordon through his eventful career, and described graphically his connection with the venerable Samuel Adams, Alexander Hamilton, and other illustrious statesmen of the "times that tried men's souls."

Anniversary.—The fifty-second anniversary of the New York Historical Society was held on Tuesday evening, Dec. 23, in the large chapel of the University, Washington square, before a crowded audience.

A platform was erected in front of the dock, upon which were seated Hon. Luther Bradish, president of the society; Rev. Dr. De Witt, Rev. Dr. Van Pelt, Hon. Geo. Bancroft, Dr. J. W. Francis, Hon. Erastus Benedict, Hon. Erastus Brooks, Judge Roosevelt, Hon. Geo. W. Folsom, Rev. Dr. McLeod, Peter Cooper, Esq., Hon. Zaddock Pratt, Augustus Schell, Esq., Col. Warner, and other officers of the society.

Hon. Luther Bradish, in the course of a few appropriate remarks, said the society had met together on a very interesting occasion: they had much to encourage them from a retrospect of the past, and great cause for hope in the future. He believed the society would soon have an opportunity of celebrating their anniversary under their own roof. That second great epoch in their history would be attained, without a doubt. Rev. Dr. De Witt followed in a prayer.

SECRETARY HEADLEY'S ADDRESS.

The anniversary address was delivered by Hon. JOEL T. HEADLEY, secretary of State. He, in the outset, referred to the position this State occupied in the Revolutionary struggle. These were troublesome times; men now talk of endurance; but it would be well for them to recall the trying scenes of times past. The popular idea of history is fallacious. A grand collection of facts does not constitute history,—and, indeed, a great many historians omit facts altogether. Livy was sadly deficient in truth—no historian was more so, if we except Allison. [Laughter.] Facts are but the skeleton of history, but imagination and philoso-

phy give it life. Modern history is superior to ancient. The latter deals with philosophy, the former with poetry. In our own history the philosopher finds that which baffles his deepest investigation. New York bears a prominent part in the history of our country, especially during the Revolutionary war. The British marched through Massachusetts and the southern States; the Revolution received its first impulse at Concord, but the destiny of the States remained with New York. While every other State had its glorious passages, there was no respite from first to last for New York. She stood like Saul among his brethren.

The Provincial Convention of New York has been falsely charged with shrinking from opposition to the English; but, on the contrary, in the matter of the Stamp Act, she took a bold and decided stand. The governor was dragged in effigy through Broadway, on account of his part in this act, and bundles of stamps were burned at Catharine market. The first Provincial Congress assembled on the 23d of May, 1765. They have been called royalists, but they had patriotism enough to get the repeal of the Stamp Act. An address was made to the people of Tryon, not to desert their brethren by separation. New York assumed a great responsibility, and, consistently with their own rights, urged peace with the mother country.

New York stands irreproachable. The people organized a committee of safety; and, in bringing away from the Battery a number of guns, shot down some British soldiers. The battle of Bunker Hill followed; New York raised 18,000 men. Then came the evacuation of Boston, in March, 1776. New York was armed, even to the negroes.

Mr. Headley alluded to the mechanics' memorial of that day, pledging themselves to support congress, June 4, 1776, and called it the Mechanics' Declaration of Independence [Applause]. Events began to thicken. On the 9th, the declaration was read and adopted unanimously. The Provincial congress never faltered in their duty, though without money, clothes, fortifications, or ammunition. All the adjacent counties enrolled their men from fifteen to twenty years of age. The conscription of Napoleon was never more active. Washington wrote that New York would soon be the scene of a bloody contest, and enjoined the removal of the women and children. The British landed at Gowanus; the Americans held Brooklyn Heights. This was a critical but exciting time. Gen. Greene was heard to exclaim: "O God, to be sick at such a time!" The people were at first zealous, and anticipated a glorious victory, but a panic ensued. Washington retreated to Kingsbridge, and sent his stores to White Plains.

Mr. Headley followed Washington in his march, and read some very interesting letters in connec-

tion therewith, principally relating to the British encampment at New Rochelle and Mamaroneck, showing how the American army was saved from total destruction. Well might Gen. Putnam attribute Gen. Washington's safety to an over-ruling Providence. New York was looked upon as the great breakwater to stay the devastation, but she was physically prostrate. The darkness that was upon New York at that time was like Egyptian darkness—it could be felt; and what noble devotion New York showed in those trying times. New York bore a heavy burthen in having her ports closed; the people were distressed for want of many articles, particularly salt. New York was considered the key of the Union. The two battles of Saratoga were as important as any in the Revolution. The news reached Paris, and a treaty was signed. This fixed the wavering policy of France, and turned the scale of the war. The orator rehearsed a description of Washington's visit to the "temple," a log hut, three miles from Newburgh, to show his undying patriotism. On the 4th of the month, seventy-three years had elapsed since Washington took leave of his army in New York. Mr. Headley described the affecting scene. New York not only held a position in the Revolutionary war, but her action had an effect upon the world. An old foreign author placed Saratoga as one of the fifteen decisive battles of the world. Both Europe and Asia now feel the effect of that event. Liberty has become the theme of these countries. The seeds of free principles were sown broadcast over France.

Mr. Headley explained at length the effect of these principles in the French Revolution, etc. We were the first to embody these glorious principles, and the effect will be felt down to the end of time. New York may yet be like Tyre, where fishermen mend their nets, but her influence will be felt notwithstanding. We have been playing a terrible rôle in the last seventy years. The doctrine of equal rights never had been promulgated since Christ said, "Ye are men." Mexico, South America, Poland, Italy, and France, with her downfall of kingly dynasties, have felt its power. Austria is threatened with the hydra of human rights. The orator concluded by deducing reflections from his subject, saying, that all manner of persecution and imprisonment had been resorted to, to prevent the extension of the glorious principle of human rights. From this position of human rights, America and American institutions are to be viewed. Let us be thankful that there is a Providence which governs the world. Let history proclaim what it will, true history will be read in our success as a free and independent confederacy.

Mr. Headley concluded his address amid warm applause. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Van Zandt, and the meeting adjourned.

The plan of forming a State Historical Society originated with the late Judge Benson and John Pintard, through whose exertions several meetings for the purpose were held in the old City or Federal Hall, so called on account of the congress of the United States having assembled there when they adopted the Federal Constitution.

The first meeting of the society was held Nov. 20, 1804. At that meeting were present Egbert Benson, De Witt Clinton, Rev. Wm. Linn, Rev. Samuel Miller, Dr. David Hosack, Rev. John M. Mason, Rev. John N. Abeel, Samuel Bayard, Peter G. Stuyvesant, Anthony Bleeker, and John Pintard. They assembled in the picture gallery, where they resolved to form themselves into a society, designed for the collection and preservation of whatever might relate to the natural, civil, or ecclesiastical history of the United States in general, and of this State in particular. A constitution was adopted, and the first meeting under it was holden 14th Jan., 1805. The officers were: Egbert Benson, *President*; Rt. Rev. Bishop Moore, D. D., *First Vice President*; Brockholst Livingston, *Second Vice President*; Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D., *Corresponding Secretary*; John Pintard, *Recording Secretary*; Charles Wilkes, *Treasurer*; John Forbes, *Librarian*; and a *Standing Committee* of seven.

The library was founded in the spring of 1807. In 1809 the society occupied the Government House, and the first meeting there was in September. The anniversary of the third century of the discovery of New Amsterdam by Hendrick Hudson was celebrated gloriously by the society, who, according to the minutes, dined on shell-fish, wild pigeons, and succotash, the favorite dish of the season. This festival brought out the first volume of the society's "Collections."

The annual festival that year was held on St. Nicholas' Day, Dec. 6; the dining hall was Kent's Hotel, 42 Broad street. De Witt Clinton, in 1814, drafted a memorial to congress in behalf of the society, and a grant was made of \$12,000. In 1815 the Government House was sold, and the society removed to the New York Institution building. The Government House was at the lower end of Bowling Green, originally Fort Amsterdam. In 1823 four volumes of collections were published. The society removed, April 19, 1832, to corner Broadway and Chambers street. The fiftieth anniversary of Washington's inauguration was celebrated with due pomp. John Quincy Adams delivered the oration. The society was now offered two lots by Peter G. Stuyvesant, to build upon, but declined until they could raise the amount of money with which the offer was conditioned, and took rooms in the New York University, where they still remain.

The following is a list of the presidents to date:

Hon. Egbert Benson, Hon. Gouverneur Morris, His Excellency De Witt Clinton, David Hosack, M. D., Hon. James Kent, His Excellency Morgan Lewis, Peter G. Stuyvesant, Peter Augustus Jay, Hon. Albert Gallatin, and the present incumbent, Hon. Luther Bradish.

The following are the anniversary orators consecutively, from 1809 up to date: Rev. Samuel Miller, Hugh Williamson, De Witt Clinton, Gov. Morris, Rev. John M. Mason, Egbert Benson, Wm. Johnson, Gulian C. Verplanck, Samuel L. Jarvis, Henry Wheaton, William A. Duer, J. Scheaffer, Wm. Sampson, William P. Varness, J. Townsend, Joseph Blunt, James Kent, Wm. B. Lawrence, J. Romeyn Brodhead, Alex. W. Bradford, Henry R. Schoolcraft, Benj. F. Butler, Charles King, Luther Bradish, William W. Campbell, Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, George Bancroft, Rev. Dr. De Witt, and Hon. J. T. Headley.—*Express*.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — At the December meeting of this society, Mr. George Tucker presiding, the order of business was suspended, and Dr. Isaac I. Hayes was introduced to the meeting, who read a paper on the manners and customs of the Esquimaux; an abstract of which, copied from the North American and United States Gazette for Dec. 11, 1856, will be found in our general department. The thanks of the society were presented to Dr. Hayes for his paper.

The publication fund was reported as amounting to twelve thousand dollars. After the transaction of business, the meeting was adjourned.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — The December meeting of this society was held at their Cabinet in Providence, on Thursday, the 11th ult. After the transaction of the ordinary business, the librarian, Rev. E. M. Stone, read some papers recently received from Mr. Franklin B. Hough of Albany, being copies of documents found there in the office of the Secretary of the State of New York. He first read official papers relative to the early history of Prudence Island in Narragansett Bay, showing that, as early as 1672, New York had claimed jurisdiction over that and the other islands in the bay. That colony also claimed Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and the neighboring smaller islands. In the year above mentioned, a grant was made of Chebawasset or Prudence Island to "Mr. John Paine, merchant, of London," and it was created an independent government, by the name of "Sophy Manor," "to be holden according to the manor of East Greenwich, in the county of Kent, in England." Mr.

Paine was appointed governor for life, with power to appoint a deputy when absent. Courts for the trial of civil and criminal cases within certain limits were also ordained, and "liberty of conscience granted to all the inhabitants or others upon the said island, professing the Christian religion."

The facts comprised in these papers are of recent discovery, and it has not been ascertained whether any attempt was ever made to carry the provisions of the grant into effect. It is not probable, however, that there was, as ten years before the date of it, viz., in 1662, King Charles II.'s Charter had been granted, confirming and establishing the colony of Rhode Island within whose bounds the Island was situated. The language of the patent is similar to those establishing the manorial grants in the State of New York, which have become familiar to the public from the conduct of the "anti-renters" who dwell upon them.

Mr. Stone read letters relative to the attack of a French privateer on Block Island in 1691, showing the alarm which it caused at New London, Southold, and other places. An agreement of Morrison and Barratt, dated April 10, 1778, for furnishing supplies to the captured forces of Burgoyne, was also read.

At several of the stated meetings of the society during the present year, interesting and valuable papers relating to Rhode Island history have been read. Among them was one upon the town of East Greenwich and vicinity, embracing sketches of its deceased physicians, by Dr. James H. Eldridge, of that place. Wm. P. Skefield, Esq., of Newport, also read a paper upon the early history of Block Island, being a chapter from the history he is preparing of that Island, of which he is a native. The cabinet of the society is constantly receiving donations of valuable material, attesting the continued interest of its friends at home and abroad.

VERMONT.

THE VERMONT HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, at its seventeenth annual meeting, holden at Montpelier, the 16th of October, 1856, elected as officers for the ensuing year:

President, Henry Stevens, Barnet. *Vice Presidents*, George P. Marsh, Burlington; James H. Phelps, West Townsend. *Librarian*, B. F. Stevens, Barnet. *Recording Secretary*, D. P. Thompson, Montpelier. *Corresponding Secretaries*, Geo. R. Thompson, Montpelier; Benj. F. Stevens, Barnet. *Treasurer*, Jasper Curtis, St. Albans. *Councillors*, Geo. F. Houghton, St. Albans; Charles G. Eastman, Montpelier; Daniel Baldwin, Montpelier; A. Hunton, Bethel; David Roberts, Burlington.

The following gentlemen were elected honorary members:

Samuel F. Haven, Worcester, Mass.; B. H. Hall, Troy, N. Y.; Dr. Thomas M. Brewer, Boston, Mass.; Prof. Samuel B. Woolworth, Albany, N. Y.; Thomas S. Hunt, Montreal, C. E.

On motion, *Resolved*, That we have heard, since our last meeting, with deep regret, of the death of the Rev. Zadock Thompson, of Burlington, Vermont, who at the time of his death, was State Naturalist of this State; and who, for the last thirty years, has been identified with almost every prominent measure for the promotion of the natural sciences, and the development of the historical resources, of his native State; that, while his attainments as a historian, and his contributions to several departments of liberal knowledge, have reflected honor upon himself and upon Vermont, he has endeared himself to us by his estimable qualities as a man and a citizen, and by the example of a blameless life, devoted with singleness of purpose and rare modesty to objects of high purpose, lasting interest, and usefulness to the whole State.

Resolved, That George F. Houghton, Esq., of St. Albans, be invited to pronounce, before the members of the Vermont Historical and Antiquarian Society, an eulogy on the life and character of Prof. Zadock Thompson, at its next annual meeting in October next.

Resolved, That the Rev. Calvin Pease, president of the University of Vermont, be invited to deliver the historical address before the society, at its next annual meeting on the third Thursday of October, 1857.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

AMERICA. — A writer in "Notes and Queries" considers the name of our country faulty, because derived from the Italianized form of the German "Emmerich."

The latter is, however, evidently a contraction of the Gothic AIRMANAREIKS, which apparently signifies *Most Exalted* or *Universal Ruler*, and, when applied to a country, may likewise be rendered MOST SUBLIME DOMINION!

As regards its signification, therefore, the name "America" is more appropriate than "Columbia:" for, in the one case, we have only to wait till this "whole boundless continent is ours," but, in the other, until the lion shall lie down with the lamb; for we shall, I fear, hardly be *doveline* before the millennium.

The Mæso-Gothic "Airmana" is the same as tne

old Saxon "Irmin" or "Irman" and the Anglo-Saxon "Eormil." "Reich" signified, anciently, both *power* and *dominion*, as well as *one holding power*.

The name "Airmanareiks" was borne as early as the fourth century by a King of the Goths. In the course of ages it was gradually changed to "Armanarich," "Ermanarich," "Ermenrich," "Emmerich," etc. B. H. D.

THEODORE PALEOLOGUS. — In *Miledulcis*, p. 9, will be found a reference to Theodore Paleologus, the descendant of the imperial family of the Eastern or Greek Empire. He was the son of Camillo, the son of Prosper, the son of Theodore, the son of John, the son of Thomas, second brother of Constantine, the last Emperor of Constantinople. From the *Illustrated Itinerary of Cornwall* (1842), it appears that he lived in Cornwall, and is buried there in the church at Landulph. By his wife Mary, daughter of William Bails, of Hadley, in Suffolk, gent., he had Theodore, John, Ferdinando, Maria, and Dorothy. Maria died unmarried; and her sister married Wm. Arundell. Theodore was a sailor, and died in 1693, leaving a widow Martha. Thus far our historian says: (see pp. 73 and 74).

It seems to have escaped the writer in *Notes and Queries* that Schomburgk's *History of Barbadoes* (London: 1847) shows, pp. 228-239, that Ferdinando, mentioned above, lived in Barbadoes, and his will, recorded March 20, 1678, mentions wife Rebecca, son Theodorius, sister Mary, and sister Dorothy Arondell. The will was proved January 4, 1680. His son Theodorius died, and the family thus was extinguished. It is farther said that the provisional Greek Government, during the war of independence, sent to Barbadoes to inquire if any male descendant survived. F. O. J.

INITIAL CHRISTIAN NAMES. — In *Notes and Queries*, new series, II., 29, will be found the following: "What is the meaning of the practice which prevails in the United States, of inserting between a man's Christian name and surname a letter of the alphabet? Is this part of his baptismal name, and the initial of a second Christian name, or the name itself?" etc.

The answer to this will no doubt be as novel to us as to our English friends. In same volume, p. 197, it is said: "It is done merely for distinction. The names of Mr. Polk are 'James Polk,' and I saw it stated in a book of American travels that the author had been informed that the ex-president adopted the signature of 'James K. Polk' merely to insure the safe delivery of letters intended for him."

The correct answer reached England from St. HIST. MAG. 3

Louis, Mo., and, after giving the proper answer, inquires if this abbreviation is unknown in England, and is peculiar to the United States. (Ibid. p. 329.) W.

HASTY PUDDING. — Joel Barlow's *Hasty Pudding* of maize was not the first of that name. There is an old English dish which plays a comic part in the Rev. Mr. Greave's cheerful satirical novel, the *Spiritual Quixote* (1773). It is thus described: "There is a certain farinaceous composition, which, from its being frequently used by our ancestors as an extempore supplement to a scanty dinner, has obtained the appellation of a hasty pudding. It is composed of flour and milk boiled together; and, being spread into a round shallow dish, and interspersed with dabs of butter and brown sugar fortuitously strewn over it, gives one no bad idea of a map of the sun, spotted about according to the modern hypothesis."

This hasty pudding was discharged full in Jerry Wildgoose's face!

In the *European Magazine* for March, 1796, there is this "Epitaph, sent as a hint to a water-drinker:"

"Here Lies Ned Rant, who on a sudden
Left off roast beef for hasty-pudding;
Forsook old stingo, mild and stale,
And every drink, for Adam's ale:
Till flesh and blood, reduced to batter,
Consisting of mere flour and water,
Which, wanting salt to keep out must,
And heat to bake it to a crust,
Moulder'd and crumbled into dust."

HIELA.

QUERIES.

PRAED'S POEMS. — In 1852, Redfield published the poems of W. M. Praed, "now first collected" under the care of Dr. Griswold. The editor says in his preface that the edition is much more full than any hitherto published. Can any one inform me what earlier editions have appeared?

It is well known that Praed excelled in poetical charades, of which nine are given in this volume. I have since clipped two from the *Boston Transcript*, being published on December 13, 1852, and October 25, 1856. The famous charade beginning, "Sir Hilary charged at Agincourt," has been often published, and elicited various answers. One reply appeared in the *Transcript*. Will any of your readers send me a copy, and also note any other of these fugitive pieces not in the published work? CREDIA.

REV. JOHN COTTON was born at Derby, Dec. 4, 1585; was Fellow of Emmanuel College, and chosen vicar of Boston, July 4, 1612. His father was Rowland or Roland Cotton, Esq., a lawyer,

and a gentleman of honorable descent; so say the early biographers of the son.

Query.—When and where was Roland Cotton, the father, born? And of what family? Who was his wife, and when were they married?

T.

YANKEE.—How early can this word be found in print or writing?

D. B. A. G.

JOSHUA GEE, the author of a work on "The Trade and Navigation of Great Britain,"—4th ed., 1738,—especially with the American colonies, was in England in 1716, and had lately deceased in 1738. In 1718, Sir Alexander Cairnes, James Douglass, and Joshua Gee, were petitioners for a grant on the coast of Nova Scotia, a scheme for colonizing that country, projected by Captain Thomas Coram. In the parliamentary debate, March 8, 1775, on Lord North's bill respecting the American colonies, Lord Clare referred to the work of his "old friend, Sir Joshua Gee, a great friend to America, though no patriot, a man who had written better on trade than any other man living, and who knew more of America." Joshua Gee was a prominent name in business affairs in Boston, in Massachusetts, for about a century after 1670, or perhaps earlier.

Queries.—When, where, and of what parentage was the above Joshua Gee born; when and why was he knighted; and when and where did he die, and what was his age?

T.

PIETAS ET GRATULATIO COLLEGII CANTABRIGIENSIS APUD NOVANGLOS.—Can any of your readers inform me which of the pieces in this work obtained the guinea prizes referred to in the Cyclopædia of American Literature, vol. I., p. 11? Probably they were not the best compositions in the book, as some of the ablest writers to whom these articles are ascribed could not have been competitors under the terms of the proposals.

X. Y. Z.

STEPHEN GOODYEARE.—In Betham's Baronetage (the pedigree of Lake), it appears that Thomas Lake, brother of Sir Edward Lake, Bart., chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln, married Mary, daughter of Stephen Goodyeare of London, goldsmith. Mr. Goodyeare was a man of wealth, and several years deputy-governor of New Haven colony in New England. He died about 1658, while on a visit to London. His daughter Mary, wife of Thomas Lake, a Boston merchant, died in 1705; in her will she mentions her cousins John Watts, Richard Watts, and Mary Trueworthy.

Queries.—Of what parentage was this Stephen Goodyeare; when and where born; and who was his wife?

INDIAN NOMENCLATURE.—Can any of your readers give the true signification of the original name of this city, Manhattan? Heckewelder, the Moravian missionary to the Indians residing in Pennsylvania, says it meant "the place of intoxication." However truthful and appropriate that rendering may now be to many parts of our city, I have reason to doubt its ever being a correct translation of the Indian word; and should be pleased to see some one give us a better definition in your journal.

SOUHEGAN.

New York, Dec. 15, 1856.

STAMFORD RECORDS.—In the Glastenbury Centennial, p. 164, it is stated that John Welles, son of Governor Thomas Welles, went to Stamford, carrying the Wethersfield records with him. These records, and the early records of Stamford, are believed to have been carried to Long Island during the Revolutionary war, and are now in the possession of some one there.

The late Nathaniel Goodwin knew in whose hands they were, and informed several persons. Can any one tell us where they now are?

W. H. W.

CHAUCER ON HIS DOOR-STONE SITS AND SINGS.—The late William Austin, of Charlestown, Mass., in his very readable Letters from London, written during the years 1802 and 1803, introduces a couplet, the author of which some of your readers may be able to refer me to: "Old Geoffrey Chaucer was born here, and spent most of his days at Woodstock. But in vain I looked for that door-stone which one of our own bards has so happily imagined:

"Chaucer on his door-stone sits and sings,
And tells his merry tales of knights and kings."

Who is the bard?

Mo.

"SOUND ON THE GOOSE."—What is the origin of this expression, frequently applied during the late election as equivalent to concurrence with the doctrines of slavery extension?

NON.

YANKEE DOODLE.—"The very ordinary tune Yankee Doodle, was adopted during the Revolution as the national air, from its having been played by a country fifer as a quickstep during the march of a small detachment of gallant countrymen to the fight of Bunker's Hill."—*Household Words*.

I should be pleased to have some of your correspondents refer me to proof of the above statement. The common account of the origin of Yankee Doodle, which ascribes its composition to a Dr. Shackburg, at Albany, in 1755, was written by Nathaniel H. Carter, a well known writer, and

published in the Albany Statesman nearly three quarters of a century after the event is said to have happened. I have never heard of any documentary or printed evidence, of a prior date, in support of the story. Probably it was derived from tradition, — a very unsafe thing, after such a lapse of time, to rely on. The tune itself is evidently much elder than 1755. How and when it became a national air, and when the words that are sung to it were written, are what people wish to know.

D. B. A. G.

PLANTAGENET'S NEW ALBION. — In this work, page 7 (Force's Tracts), "two former books printed of Albion, 1637 and 1642," are referred to. Can they be found in any collection in England?

Is "Captain Powell's Map," referred to in chap. III., page 21, of the same work, extant?

In chap. IV., page 25, Master Miles is referred to as "swearing the officers there to his Majesty's allegiance," etc. Can any one inform me who this Master Miles was?

S. F. S.

KITCHEN CABINET. — The opponents of General Jackson, during the early part of his administration, accused him of being governed by the counsels of what they called a "kitchen cabinet." Amos Kendall was one member. Who were the others?

X. Y. Z.

JOHN ROGERS. — Was the person of this name, who graduated at Harvard college in 1649, preached at Ipswich, studied medicine, and was afterward president of Harvard college, ever ordained as a clergyman?

J. L. S.

SAMUEL ADAMS. — Is it known that a copy exists of a pamphlet review of the religious controversy about the middle of the last century, entitled, "Review of the Conduct of the Society for Propagating the Gospel," 8vo., 1765, by Samuel Adams? In the catalogue for 1830 of Harvard college library it is mentioned, but disappeared some years since.

W. V. W.

MAVERICK. — Peter Oliver, in his Puritan Commonwealth, p. 419, calls Samuel Maverick of Noddies Island "a clergyman of the Church of England." What authority is there for this? Has he not confounded Samuel with John Maverick? And has he not a few lines below confounded Samuel and Elias?

S. S.

QUERY WITH ANSWER.

MILLEDULCIA. — To whom is the public indebted for that pleasant compilation recently pub-

lished, entitled, "Milledulcia; a thousand pleasant things, selected from Notes and Queries?" X.

[Milledulcia is the work of Mr. Pell, a young gentleman of New York, son of Mr. Alfred Pell, well known in the social and literary circles of the city. The same hand prepared another agreeable volume, chiefly of anecdotes and aphorisms, entitled, "The Companion. After Dinner Table-Talk. By Chetwood Evelyn, Esq." Published by Putnam. New York, 1850.]

Retrospections, Literary and Antiquarian.

The History of Virginia. By WILLIAM STITH.

ALTHOUGH almost everybody looks upon Mr. Stith's work as a history of Virginia, he modestly qualifies its title-page by this clause: "Being an Essay towards a General History of this Colony." It is a good sized octavo, of 361 pages, and printed on a long primer type. It had no plates nor maps, and was entirely destitute of marginal references or foot notes, with, we believe, a single exception in favor of the latter. This was to explain the word *homing*, which explanation was probably taken from Josselyn, but without credit. The author's name stands thus in the title-page: "By WILLIAM STITH, A. M., Rector of Henrico Parish, and one of the Governors of William and Mary College." The imprint is, "Williamsburg: Printed by William Parks, MDCCXLVII."

There are copies of Stith, we are informed (but we have not seen one), purporting to have been printed in London. If the work was reprinted in England, it is remarkable that copies of the edition are of such rare occurrence in our time. Certainly it is not so with other books first printed in the colonies. That is to say, copies of English editions of such works are usually far more common than those printed in the colonies, from the very fact that by an American edition the market would be pretty well supplied, and hence most of an English edition would remain on hand.

Mr. Jefferson's criticism upon our author's labors in the history of Virginia, we do not fully indorse. He says "he was a man of classical learning and very exact." This no one can deny. That gentleman then says, "he had no taste in style, is inelegant, and often too minute to be tolerable, even to a native of the country." In respect to the first part of this charge — that "he had no taste," etc. — there may be a difference of opinion, even among pretty good "doctors." And as to the latter charge — of being "too minute," etc. — we think that no intelligent Virginian will sustain Mr. Jefferson, and that his judgment was reversed even in his own day.

It was the intention of Mr. Stith to have continued his history; as he calls this volume (in his preface) "the first part." Notwithstanding its small type (as Mr. Jefferson designates it), and its number of pages, the history is brought down only to 1624. As is seen by the imprint above extracted, this First Part was printed in 1747. The author lived about eight years after that date, but we hear nothing of a Second Part, although in his preface he tells us he was (when he wrote it) "enjoying perfect leisure and retirement, and not burthened with any public post or office." Therefore it is not unreasonable to conclude that there is, or was, something done during that eight years towards a Second Part of his History of Virginia: especially as he says himself, "Such a work will be a useful and elegant entertainment for my vacant hours, which it is not in my power to employ more to my own satisfaction, or the use and benefit of my country." Perhaps some of the readers of this article can throw a ray of light upon the point in question.

Some time had probably elapsed between the writing of the preface, or perhaps the printing of it, and the issuing of the work; for we find, in a preface to the Appendix, a passage showing that the author had met with discouragements about his work. After apologizing for his Appendix, or some papers in it, he proceeds: "I once intended (as Bishop Burnet has done, in a very useful and satisfactory manner, in his History of the Reformation) to have added several other very curious papers and original pieces of record; but I perceived, to my no small surprise and mortification, that some of my countrymen (and these, too, persons of high fortune and distinction), seemed to be much alarmed, and to grudge that a complete history of their own country would run to more than one volume, and cost them above half a pistole. I was therefore obliged to restrain my hand, and only to insert these few most necessary instruments, for fear of enhancing the price, to the immense charge and irreparable damage of such generous and public-spirited gentlemen."

If the Virginians "of high fortune and distinction" looked upon the labors of Mr. Stith in the manner here described, we cannot wonder if he suspended his work soon after the issue of the first and only volume. This is truly to be regretted, for he was the Thomas Prince of Virginia.

We have seen in the memoir of this author, and, excepting a notice of his death, all our information concerning him is derived from his history of Virginia. By that we learn that Sir John Randolph was his uncle. This uncle was dead when he published his work. Our author died at Williamsburg on the 27th of September, 1755, "a gentleman of great learning and abilities, universally beloved by his friends and acquaintances."

By a notice of his death, published at the time of its occurrence, it would appear that he was then president of William and Mary College; but we believe he had not held that office for many years. This is inferred from the statement, made by himself, before extracted.

We may hereafter notice some of the earlier histories of Virginia.

Mather's Magnalia.

This book may be considered one of the curiosities of American literature. Few, if any works, printed in old colony times, contain so much that is quaint and curious. It would do for a text, upon which article after article might be made, until they amounted to the bulk of the Magnalia itself. But in this article we do not purpose to take up the curiosities, except incidentally; our object being to say something of the different editions of that singular book. The Magnalia was made up, as is generally known to students in New England history, chiefly from the author's previous productions; to do which, many of these suffered dreadful mutilations. This will account for the great desire, among collectors of early books about New England, to obtain the original editions of pieces contained (in their mutilated state) in the Magnalia.

Notwithstanding the work was made up in the manner here described, it occupied its author several years, as it appears he was engaged upon it, according to John Dunton (*Hist. and Antiq. Boston*, p. 461), in 1686, and it was not printed till 1702; and yet Dunton speaks of the work as though it was nearly finished when he was in Boston. It was "printed for Thomas Parkhurst, at the Bible and Three Crowns, in Cheapside;" and it is not improbable that a negotiation was effected with Mr. Parkhurst through the agency of Mr. Dunton, who had been his apprentice in the book business.

Folios were of very convenient size, usually, in the days of old Thomas Parkhurst, being about thirteen inches in height. This was the height of the Magnalia, at least of common copies. A few, how many is unknown to the writer, were printed on large paper. These have never been common. Some copies had a map of New England, which, though Dr. Douglass speaks disrespectfully of it, is, nevertheless, very well for that time. That author could not see any thing good in the Magnalia. The rarity of these maps in copies of the Magnalia may be owing to a delay of the engraver, and hence most of the edition may have been bound up before they were received.

There are, in this edition of the Magnalia, a profusion of handsome title-pages. On the first title-page we read that the work is "By the Reverend and Learned Cotton Mather, M.A., and Pastor of

the North Church in Boston, New England." On the next leaf is a title to "The First Book," which purports to be "By the Endeavour of Cotton Mather," and to the imprint Mr. Parkhurst adds, "near Mercer's Chappel." On this second title-page a curious assemblage of words occurs, as follows: "The First Book of the New English History. Reporting The Design where-on, The Manner where-in, And The People where-by, The several Colonies of New England were planted," etc.

The paging of books at this period was far from regular. The possessor of a folio *Magnalia* need not suppose his copy imperfect because he finds chasms in its paging. They are all so. We suppose this irregularity to be owing to the work being printed in different offices; that is, the copy was probably divided among several printers, and an estimate made on the several parts, as to the number of pages each would make.

There is some account of the *Magnalia* in the *Life of Dr. Mather*, in the sixth volume of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*. In that Memoir notice is taken of an *Errata* which is found in a very few copies of the work. The reader is therefore referred to that vol., p. 14-15.

It is somewhat remarkable that so curious and valuable a book as the *Magnalia* should not have been reprinted for one hundred and eighteen years. But such is the fact. In 1820 an edition was issued at Hartford, in Connecticut, in two volumes, octavo. It was again reprinted in 1853, in the same number of volumes, and in the same form. This edition had many valuable improvements. Two years after another appeared, or the title-page so sets forth; but in fact it was not a new edition. A memoir of the author had been furnished for a new edition, and also a copy corrected according to the scarce *errata*. But the publishers, having a balance of the old edition (of 1853) on hand, bound up copies of it as a new edition, with new titles, purporting to contain the corrections, but they did not contain them; at least, we have not seen any copies with the corrections.

Such is a brief history of "Mather's *Magnalia*," a book with which most people find fault, but which none are willing to do without. It is a pity the work had not been printed in folio, as near like the original as was possible. Some object to a large book; but we might as well have folios as to have octavos equally cumbersome.

work, which, when completed, will form a repository of facts, relative to the ecclesiastical history of the United States, unique in character. Dr. Sprague informs us, in the general preface, that he has been engaged nearly ten years in collecting the materials for the work; and the labor and research required for its preparation are apparent, even on a cursory inspection of the volumes. We know of no publication of the kind containing an equal mass of fact, presented in a form for convenient reference. The method pursued by Dr. Sprague in its composition, singular we believe in its conception, imparts to the literary execution a variety of interest and a weight of authority of a very peculiar kind.

Dr. Sprague's plan is to present the biography of the most distinguished Protestant clergymen of the United States, arranged in denominational classes and chronologically in those classes. The two volumes now published, and affording no doubt an adequate specimen of the work, are taken up with the Trinitarian-Congregational class, being that which furnishes the most numerous subjects of biographical notice. The great peculiarities of the method are, first, that wherever it was possible to do so, Dr. Sprague has obtained from some living individual a letter describing the clergyman in question. Above five hundred letters of this kind are contained in the present volume. Many of them are from persons of great distinction, clergymen and laymen, giving their personal recollections and testimony, in reference to the lives and labors of the individuals described. In the case of the clergymen before 1770, no living testimony of this kind was accessible; but the nearest approach to it has been made by resorting to the best contemporary sources of information. These letters and authorities are preceded by a suitable biographical summary from Dr. Sprague's own pen. The other peculiarity in the composition of the work is the spirit of denominational impartiality in which it is drawn up. Dr. Sprague has left the doctrinal opinions of the clergymen described to be inferred from the denomination to which they belong, or the letters and other authorities presented by him.

This general plan has been executed, in the two volumes already published, with much success; and, as far as we can judge from the consenting voice of the press, to universal satisfaction. Among the writers of letters for the work will be found such persons as Rev. Dr. Bacon, Hon. Rufus Choate, Rev. President S. H. Cox, Hon. David Dagget, Rev. Dr. Dewey, Professor Follen, Rev. Dr. Frothingham, President Hitchcock, President Hopkins, President Humphrey, Rev. Dr. Jenks, Professor Kingsley, Mrs. Eliza Buckminster Lee, President Lord, Rev. Dr. Lowell, Hon. W. L. Marcy, S. F. B. Morse, Esq., President Nott, Rev. Dr. Osgood,

Reviews and Book Notices

Annals of the American Pulpit. By Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE. 2 vols. New York: Carter & Bro's.

THIS publication is one of great importance. It constitutes the first portion of a more extensive

Miss Lucy Osgood, Hon. Harrison G. Otis, Dr. Edwards Park, Dr. Andrew Peabody, Judge Putnam, President Quiney, Robert Rantoul, Esq., Dr. Edward Robinson, Hon. James Savage, Miss Catherine Sedgwick, Chief Justice Shaw, Mrs. Sigourney, Professor Silliman, Hon. John Cotton Smith, Professor Stuart, Hon. Emory Washburn, President Wayland, Hon. D. A. White, Hon. Sidney Willard, N. P. Willis, Esq., Rev. Dr. Wines, Rev. Dr. Withington, Rev. Professor Woods, Rev. Dr. Woods.

Our limits have required us to omit from this list, which we give merely as a specimen, the names of several persons not less distinguished than many of those borne upon it, who have contributed letters to Dr. Sprague's work. This enumeration alone will show the variety and amount of talent combined in the production of the work, in addition to that which is embodied in it by its learned and distinguished author. We are confident that it will become a standard work of reference.

A Manual for the Genealogist, Topographer, Antiquary, and Legal Professor, consisting of Descriptions of Public Records; Parochial and other Registers; Wills; County and Family Histories; Heraldic Collections in Public Libraries, etc. By RICHARD SIMS, of the British Museum. London: John Russell Smith, 36 Soho Square, 1856.

It were almost sufficient to say of the above work, that the promise of its title-page is fulfilled; but we cannot resist the inclination to specify a few of its many good points. All those who are engaged in the exciting attempt to connect their own family with its English stock, will fully appreciate the advantage of having this work to refer to; to the uninitiated, of course, it will prove but the dustiest of reading. The student will find here the titles of the greater part of all the family histories which have been published in Great Britain. He will find, also, the lists of herald's visitations, the description of manuscripts in the British Museum referring to this subject, the places where search should be made for wills and county records, the nature of the works issued by the Record Commission; in short, he will be able in a week to mark out a plan of search which will either obviate the necessity of a personal search in England, or limit its duration to a very reasonable length of time. As so many, at present, are interested in the subjects treated of in this book, we think we do them a kindness in recommending it to their attention. Thus far, we have taken only the selfish view of the subject, and shown how much the book will avail the buyer.

As to the author, nothing but an unconquerable taste for antiquarian pursuits could have in-

duced him to perform such an amount of labor. His best reward will be in his consciousness that he has availed well of his position and the enterprise of his publisher, and produced a work which will be a standard authority for many years.

Pictures of the Olden Time, as shown in the Fortunes of a Family of the Pilgrims. By EDMUND H. SEARS. Boston: Crosby, Nichols and Company. 1857.

This attempt to revivify a past generation, by covering the skeleton of facts with the garb of fancy, has been well carried out. Read simply as a sketch of life among the early Puritans, showing the vicissitudes which they experienced, with a running comment of the feelings which probably prompted them, the book is interesting and well written. We are tempted to inquire, recollecting the previously published accounts of the Sears family, how much of truth leavens the work. The author states that he has gathered a considerable amount of information about the family. Has he gained access to any facts beyond those recorded in Burke's Visitation of Seats and Arms? Are we to understand that Richard Sayers' Diary has survived, or that his son was really a Water Geux? We hope so, at least, as otherwise the fiction has entirely shrouded the facts. We notice that there is a private edition of the work, for the use of the family: perhaps these matters of mere personal interest are reserved for it.

New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Edited by S. G. DRAKE. Vol. I., No. 1. New Series. Boston: C. Benjamin Richardson. 1857. Quarterly, \$2 a year.

WITH the January number of this work, now in the eleventh year of its existence, a new series is commenced. The history of this magazine, and of the society whose organ it is, are almost identical with that of the growth of a taste for genealogy among us. Owing its origin to the zeal of a few, it has steadily increased the number of its patrons, and has at present every prospect of an extended existence. Now-a-days, when genealogies are multiplying so rapidly, we hardly estimate properly the labor which it has required to sustain this work. But, besides the great number of family records published in its pages, a very large proportion of all our American genealogies have been written by the contributors and patrons of this magazine. The following list of its editors during its first decade, will be of interest, as a proof of the capability of its management: 1847, William Cogswell, D. D.; 1848, Samuel G. Drake; 1849, January, do.; 1849, April, July, and October, William T. Harris; 1850, January, S. G.

Drake; 1850, April, July, and October, N. B. Shurtleff, M. D.; 1851, Samuel G. Drake; 1852, January and April, Joseph B. Felt, LL. D.; 1852, July, Timothy Farrar; 1852, October, William B. Trask; 1853-4-5-6, Samuel G. Drake.

This work will undoubtedly take a rank, in the estimation of posterity, with the English compilations of Burke; and will be as unhesitatingly referred to as a standard authority.

This magazine is believed to be the only one treating upon genealogical topics which has survived for any considerable time; and that fact speaks well for its support in the future.

For the benefit of those not acquainted with the work, it may be well to say, that the editor and publisher are selected by the publishing committee of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, and the work is under the control of this committee. Every thing pertaining to the early history of New England, and especially early town or church records, wills, letters, and compiled genealogies, find a place within its covers. The past has been full of goodly fruit, despite the difficulties to be overcome; the future can hardly fail to be yet more productive.

Miscellany.

WE notice with pleasure the following remarks in the New York Herald, concerning forthcoming works:

"The new volume about to be issued by the New York Historical Society will be of unusual interest; it will contain: 1. A translation of the Voyages of De Vries from Holland to America, 1632-1644, executed with care and success by Mr. Henry C. Murphy, who, since his retirement from Congress, has devoted himself with renewed earnestness to American history and bibliography. After Hudson, De Vries was the only one of the Dutch navigators and travellers, as far as is known, who published a journal or narrative of voyages to the New Netherlands during the period in which this country was occupied by their nation. 2. A revised translation of Megapolensis' tract on the Mohawk Indians, with an introductory sketch of the author, by John Romeyn Brodhead. This tract was written in Dutch, in which it has remained till the present day. 3. The Jacques Papers, translated and arranged, with an interesting memoir, by John G. Shea. 4. Broad Advice to the New Netherland Provinces, translated by Henry C. Murphy. 5. An extract from Castell's Discourse on America, 1644. 6. An extract from Wagenaar, relating to the colony of New Amstel, on the Delaware, translated by John R. Brodhead. 7. The Seven Articles from the Church of

Leyden, 1617, with an introductory letter, by George Bancroft. This is a most valuable and interesting document; not less remarkable for having so long escaped the researches of the New England antiquaries. 8. An account of the negotiations between New England and Canada, in 1660, embracing the journal of Father DuRoiillet, etc. 9. The journal of the proceedings of the first Assembly of Virginia, in 1619. The volume is to be completed by an index to all the previous publications of the society, now amounting to fifteen.

"The publication of the 'Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York' is going on rapidly under the direction of the Regents of the University, to whom the general authority over the matter was transferred by an act of the Legislature at its last session. The work is edited by E. B. O'Callaghan, LL. D., whose zeal and ability in illustrating the history of New York have for many years been well known among historical students. Volumes III., IV., V., VI., VII., and IX. have already been published, and volumes I. and VIII. are nearly ready. Indeed, the first volume is only waiting for a valuable map in the hands of the engraver, of which only two copies are known to exist; one in the collection of our historical society, and the other, from which the engraving is being made, in the collection of Dr. O'Callaghan. It exhibits the limits of the West India Company, under their charter from the States General, and is especially curious as having been made before the establishment of the Plymouth colony, which, with Massachusetts, etc., is quite unknown to the Dutch geographer, being swallowed up in New Netherlands, which extends from the Delaware far beyond Cape Cod. These volumes, published by the State of New York, are of immense importance, not only as contributions to our local history, but for the materials they contain respecting the general progress and power of the American colonies, and no series of such papers has ever been more excellently edited."

The article in our General Department, on the translation of the Book of Common Prayer into Mohawk, has been printed from advance sheets of the above work, kindly furnished by Dr. O'Callaghan.

THE third edition of Allen's American Biographical Dictionary will be published in a few weeks. The first edition was issued in 1808, nearly half a century ago. The forthcoming edition is much enlarged, and will be in 2 vols., royal 8vo. Over 2,200 new names will be introduced, and the whole number of articles will exceed 4,000. A longer notice prepared for this number will appear in the next.

WE notice, also, works in preparation: by Rev. John G. Palfrey, a History of New England; by George H. Moore, a new edition of Gordon's History of the American Revolution; by Mr. Buckingham Smith, a work upon the Spanish dominion in the United States; by Dr. Hawks, a history of North Carolina; and by Mr. Franz Leher, a work on the Germans in America. Mr. C. J. Hoadly, appears to be progressing well with his Records of the New Haven Colony. Two new Genealogies, the Blake and Neale, have appeared at Boston; both, though limited in extent, are worthy of attention. The Hoyt Family is now printing. We learn, also, that Mr. S. G. Drake, of this city, is preparing a new edition of Calef's celebrated attack upon the witchcraft delusion; and we are confident the edition will be favorably received by the public. The Society of Seventy-Six, at Philadelphia, have in hand a new volume, with material for several more. We hear of an intention on the part of Rev. Charles Brooks to publish an appendix to his History of Medford. Lexington, Mass., is to have its history written by Hon. Charles Hudson.

WE have just seen printed "Proposals for publishing from Original Manuscripts a series of volumes relating to American History, to be entitled, the Historical Series of the Albany Institute." It is to be edited by Dr. Franklin B. Hough, of Albany, and two volumes a year of three hundred pages each are to be published at five dollars. The first volume is to contain A Relation of the Beginning and Progress of King Philip's Indian War, written in 1675, by John Easton, with other hitherto unpublished documents allied to the subject. The New York Municipal and Manorial Patents of the English Colonial Period, Indian Affairs in New York from 1678 to 1751, and the Journal of Proceedings at Fort Stanwix in 1788, are announced as probable portions of the series. We doubt not that so laudable an undertaking has but to be known, to insure a proper support.

AMONG the items of the past month may be noticed an advertisement in the Boston Daily Advertiser, of portraits of General Warren and wife, the former painted by Copley.

THE following obituaries will show their respective claims to our regard:

"The Hon. FRANCIS C. GRAY died at his residence in Park street, Dec. 29, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. The deceased was a son of the Hon. William Gray, the eminent merchant and ship-owner. The Daily Advertiser has a notice of Mr. Gray's public life, from which we learn that he was born in Salem September 19th, 1790. He

graduated at Harvard College in 1809, and read law with the late Hon. William Prescott. He was the private secretary of Hon. John Quincy Adams when he was Minister in Russia. Mr. Gray was widely known for his literary attainments; and the North American Review, Massachusetts Historical Collections, and numerous other works, contain valuable contributions from his pen. He was an officer and active member of various scientific, literary, historical, and philanthropic associations; and, as he possessed ample wealth, he was of great service to any enterprise in which he felt an interest. He has frequently represented Boston in both branches of the Legislature, and in every station he discharged his duties with eminent ability. In 1841 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Harvard College. By his death the community loses a valued and honored member, and science one of its most brilliant ornaments."

COL. HENDERSON YOAKUM, the historian of Texas, died at the Capitol Hotel, in Houston, Texas, on Sunday, the 30th of November last. He was born in Claiborne county, Tenn., in 1810, and graduated with distinction at West Point. He was a cadet at that institution at the same time with the late Edgar A. Poe. After graduating, he served in the army for several years, and then resigned his commission and studied law. He filled several offices of honor and trust in his native State. In 1845 he removed to Texas, where he has since resided; he was best known at the North by his "History of Texas." While that work was passing through the press in New York, he spent several weeks in that city, where he was much esteemed for his virtues and accomplishments. The New York Evening Post speaks of him as "an old friend and warm admirer of Gen. Houston." In person, Col. Yoakum was gaunt and spare, but full of nervous energy.

The Galveston News thus notices his death:

"Col. Yoakum had been sick for a considerable time with a chronic disease, and had only arrived at Houston two or three days before his death. He was an esteemed member of the Bar, and possessed a high order of legal attainments. He was an exemplary member of the Methodist Church. The District Court, in session at Houston, adjourned one day on account of his death, and a meeting of the Bar in that city passed resolutions in honor of his memory."

HERMANN ERNST LUDEWIG, Esq., author of "Literature of American Local History," died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 12, 1856. A short memoir of him will appear in the February or March number.

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. I.]

FEBRUARY, 1857.

[No. 2.]

General Department.

HERMANN ERNST LUDEWIG.

THIS writer, whose death was briefly alluded to in our last, is deserving of more than a passing notice. He was born at Dresden, in Saxony, Oct. 14, 1809. After receiving a finished German education, he came to this country and took up a temporary residence in the city of New York. This was about the year 1842. Possessing a very active mind, he soon acquired a good knowledge of the English language.

After he had made himself well acquainted with the institutions of this country, he wrote home to Dresden, giving the results of his observations. In these communications he drew parallels between the political aspects of the two countries; which, though far within the bounds of truth, gave the United States an envious elevation above his native land. His letters being published, gave great offence to the government of Saxony. Up to this time Mr. Ludewig had intended to return to Dresden to reside; but now, being informed by letters from his friends of the effect of his political observations at home, and advised not to return, he relinquished his intention, and became a citizen of the United States. Having been bred to the law, he at once determined to commence its practice in the city of New York; and soon acquired considerable business and a wide influence among the German population of that city.

Previous to this Mr. Ludewig visited Boston, and was introduced to the writer of this notice, to whom he appeared, in every respect, one of the best specimens of humanity. He was the very picture of "health and long life;" and, to the usual inquiry as to his health, he would say, with a significant smile, "O, I am always well," while his countenance seemed to express surprise that such an inquiry should be made of one who carried so much proof of health in every feature of his face, and in every motion of his limbs.

His visit to Boston was in the summer of 1845, and was protracted many weeks. During that time the writer saw him almost daily, and he was always buoyant and active — exerting himself to

learn whatever was worth knowing about the capital of New England. It was not till after this visit to Boston that he determined to settle in the United States, as before mentioned.

On his return to New York, Mr. Ludewig passed the following summer chiefly upon Staten Island. There he retired from the heat and bustle of the great city to compile a new work relating to the United States, — a work which had no predecessor in this country. It was entitled, "The Literature of American Local History; a Bibliographical Essay, by Hermann E. Ludewig, Corresponding member of the National Institute, and of the New York Ethnological Society." It was printed in 1846, but not published, being given away by its liberal author to public institutions, and to his individual friends and others who appreciated such labors. It was a bound volume of over two hundred pages. While preparing this work at Staten Island, Mr. Ludewig had the valuable assistance of the well-known bookseller of New York, Mr. William Gowans, who sent him from his extensive stock of books all such works as could aid him in his enterprise. He had previously received much assistance from the library of the Hon. Peter Force of Washington, from that of Mr. George Brinley, Jr., of Hartford, and from many other private and public collections, which space will not allow of enumeration.

Two years after, namely, in 1848, Mr. Ludewig issued his "First Supplement" to "American Local History." This was published in the "Literary World" of Feb. 19th of that year. He also issued the same in pamphlet form, though the edition consisted of only thirty copies. The nineteenth of that thirty is now before the writer. It may be observed, that this "Supplement" related entirely to the local history of the State of New York.

In this brief notice of the labors of Mr. Ludewig, reference should be made to the able Introduction accompanying his original work. It extends to twenty pages, in small type, and contains sentiments of which even a native of the country might be proud. It opens with this sentence: "No people in the world can have so great an interest in the history of their country, as those of the United States of North America; for there

are none who enjoy an equally great share in their country's historical acts." And the closing sentence is in these words: "May the following repository, as far as possible, facilitate the foundation of such an American historical library; and may it prove useful to further researches into the history of the country, which every one must love who knows how to understand it."

Mr. Ludewig spent some time at Washington before visiting Boston, and while there was kindly treated by Mr. Force, of whom he always spoke with enthusiastic respect. That gentleman readily comprehended his objects, and justly appreciated his noble and manly character, and allowed him free access to his colossal collection of works on American history. In return for the kindness of his Washington friend, Mr. Ludewig dedicated his "Literature of American Local History" to him.

When his book was printed, he forwarded a copy to the writer of this notice, accompanied by a letter dated "New York, March 31, 1846," in which, after apologizing for a silence of several months' duration, he states as one reason for it that he had been very busily engaged upon his work, and had determined to wait till he could send a "printed excuse" for his silence. He mentions the kindness Mr. Gowans had shown him in his researches, and adds: "You know American literature so well that you can better decide upon the troubles I had in gathering the notices contained in my book than any one in the country. That my Essay is incomplete I know very well; but I give what I could give, and I think for one individual that is sufficient. The book is inscribed to our friend Force; and I can say that I feel happy to prove to this real gentleman and true American how thankful I am for his great and unpretending kindness. I printed five hundred copies, of which more than one-half have been distributed to my literary friends on both sides the Atlantic, and the greater part of the volumes to a friend of mine at Leipzig, who, knowing that I was about to write such a repository, provided for himself and several literary men copies of it, which I could not but reserve." He then mentions that he had sent to the care of the writer of this, copies of his work for the New England Historical and Genealogical Society; for the Historical Societies of Maine and New Hampshire; for the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester; and also for Dr. Webb of Providence.

In a long letter written in Sept., 1846, he incidentally mentions that he had received very kind and flattering notices of his book from "abroad," and also in the United States. He particularly mentions a letter from Henry Clay, of which he says: "I cannot say how happy I felt that just this man was so kind in appreciating all the troubles I had in collecting the notices." He mentions also

that he had lately been elected a member of the New York, Georgia, New Hampshire, and Iowa Historical Societies, and of the Geological Institute.

Though actively engaged in his profession, he still carried on his literary labors, and made large collections relative to the Indians and other branches of Archaeology. To Philology also he gave much attention, and a work upon the subject, entitled "Bibliotheca Glottica," was actually in press in London, and was announced to appear on the 15th of December, three days after the author's death,—which occurred, as stated in our last, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Friday, December 12, 1856. He left a widow but no children.

Mr. Ludewig had some property when he came to this country; and, although by his profession he could have increased his patrimony, yet such was his generosity that he left very little at his death. He took a great interest in the German Emigrant Society, of which he was an efficient member for eight years.

Among the losses in the literary circle of this country, that of Hermann Ernst Ludewig will long be felt. He had a mind capable of accomplishing what few are able to perform. In estimating the amount of his labors, it should be remembered that his works were not written in his own language, and that he had to overcome obstacles with which a native does not have to contend. He was benevolent without ostentation, and felt happy in the performance of labors that he was conscious would result in good to the world. But death is no respecter of talents, nor of moral worth; and in the midst of his usefulness and the fulness of his powers this brilliant scholar has been torn away. Yet his life has not been fruitless, and his name will be cherished hereafter as that of a true benefactor of his race.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY SEVENTY-SIX YEARS AGO.

AT the monthly social meeting of the Harvard Club, on the evening of Jan. 9th, in the course of some informal discussion as to the progress of the University since the establishment of American Independence, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, president of the Association, introduced and read the following interesting correspondence, which he had found among the papers of his maternal ancestor, Gov. BOWDOIN:

TO JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq., Boston:

Sir,—I take the liberty to offer you the accompanying volumes, as a slight mark of the esteem I bear you. There is no science which enlightens the mind and purifies the heart, which I do not revere; but, having devoted my studies

particularly to Greek and Latin literature, and, being zealous for liberty, I am very curious to know whether these pursuits have made any progress in your infant Republic. It would oblige me extremely, Sir, if you would give me the information, or enable me to obtain it elsewhere. On my own part, I shall take the truest pleasure if I can be of any service to the scholars of America.

I have the honor to be, with distinguished consideration, Sir, your very humble and obedient Servant,
LAURENT VAN SANTEN.

LEYDEN, IN HOLLAND,
November 21, 1780. }

BOSTON, Nov. 27, 1781.

Mons. LAURENT VAN SANTEN, at Leyden, in Holland:

Sir, — A year had nearly elapsed before I received the letter with which you honored me, dated the 21st of Nov., 1780. Permit me to thank you with great sincerity for the books which accompanied it, and particularly for those which declare you to be their author. I have read with great pleasure a number of your Latin poems, and expect from the remainder, as well as from your learned comments and criticisms on Propertius, when I have opportunity to look into them, an equal pleasure. The copy of your Poems appears incomplete, and of your Elegies at least the three first are wanting. The entertainment I have received makes me wish the copy of both had been entire. With regard to your inquiry, whether Greek and Roman literature hath made any progress among us, I wish it was in my power to give you a full and satisfactory answer. Perhaps the following short and general account of our literary establishments may enable you to form some judgment about it. The foundation of that kind of literature, as well as of other literature, was very early laid by the first English settlers of this country, whose religious principles subjecting them to the displeasure of the hierarchy of England, they were compelled to seek an asylum in America; and a number who had fled from the same persecuting power, and had before taken refuge in Holland, and particularly at Leyden, afterwards removed hither, and incorporated with their brethren here. It was the care of these good men and their successors to establish schools for common instruction, and by law to provide that in every town a grammar school should be supported, in which the Greek and Latin languages should be taught: and this early disposition to encourage learning was further evidenced by the establishing a college at Cambridge, in 1638, which was but eighteen years after the arrival of the first English settlers in what has been called, from its former relation to another country, New England.

The town grammar-schools have increased with

the growth of the country, and several valuable ones, the result of private benefactions, have been lately added to them. They all serve as nurseries for supplying the University at Cambridge with students annually. In these schools there is no established mode of instruction; the scholars begin with Latin, and, after making some considerable proficiency in it, and after reading Eutropius, Caesar's Commentaries, Sallust, Cicero's Orations, Ovid, Virgil, and Horace, they are introduced to the Greek Grammar written in Latin, the New Testament in Greek, the Septuagint, Xenophon, and Homer, and, as they proceed, translating English into Latin by way of exercise. In different schools they may have different books; and, when they apply for admission into the University, they must be able to construe into English those, or other Latin and Greek authors, and also to render English into Latin, to the acceptance of the examiners, in order to their admission. In the University there are four tutors, three professors, a librarian, a steward, and a president, who superintends the whole. The Latin department is assigned to one of the tutors, the Greek department to another, and under these tutors the pupils study and read Latin and Greek authors, — poets, orators, and historians. Under the third tutor are taught Euclid's Elements, Geography, the elements of Astronomy and Natural Philosophy; and under the fourth tutor, Metaphysics, Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, etc. The three professorships are of Divinity; of Hebrew and the Oriental Languages; and of Mathematics and Natural and Experimental Philosophy in all their branches. Each professor reads public lectures to the whole University, and also has private lectures for particular classes of students.

The Corporation of the University have now under consideration the establishment of three more Professorships: viz., one of Anatomy and Surgery; one of the theory and practice of Physic; and one of Chemistry and the materia medica. It may, however, for the present be thought most eligible to consolidate these into two, or, perhaps, one only.

Four years' residence at the University, with a due performance of the duties and exercises required, entitles a student to the degree of Bachelor of Arts; and three years after that, he may have the degree of Master of Arts, — residence not being necessary. The students have the use of an elegant library, consisting of more than ten thousand volumes of well-chosen books, presented to the University since the loss of the former library; which, with Harvard Hall, was consumed by fire in 1764. There is also an excellent apparatus for experiments, which the students, under the direction of the Philosophy professor, have the benefit of. Once every year, in July, a public Commence-

ment is held, when the first degree is given to about forty Bachelors, and the second degree to nearly the like number of Masters, after the usual performances in English and in the learned languages have been exhibited; consisting of disputations, forensic and syllogistic, dialogues, orations, etc., etc. Besides these degrees, the University confers, at occasions offer, those of D. D., M. D., and LL. D.

It is proper to add here, that no oaths, or subscriptions to articles of faith or modes of worship, or any conditions whatever, but those of competent literature and a good moral conduct, are required in the candidates in order to their admission into the University; where, it gives me pleasure to say, there resides a comprehensive benevolence that embraces genius and virtue, without discriminating between sects and parties.

These institutions not only prepare young men to qualify themselves for the learned professions, but will more and more spread classic literature, and diffuse a good taste and general knowledge round the country. In addition to these, and, as a natural result from them, a society about two years ago was incorporated here, by an act of the government, under the name of "The American Academy of Arts and Sciences;" and it is hoped, that in time it will merit that name, and be extensively beneficial to the community.

The foregoing representation more immediately respects the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In the other United States, also, there are good foundations of literature. There is a college in each of the States of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. Among these, the most distinguished are those of Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; in which last-mentioned State there is also a respectable society established, by the name of the Philosophical Society, at Philadelphia.

So good a foundation being laid for improving the human mind, there is reason to expect that on the return of peace the arts and sciences, and knowledge in general, will be cultivated in America; at least, as long as Liberty and Independency, so gloriously asserted, shall continue and extend.

You will have the goodness to excuse the imperfection of this general account, as it results from a disposition to comply, as far as circumstances would permit, with the intimation of your pleasure. I wish we had any thing new here in the literary way worth your acceptance; and that the inclosed pamphlets were intitled to so distinguished an honor.

With every expression of esteem, I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obt't and very humble servant,

JAMES BOWDOIN.

NEW YORK DURING THE REVOLUTION-ARY STRUGGLE.

At the annual meeting of the New York Historical Society, January 6, 1857, Eugene Lawrence, Esq., author of the "Lives of British Historians," read a paper, with the above title, from which we are permitted to make the following extracts:

THE TORIES IN 1777.

"The Tories, now so exultant, were a peculiar and imaginative race. The spirit of the new world, free, bold, and progressive, had never affected them. They still cherished, amid the wild scenery of their new home, the same impulses of loyalty and submission that had been impressed upon them in the narrow landscapes of England. They were gentlemen, refined, well bred, and well informed; soldiers, bold, active, and devoted to their king. Like the cavaliers of Charles I., they affected a gallant bearing, a love for gayety, magnificence, and display, and a supreme contempt for the ignoble traitors with whom they condescended to contend. They drank hard, pledged the king with more bumpers than was for his good, and spent too many nights in drinking confusion to the traitors. But they were inferior to their opponents in all the qualities demanded by the crisis.

"No man of eminent ability was on the side of the king. James and Oliver Delancey were men of moderate talent, inferior even to the astute but convivial lieutenant-governor. The city merchants, the Ludlows, the Matthews, and others of their class, had none of the executive ability of Philip Livingston or John Jay. And not a man from the Tory side has left a name worthy of remembrance for any great deeds, or signalized himself by any peculiar achievements, any wisdom in council, or any marked pre-eminence on the field of battle.

"The intellect of the city was wholly on the patriot side. All the young and rising lawyers, all the active, eager spirits among the merchants and mechanics, the whole body of the dissenting clergy, the wits, fine writers, and ablest speakers of the day instinctively reflected the spirit of a new world, and urged onward the movement for independence.

"The nobler qualities of the Tories are, their generous self-devotion to a falling cause, their tenderness and unbounded charity to each other, their gallant bearing, their unflinching courage. In these respects they have never been surpassed, and New York still remembers with admiration and with respect her Delanceys and Matthews, her Moores, Rhinelanders, Cooper, Depeyster, and Van Schaick."

"DISTRESS OF NEW YORK.

"In these amusements, balls, dinners, assemblies, and the theatre, the winters of the wealthy pass away. But even the rich in the isolated city were unable to procure the common necessities of life. Wines, brandies, and malt liquors abounded, but the plainer wants of the table could scarcely be supplied. When the Cork fleet was held back by contrary winds, flour rose to twenty dollars a hundred, and butter to seven shillings a pound. Firing-wood was often unattainable. The wealthy citizens shivered for cold in their splendid apartments. In vain did Sir Henry Clinton issue proclamations to the farmers of Long Island to send in their wood, in vain did he dispatch foraging parties to cut down the forests on the large estates of the patriots William Floyd and William Smith, the patroons of Long Island,—the demand for fuel could not be supplied, and the Baroness Reidsdel, the caressed of all the army, suffered severely in that inclement winter.

"Provisions of all kinds were equally scarce. The rich at first strove to keep up their six courses, and their three side services, their profusion of fish, flesh, and fowl; but at length their resources failed, many articles of food could no longer be had, others were so dear as to exhaust the means of the wealthiest. A turkey was cheap at four dollars, half a dozen onions at a dollar. Good meat could seldom be procured, and vegetables were extravagantly dear. Fifty dollars would not feed a small family for two days.

"Sir Henry Clinton commanded and entreated the farmers to bring in provisions, but Long Island and Staten Island could no longer relieve the city. War had checked their productiveness. Foraging parties, sent out to ravage the rebel territory, brought little back; the rebels destroyed or carried off their provisions at their approach. Sentinels, on the watch for royal marauders, lined the shores of Connecticut and the Jerseys; all day they paced the chilly seacoast, in February and March, and at night relieved each other, lying down to sleep on the bare snow. At sight of the enemy the alarm was given. The farmers of Westport and Southport, of Elizabethtown and Rahway, hastily buried their corn and oats beneath the snow, and old family furniture was carried off at midnight to be buried in the depths of the forest. The British foragers found the barns empty, the cattle driven off, the farm-houses deserted, and in their rage set fire to the old homesteads, and desolated whole districts.

"The rich might bear their comparatively slight privations, but miserable was the condition of the poor refugee, of the sick soldier, and, above all, of the patriot prisoner. The papers are full of calls for charity for women and children perishing

from cold and hunger; for the families of disabled soldiers, often without a shelter. Once, perhaps, wealthy loyalty had reduced them to want, and they seemed to have a proper claim upon the resources of those less unhappy. The wealthy Tories and the royal officers gave liberally, but they had no power to save the suffering, with firing-wood unattainable, provisions too dear to be had in sufficient quantities, and house-rent extravagantly high. Trade was stopped, employment scanty, and the mass of the citizens seem to have felt all the privations of a city in a state of siege.

"But, if the favored Tories suffered, what must have been the lot of the patriot prisoners, confined by thousands in bleak barracks, churches, and prison-ships? In Liberty street, not far from the present post-office, stood a huge brick building, renowned in the annals of the time. It was five stories in height, with ranges of broken windows through which the fierce winter winds rushed unrestrained. Through its imperfect roof and various openings, snow, ice, or water penetrated to every part of the building. Sentries paced round its walls, prepared to fire upon any maddened inmate who attempted, in desperation, to escape; wounded men often crawled to the barred windows, to beg aid from the passing citizens, but the impassive sentry turned back the gifts of the charitable,—no communication with the prisoners could be allowed. The walls within were bare, nor did any of the common conveniences of life soften the harshness of those dreary chambers. Yet the old Sugar-house was the most populous building in New York; hundreds of inmates, some chained, and others at large, filled its dreary vastness.

"In this building were confined the prisoners of Long Island, the captives of sudden forays, the patriot citizen, and the heroes of the rebel army."

"APPEARANCE OF THE CITY IN 1780.

"An appearance of business prosperity once more dawned upon New York. The head-quarters of the navy and the army, the retreat of numerous privateers, money flowed into its streets, and its warehouses were plentifully supplied.

"In passing through William street, Nassau, or Broad, a striking spectacle often met the eye. The streets were thronged. Coaches filled with beautiful women and gay young officers drove slowly out to the fields. Every morning Sir Henry Clinton, escorted by a long array of his particular favorites,—for in his vice-regal state he had assumed both flatterers and favorites,—rode in military pomp up Broad street and through Broadway, to the pleasant suburbs. His example was followed by all the town, and troops of officers and loyal citizens took their morning exercise in the fashionable streets. The untravelled citizen saw

with admiration the splendid scene and the motley throng of his defenders. Hessians with towering brass-fronted caps, black moustache, blue coat, and yellow vest; Highlanders in bonnet, plaid, and kilt; the stately grenadier, and the uncouth yager; the Provincial or the royal soldier, with flowing plume and martial music, startled his uneducated sense. In winter there were skating parties on the Collect, where, sometimes, the rebel prisoners ventured to join in the amusement, and smiled in secret at the awkwardness of the British on the ice. Mimic fox hunts after dogs recalled the sports of England, and evening rowing matches on the peaceful bay, often filled all the water with the echoes of songs and distant flutes.

"At Mrs. Carroll's, in Queen street, were lodged several patriot officers, prisoners upon parole. They received little notice from their captors. The British or Tory officers, if they ventured to show them any civility, did so by stealth and with much lack of ceremony. A rebel was no gentleman, he was no fit associate for the staunch supporters of the crown.

"The rebel officer, a prisoner exposed to daily insult, poor and unknown, led a melancholy life among the gaveties of the conquerors. It was thought a bold act when young Graydon, in new regimentals, passed in front of the royal quarters in Broad street, and even penetrated into the Battery; and this exploit was never repeated. The rebel never joined the gay crowd in William street, or mingled in the revelry of a birth-night ball.

"In his threadbare uniform, friendless and neglected, he would steal away from his cheerless lodging, on some solitary ramble, musing upon his unmerited fate. Instinctively he would turn towards the ruins, and there, in still evenings, among the blighted splendors of Broadway, went back a thought to the old homestead in Connecticut, or the distant plantation in Virginia, where the familiar fireside missed his gallant form, and where mothers and sisters were planning how to send their little store of hoarded coin to the needy prisoner in New York.

"Meanwhile the city streets were filled with the fashions and the luxuries of Europe. The ladies crowded the shops of William street, and the merchants spread out the most costly wares. French silks captured in some unlucky vessels sold readily at extravagant rates. Lutestrings and poplins, brocades and the best broadcloth of England, were shown on the counters of William street and Wall; and it is a curious circumstance, that through all the war, William Prince, of Flushing, continued his advertisement of fruit and flowers, of magnolias and apricots, of the finest grafts and the rarest seeds, as the William Prince of our day, advertises in the columns of our daily prints.

"Those who were fond of books found the best editions and the best authors at Hugh Gaine's shop in Hanover square. The latest editions of Chesterfield, Addison, Thomson, and Dr. Moore, Dr. Robertson's histories, and Hume's various works, are constantly advertised. But the most popular author of the time, with the reading public of New York, was, apparently, Dr. Goldsmith. Goldsmith's Greece, his Animated Nature, his poems, plays, and essays, crowd the booksellers' list. That famous new novel, by Miss Burney, 'Evelina,' in 3 vols., and the last new farces of 'the witty master Foote,' are also there."

WASHINGTONIANA.

As every thing relating to the memory of Washington is of interest, we copy the following funeral handbill, which may be unique. It is the programme of the musical exercise performed on Washington's death at St. Paul's church, New York. This libretto, it will be seen, borrows freely from Collins, which helps it along materially. The lines speaking of

———"the chosen nation,
Chosen by the great I AM."

are curious as showing how this old religious sentiment, adopted from Jewish history, survived the restoration, and was not altogether extinct at the beginning of this century. The national faith has not abated since, but it has taken a somewhat different direction; for trust in Providence we have instituted too frequently a vain-glorious and braggart confidence in ourselves.

The following bill is an exact copy of the original, wanting only the heavy black rules of the margin, the inverted harp at the top, and a funeral urn in the centre.

"SACRED MUSIC

"To be performed in St. Paul's Church, on Tuesday the 31st December, 1799, by the *Anacreontic and Philharmonic Societies*, at the FUNERAL CEREMONIES in honor of the MEMORY of the late General WASHINGTON.

"By order of the Committee of Arrangement,

"JAMES M. HUGHES, *Chairman*.

—
"SOLO.

"Sons of Columbia, now lament,
Your Spear is broke, your Bow's unbent.
Your glory's fled,
Amongst the dead;
Your Hero lies
Ever, forever clos'd his eyes.

"CHORUS.

"Columbians, weep! weep still in louder moan,
Your *Hero, Patriot, Friend, and Father's* gone.

"Dead March.

"RECITATIVE SOLO.

"The Body comes! we'll meet it on the way,
With Laurels ever green, and branching Palm,
Then lay it on his Monument; hung round
With all his trophies and great acts, enroll'd
In Verse Heroic, or sweet Lyric Song.
There shall Columbia's valiant youth resort;
And from his memory, inflame their breasts
To matchless valour, whilst they sing his praise.

"FEMALE VOICES.

"Bring the laurels, bring the bays;
Strew his fence, and strew the ways.

"GENERAL CHORUS.

"Glorious Hero, may thy Grave,
Peace and honor, ever have.
After all thy pains and woes,
Rest eternal, sweet repose.

"CONCLUSION.

"Mourn, mourn, Columbians! Mourn in solemn strains,
The Name of Him you lov'd, alone remains!
Your hopes in his support from hence give o'er,
Your Hero, Friend, and Father is no more.

"END OF THE FIRST PART.

"SECOND PART.

"Elegy.

"How sleep the brave, who sink to rest,
By all their Country's wishes blest?
By Fairy hands their Knell is rung,
By forms unseen their Dirge is Sung;
There Honour comes! a Pilgrim gray,
To bless the Turf that wraps their clay,
And Freedom shall awhile repair,
To dwell, a weeping Hermit, there.
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallow'd mold;
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

"RECITATIVE SOLO.

"Not vain is all this storm of grief,
To vent our sorrows, give relief;
But yet, let not Columbia's Race,
Misfortune, with desponding arms embrace.
Distracting doubt and desperation
Ill become the chosen nation;
Chosen by the great I AM,
The Lord of Hosts, who still the same,
We trust will give attentive ear,
To the sincerity of prayer.

"SONG.

"Pious orgies, pious airs,
Decent sorrow, decent prayers

Will to the Lord ascend,
And remove his pity, and regain his love.

"GRAND CHORUS.

"HALLELUJAH.

"The Lord God Omnipotent reigneth!
For the kingdom of this world is become
The kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ,
And he shall reign forever and ever.
Hallelujah!"

"SOLID MEN OF BOSTON."

THE readers of Mr. Loring's "Hundred Boston Orators," will remember an interesting article in the appendix, by Charles C. Hazewell, Esq., in illustration of a quotation by Daniel Webster in a speech at Faneuil hall in 1852, of a line of an old ballad:

"Solid men of Boston, make no long orations."

The line is traced to a stanza of a political song of the days of Pitt and Dundas, written by the London poet, Captain Morris,—apropos to an adventure of the premier and his friends, Harry Dundas and Lord Thurlow, in an after-dinner frolic, while returning from a visit to Mr. Jenkinson (Lord Liverpool), bilking a toll-keeper of his pay, and taking the chances of a heavily-loaded gun fired as they fled. Captain Morris, for the amusement of the Whigs, tells the story disguised with alterations in the mouth of a Yankee narrator. Mr. Loring does not give this song. We have found it entire, in the second volume of "An Asylum for Fugitive Pieces in Prose and Verse," (Debrett, London, 1786); and copy it below, with the omission of two lines. In Blackwood's Magazine for January, 1841 (p. 47), will be found a review of "Lyra Urbanica, or the social effusions of the celebrated Capt. Charles Morris, of the Life Guards; in 2 volumes, London." In this review there are extracts from several of Morris's songs, and among them more than half of the following. The verses quoted in Blackwood differ in several places from those in the Asylum.

"Sit down neighbors all, and I'll tell a merry story;
About a British farmer, and BILLY PITT, the tory;
I had it piping hot from Ebenezer Barber,
Who sailed right from England, and lies in Boston harbour.
Bow, wow, wow; Fal, lal, de, addy, addy;
Bow, wow, wow.

"This Billy he is called the nation's prime ruler,
Tho' he be 'nt a puppet that's hung out to fool her;
His name is a passport to get in old sinners,
And he deals the cards that he knows may be winners.
Bow, wow, wow.

"Now it hap't to the country he went for a blessing,
And from his state Dad to get a new lesson,
He went to Daddy Jenky by trimmer Hal attended,
In such good company, good lack, how his morals
must be mended.

Bow, wow, wow.

"This Harry was always a staunch friend to Boston,
His bowels are warm for they yearn for Indostan,
If I had him in our township, I'd feather him and tar
him,
With forty lacking one too, I'd lame him, and I'd
scar him.

Bow, wow, wow.

"With his skin full of wine, and his head full of state
tricks,
Sham reforms, commotions, and the rest of his late
tricks,
He came back with Harry, two birds of a feather,
And both as drunk as pipers, they knocked their
heads together.

Bow, wow, wow.

"Now it so fell out that this pair were benighted,
And drove out of the road, so the statesmen alighted,
And to get in again away scrambled they, sir,
To find the back road to the king's highway, sir.

Bow, wow, wow.

"Long lost in the dark were these lights of the nation,
And scrambled at last to a small habitation,
To which they march'd up, while the fowls in con-
fusion,
Thought their lives were aim'd at by this bold intru-
sion.

Bow, wow, wow.

"The dogs bark'd, the ducks quack'd, and sore Billy
baited,
The wife she cried out we be all ruined,

* * * * *

Bow, wow, wow.

"The husband, awak'd by her rage, and her screaming,
And shrewdly supposing his wife might be dreaming,
To make matters short, snatch'd his gun in a fury,
And cried sons of Belial, I've got what will cure ye!

Bow, wow, wow.

"Then Billy began for to make an oration,
As oft he had done to bamboozle the nation;
But Hodge cried begone, or I'll crack thy young
crown for't;
Thou belong'st to a rare gang of rogues I'll be bound
for't.

Bow, wow, wow.

"Now Hodge, quoth the wife, don't you mind his loud
bantering,
For certain he has under his coat a dark lanthorn;
Shut the gate of the court, if he once gets within it,
He'll whip up our back stairs, I'll be bound in a minute.

Bow, wow, wow.

"Don't you hear how the brazen-fac'd rogue now
pretends, man,
He crept up in the dark, but for virtuous ends, man?
He says he's our friend, but it's no such a thing, man,
The impudent dog would say so to the king, man.

Bow, wow, wow.

"Then Billy perceiving the wife in a fury,
And knowing his deeds would not stand woman's jury,
Found the spirit of Jenky a dangerous potion,
And roar'd out to Harry to speak for the motion.

Bow, wow, wow.

"Then Harry stept up, but Hodge shrewdly supposing,
His part was to steal whilst the other was posing,
Let fly at poor Billy and shot through his lac'd coat;
Oh what a pity it was that it did not hit his waistcoat!

Bow, wow, wow.

"Solid men of Boston, make no long orations,
Solid men of Boston, banish strong potations;
Solid men of Boston, go to bed at sundown!
And never lose your way like the logger heads of
London.

Bow, wow, wow."

DR. ALLEN'S AMERICAN BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

REV. WILLIAM ALLEN, D. D., of Northampton, late president of Bowdoin college, has now in press in this city a new and much enlarged edition of his American Biographical Dictionary. Some account, therefore, of this work, of the former editions, of the changes, improvements, and additions introduced into his book, and of the progress made towards its completion, may be acceptable to the public, especially to all those who feel a deep interest in historical inquiries relating to the distinguished Americans who have finished their course in the sphere of action allowed them, from the first settlement of this country to the present time.

Forty-eight years ago, in 1808, Dr. Allen, then an officer in Harvard college, issued his proposals for the first general American Biography ever published. In the prospectus then published, it was said: "The American Biographical Dictionary will contain an account of several hundred persons who have been distinguished in this country; and among them will be found all the governors of Plymouth colony and of Massachusetts; a number of the governors of the other States; almost all the ministers of Boston, and the divines who have been eminent in any part of America; the presidents of Harvard college, and of the other colleges; physicians of eminence; the most celebrated writers and men of learning; and the patriots, who dared to struggle for the rights of freemen. The work will be enriched with a catalogue of almost all the publications of the persons of whose lives some account is given." "AMERICAN biography must be more interesting to us than the biography of any other country. We read an account of our fathers. We fix our eyes upon the men who once occupied the places which we now fill, who first subdued the wilderness, and who laid the foundations of our liberties and our glory."

Such was the original plan, which was executed

the next year, for in 1800 the first edition was published by William Hilliard, at Cambridge. The book was an octavo of six hundred and thirty-two pages, containing more than seven hundred distinct biographical articles relating to men of note, besides brief histories of all the different States in the Union. In the same year Dr. Eliot, of Boston, published a New England Biographical Dictionary, containing about half as many names, limited to New England; but it never reached a second edition.

The second edition of Dr. Allen's Biographical Dictionary was published by William Hyde & Co., Boston, in 1832, greatly enlarged, with the accession of eleven hundred new names, making in all eighteen hundred distinct biographical articles. The work was now of a larger page, in two columns, and the pages amounted to eight hundred.

In respect to this third edition, now in the press, to be issued in a few weeks by John P. Jewett & Co., of Boston, the page is greatly enlarged, in two columns, royal octavo, and the pages may amount to some nine hundred. The new names introduced will be more than two thousand two hundred, so that the whole number of biographical articles will be more than four thousand. There will be reason, therefore, to call this book THE

AMERICAN BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY, for there is no other work so full and ample. It will be seen that much room has been gained for many new names, by rejecting from this edition the *histories* of the multitude of our State, and making the work purely *biographical*.

It is a very interesting fact in regard to our towns and churches, that their origin is not involved in the darkness of the unknown, but we have unquestioned records in regard to their history. We know who were the worthy men who, by sacrifices and toils, laid their foundations. It has been one aim in this Biography to preserve their names; and their descendants, scattered over this wide country, will be grateful for all the labor which tends to enbalm their memory.

As this work was the first general biography of our country, so the author, in publishing his third edition, after the lapse of almost fifty years, may have the satisfaction to believe that his book is by far the most ample and satisfactory which has been given to the public.

It is obvious, that every one who wishes to acquaint himself with American biography will resort to the primitive and ample work on the subject, the third edition of which is about to be given to the public.

THE CRADOCK FAMILY.

I HAVE noticed, in the following passages from "The Old Mansions of England," by S. C. Hall (London, 1856), an addition to the account of Governor Cradock's family, printed in the Historical and Genealogical Register, worth preserving.

The estate at Caverswall came to Mathew Cradock by purchase, "whose father, we are told in a celebrated letter of Sir Simon Degges, was a wool-buyer at Stafford." The mural monument to this Mathew Cradock is engraved in the above-named book, and bears his arms. The inscription is now nearly illegible. It commences, "His sepelitur Matie Cr[adock] [a]r[m]ig," and shows that his wife was daughter of a Shropshire gentleman, the visi-

tation giving her maiden name Eliza, daughter of Richard Fowler. This Mathew was a cousin of the Governor, and his son George, succeeding his father, lived at Caverswall. The following singular inscription tells nearly all we know of him:

"M. S.

"George Cradock, Esq. (for his great prudence in ye common lawes well worthy to be Leav-Clarke of ye assizes for this Circuit), did take to wife ye most amiable, most loving Dorothy, ye daughter of John Savnders, Doctor of Physicke, by whom he had a pair-Royall of incomparable daughters, to wit, Dorothy, Elizabeth, and Mary.

"It is easie to guess that he lived in a splendid degree, if I shall but recovnt unto you that

Sr Thomas Slingsby, Baronet,
ye Right Honble. Robt. Lord Cholmondely,
Sr John Bridgeman, Baronet,

} Married { Dorothy }
 { Elizabeth } Cohoir.
 { Mary }

"But! but! to our grief, George Cradock is assailed by death in ye meridian of his age, not far off from his castle of Caverswal, (lately built, even to beaity, by Mathew Cradock, Esq., his father, who lies inter'd near this place.)

"And dying of ye small pox ye 16th of April, 1643, he tooke himselfe to ye private masion of this tombe, erected for him at ye cost of Dorothy, his obsequious wife, where he now rests (vnder the

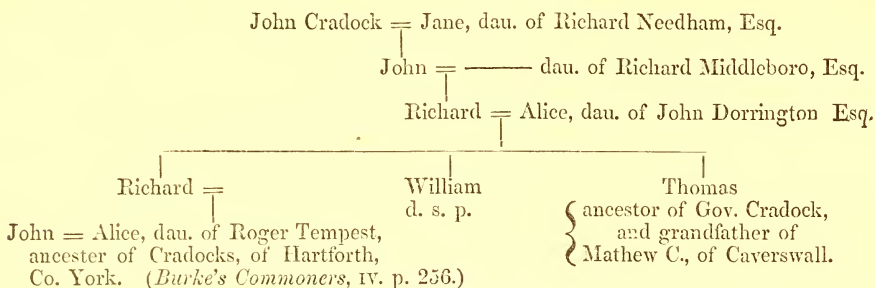
protection of an Essoine) vntil he shall be summoned to appeare at ye last grand and general Assizes."

This Sir Thomas Slingsby, of Scriven, Bart., who married Dorothy, the eldest daughter of George Cradock, was beheaded by Oliver Cromwell.

This branch of the family of course becomes

extinct in the male line, and the Caverswall estates were sold to Sir William Jolliffe.

The following pedigree gives still another branch of this family:



"Trent being past Barleston and Tittensor enters between Cubleston and Darlaston, leaving the one on the east and the other on the west. Cubleston is a goodly large manor containing these hamlets, viz.: Mayford, Oldinton, Berryhill, Cotwaldeston, Mathershall, the Spot-Grange, Snell-hall, and Woodhouses."—(*Erdeswick*, p. 28.) Caverswall, the above-mentioned seat of the Cradocks, is upon the river Blyth, a tributary of the Trent. Mayford in Cubleston is thus very near to Caverswall, and was formerly spelled *Melford*.

The deeds of Gov. Cradock's widow and daughter, relating to lands in Medford, Mass., describe the property as being "in our manor of Metford in New England."

It is then no very hazardous conjecture to say that our town of Medford received its name from this place in England, and to hold, until a better surmise is made, that the governor gave it this name from a place near his ancestral possessions, in which, moreover, he may have had lands.

Concerning Gov. Cradock a very interesting discourse was read before the Essex Institute, by David Roberts, Esq., and afterwards printed last fall. From this pamphlet and the author's manuscripts I have gleaned a few items concerning our Mathew, which may be worth preserving. It seems very clear, by the governor's will, dated Nov. 9, 1640, that he left no issue except a daughter Damaris. The date of his death is at present unknown here, though we find that, April 26, 1641, he conveyed land to Josias Dawstin, and Sept. 2, 1642, his executrix, Rebecca, executes a deed. Of course he died between these dates, though Cobbett's Parliamentary History says he died in 1640. It would seem also as if he were elected a member of the parliament of 1642.

It seems also that Gov. Cradock's nephew enjoyed an estate at Wickham Brook, Co. Surrey, which descended to his posterity. Do they still hold it, and, are there any portraits extant of the governor or his family?

There was a George Cradock of Boston, who

died in 1771, aged 87. Hutchinson says (I, 18) that the "son or grandson" of Mathew Cradock, "Samuel Cradock, was a dissenting minister at Wickambrook, in 1690. George Cradock, now in public posts in the colony, is descended from him." In the Genealogical Register for Jan., 1854, a pedigree of this George Cradock was given, taken from his papers, tracing his descent from the Governor. The publication of Mathew Cradock's will, and some accompanying papers, in the Register for April, 1855, made it evident that this descent was erroneous, and we can now probably show how the mistake occurred. George Cradock's grandfather, as it appears by his own papers, was brother of Samuel of North Cadbury; but, as Gov. C. had a brother Samuel, a clerk (the father of this Samuel), George Cradock confounded the two generations, and thought that his grandfather and granduncle were the governor and his brother, when they were in fact nephews of Mathew Cradock, governor of the Massachusetts Company.

There is but one unsettled point as to the pedigree of this family, viz.: whether the governor's grandfather was Mathew or William. The authorities are divided. W. H. W.

CHAIR MADE FROM THE HOUSE OF WASHINGTON.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, held in Boston, Thursday, Nov. 13, 1856, the president communicated the following letter:

NEW YORK, Oct. 14, 1855.

My Dear Sir:—I have this day forwarded to your address a chair, intended as a gift to the Massachusetts Historical Society. The inscription which it bears will inform you that it has been constructed of timber taken from the house in which Washington dwelt at the period of his inauguration as first president of the United States.

You will excuse me for adding a few words to this brief legend. The house in question was a spacious family mansion, erected by Walter Frank-

lin, somewhere about the year 1750. It stood at the junction of Pearl and Cherry streets, facing the open triangular space, called by a customary New York license, *Franklin Square*.

Names of universal philanthropy are always fitly applied to objects of public utility. Doubly appropriate is this association of Franklin's memory with a spot of ground over which fall the shadows of an edifice of gigantic proportions, of which the world can show no equal, dedicated to typographical art.

At the time of the erection of the Franklin mansion and for a generation or two afterwards, this portion of our city, now devoted to the busy pursuits of the merchant and artisan, was principally occupied by the residences of wealthy and fashionable citizens. The situation was unsurpassed for beauty in that day. On commanding ground, with an open square in front, and the view of the East river and the distant hills of Nassau unobstructed by the walls of brick and the forests of masts which now obstruct the intervening space, it had all the charms of suburban scenery.

It was here that the courtesy, dignity, and grace which marked the official and private hospitality of our first President, won the affectionate regards of all who came within its sphere.

Time and change have done their work on this hallowed spot. Where the mansion once stood now runs a broad avenue, open to the ever-rushing current of active life. Few who pass it, in the eager pursuit of gain or in the daily struggle for bread, will ever call to mind the history which lies buried beneath their feet.

There is, to many of our citizens, an interest also, in which I feel you will participate, associated with the object of this change in our city map. The new street thus opened to the heart of the southern section of the city will hereafter form a continuation of the Bowery, so long known as the spacious avenue which extended through the eastern suburbs, and terminated at Chatham row. The origin of the name given to this avenue is not so well known as it deserves to be.

Governor Stuyvesant, whose many virtues and indomitable spirit so well illustrated the character of the old Dutch dynasty, held an estate of large dimensions, beautifully located on the shores of the East river, a few miles beyond the boundaries of the city of his day. In his fondness for this, his favorite retreat, where he enjoyed relaxation from the cares of public life, he gave it the name of his *Bouerie*. This name it bore during his lifetime, and for many years after his death. The country road, which led from the Stuyvesant mansion into the city, came thus to be known as the *Bouerie lane*. Finally, in the progress of time, as the growing city disturbed the deep solitudes of

the country, and the insatiate demands of commerce usurped the Stuyvesant domain, out of this quiet lane grew the well-known Bowery of our day, which now finds its termination at the spot where Washington in civic glory consummated a renown that is to live through all time.

Passing, accidentally, the premises to which I have thus alluded, while they were in process of demolition, it was my good fortune to rescue the material which forms the relic I now place in your charge.

If the Massachusetts Historical Society will consent to accord to this chair a place in their library, I shall regard their acquiescence as a favor to be gratefully remembered.

I am, my dear sir, ever faithfully

Your friend and cousin,

B. R. WINTHROP.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Boston, Mass.

The chair, says the *Post*, is of oak, and is a beautiful and costly article, evincing much taste in the donor. Higher than the sitter's head is carved a bust of Washington; over this is the American eagle, and at the sides the initials G. W. It was first occupied at this meeting by Josiah Quincy, the only man who personally knew Washington.

Societies and their Proceedings.

CONNECTICUT.

CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — The regular monthly meeting was held Jan. 13; Gurdon Trumbull, Esq., vice-president, in the chair. Rev. E. A. Washburn, of Hartford, was elected a regular member. Dr. Hough's prospectus of the Historical Series of the Albany Institute was referred to the library committee, as was also the prospectus of the new Historical Magazine. Quite a number of valuable donations were noticed, among which was a large slab from Nimroud, sent by Rev. D. W. Marsh, missionary of the American board at Mosul.

Prof. Samuel Eliot, of Trinity college, then read a very interesting paper on the visits of La Fayette to this country; and, after some conversation, the society adjourned.

FLORIDA.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF FLORIDA. — A society with this title was organized at St. Augustine in July last. The annual meeting for the election of officers is held on the first Monday in January, and quarterly meetings in April, July, and October. Major B. A. Putnam was the first president,

and K. B. Gibbs, Esq., the first recording secretary. We hope to be able to give the officers for the current year, and other particulars, in our next.

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — The January meeting of this society was held at its rooms, in Baltimore, on the evening of Thursday, the 8th January.

The recording secretary, S. F. Streeter, Esq., after completing the reading of his record of proceedings at the last meeting, handed over the volume to be deposited in the archives of the society; with some remarks showing the progress of the association during the thirteen years in which he had been engaged in filling it, contrasting the position of its affairs at present with what they were when the first pages were filled, detailing the advantages which had arisen to the community and to members from its organization, and expressing the confident expectation that the zeal heretofore manifested, in forwarding its aims of accumulation of documents and historical and antiquarian research, would rather increase than diminish.

On motion of Dr. J. Paul Cockey, it was *Resolved*, That the thanks of this society are eminently due, and are heartily tendered, to S. F. Streeter, Esq., for the assiduity with which he has discharged the duties of its secretary, and for the fidelity and care with which he has kept the records of its proceedings, from its organization to the present time.

The president laid before the society a communication from J. H. B. Latrobe and William Buckler, Esqs., executors of the will of the late Dr. Thomas Edmondson, proposing to place in its gallery, or deposit till the children of the deceased come of age, his large and choice collection of paintings, to be known as the "Edmondson collection." On motion, the proposition of Messrs. Latrobe and Buckler was unanimously accepted, and the committee on the gallery were directed to arrange with them the necessary details for the location and arrangement of the various pictures.

On motion of Mr. Latrobe, Alonzo Lilly, Esq., was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy in the gallery committee, caused by the death of Dr. Edmondson.

Rev. Dr. Morris presented an interesting autograph letter of Robert Morris to John Nicholson, dated January 2d, 1796, and showing the embarrassments under which he was then laboring. Also, a facsimile of a letter from Gen. Washington to James Madison, dated Mount Vernon, May 20, 1792, asking him to prepare an address to the people on the occasion of his retiring from office, and suggesting the topics appropriate for discus-

sion in such a paper. Also, "Jonathan Bull and Mary Bull, an inedited manuscript, by James Madison."

The gentlemen nominated as candidates for active membership, at the last meeting, were unanimously elected. Edmund Flagg, of Washington, D. C., was elected a corresponding member. William Buckler and Charles Ferguson, of Baltimore, were nominated for active membership, to be voted for at the next meeting.

The following resolution was offered by Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, and, after some discussion, adopted:

"*Resolved*, That an invitation be extended by the Maryland Historical Society to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at its meeting in Montreal in August next, to hold the meeting of said society for 1858 in Baltimore; and that the president be empowered to appoint a committee to present the invitation at the Montreal meeting."

The president thereupon named Dr. Steiner, and the Rev. Drs. Morris and Burnap, to serve as the committee of invitation.

MASSACHUSETTS.

AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION. — The annual meeting of this society was held in Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1857; the president, Dr. Edward Jarvis, in the chair. A paper was to have been read by Dr. Jarvis, upon the comparative susceptibility of the sexes to diseases of a nervous character, but the amount of labor required to collect data had prevented his completing it in season for this meeting. It will be ready for the next quarterly meeting. The doctor gave some of the results of his investigations upon this subject; after which, an interesting conversation ensued with respect to the tonnage of vessels.

The following gentlemen were then elected officers for the current year: *President*, Edward Jarvis; *Vice-Presidents*, Samuel Swett, Charles Brooks; *Recording Secretary*, Joseph B. Felt; *Corresponding Secretary*, Joseph E. Worcester; *Home Secretary*, Wm. Brigham; *Treasurer*, Lyman Mason; *Librarian*, Joseph S. Clark; *Councillors*, John P. Bigelow, C. Francis Adams, Theophilus R. Marvin, J. Wiagate Thornton, Lemuel Shattuck, Asahel Huntington, Henry Wheatland, Nathan Allen, E. B. Elliott.

The preparation of a paper upon the "Comparative Value of Life in this and other countries," for the April meeting, was assigned to Dr. Clark.

ESSEX INSTITUTE. — A semi-monthly meeting was held on Friday evening, Dec. 26, 1856. Charles M. Endicott, Esq., made some remarks upon the character of the Puritan fathers of New

England, and the importance of preserving every memorial of them that was possible, and concluded by offering the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted :

"That, whereas there is a strong and decidedly increasing desire prevalent in this community, and throughout all New England, to look into our early emigrant ancestry; and whereas, in the opinion of this society, the promotion of such an object is conducive of the greatest moral and practical good; and that it is highly desirable that the personal history of all the early New England settlers, and the genealogies of their families, as far as practicable, should be accurately traced out; and, whereas this can only be done by consulting the records of the several towns and parishes throughout the State; and great inconvenience is often experienced, and expense incurred, in traveling from town to town to inspect such records,—so much so, that few can find time to devote to it, and many who cannot afford to incur the expense occasioned thereby, are thus discouraged from the undertaking,—therefore this society deem it of the highest importance that some method should be devised whereby those records can be concentrated, and thus made more easily accessible and available for the purposes of consultation. It is therefore *Resolved*, that this society, whose design is the preservation of our local history, as well as the advancement of science, in order to aid the objects herein set forth, petition the legislature of this State at its ensuing session, for an appropriation to defray the expense of procuring copies of the records of marriages, births, baptisms, and deaths, from the several towns and parishes throughout the State, from the earliest settlement down to the year 1850; and that the same be deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth at Boston, to be open to the inspection of all persons in search of this particular kind of information."

Dr. Wheatland alluded to the difficulty at present experienced in obtaining access to early town records, which are often found in unsuitable places; and offered the following :

"*Voted*, that this resolution be referred to a committee of five persons, with full power to act, as in their opinion may be deemed advisable, as to the most appropriate manner of presenting this subject to the consideration of the legislature, and to invite the co-operation of the historical societies in the Commonwealth to aid the same."

The following gentlemen were appointed members of the committee: C. W. Upham, David Roberts, W. C. Endicott, Augustus Story, Henry M. Brooks.

The remainder of the evening was occupied by Mr. Moses G. Farmer, who performed some interesting experiments with his gyroscope, and furnished some explanations of their results; the whole proving very interesting and acceptable to those present.

The entire evening's entertainment was very interesting, and was listened to with the closest attention.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — The regular monthly meeting was held on Thursday, Jan. 8. After the record was read, the president, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, announced the death of Hon. Francis Calley Gray, a member of the society, of whom a brief obituary was given in our last number. His name was the first on the last published list of living resident members, he having been elected Jan. 21, 1818. Those who preceded him are Hon. Josiah Quincy and Hon. James Savage. Mr. Winthrop gave a rapid sketch of Mr. Gray's services to the society, and spoke feelingly of the loss that had been sustained. "As a man of elegant accomplishments," said he, "of vast and varied acquisition, of thorough, exact, and well-digested information, ready at all times to be communicated in private conversation or public discourse, he has left no superior and few equals in this or any other community." At the conclusion, Mr. Winthrop proposed that a suitable memoir of the deceased be prepared.

Further remarks were made by Hon. James Savage, who offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Massachusetts Historical Society are deeply sensible of the loss which has been sustained by this society, and the community at large, in the death of their distinguished associate, the late Hon. Francis C. Gray."

He also moved that one of the members should be nominated by the president, at a future meeting, to prepare a memoir of Mr. Gray for the society's collections; which motion was also unanimously adopted.

Rev. Chandler Robbins, D. D., from the standing committee, reported in favor of placing the Dowse library in the back room in the middle story. It is to be elegantly finished with black walnut, according to a design drawn by a competent artist; and will be supplied with chairs, tables, and every convenience, for such as may desire to refer to the rare works in this rich collection.

Ellis Ames, Esq., submitted a curious memorial,—the last account-book of Gen. Warren, the patriot physician, who was killed at Bunker Hill. It is a manuscript folio, and has in it the names of his patients.

The annual meeting is held in April, when the

election of officers takes place. The following were chosen April 24, 1856:

President, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop; *Corresponding Secretary*, Rev. William P. Lunt, D. D.; *Recording Secretary*, Joseph Willard, Esq.; *Librarian*, Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop, D. D.; *Treasurer*, Hon. Richard Frothingham, Jr.; *Cabinet-keeper*, Nathaniel B. Shurtliff, M. D.; *Standing Committee*, Rev. Chandler Robbins, Hon. John C. Gray, and William Brigham, Francis Parkman, and George Livermore, Esquires.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY. — The annual meeting was held in Boston, Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 7, the president, Wm. Whiting, Esq., in the chair. The following officers were elected for the current year:

President, William Whiting, Esq. of Roxbury, Mass.

Vice-Presidents, (Me.) Hon. William Willis of Portland; (N. H.) Hon. Noah Martin of Dover; (Vt.) Rev. John Wheeler, D. D. of Burlington; (Mass.) Hon. Timothy Farrar of Dorchester; (R. I.) Hon. William R. Staples of Providence; and (Ct.) Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D. of New Haven.

Honorary Vice-Presidents, (N. Y.) Hon. Millard Fillmore of Buffalo; (N. J.) Rev. John L. Blake, D. D. of Orange; (Penn.) Hon. Samuel Breck of Philadelphia; (Md.) S. F. Streeter, Esq. of Baltimore; (N. C.) Edward Kidder, Esq. of Wilmington; (S. C.) Rev. Thomas Smyth, D. D. of Charleston; (Ohio) Hon. Elijah Hayward of McConnellsville; (Mich.) Hon. Lewis Cass of Detroit; (Ind.) Ballard Smith, Esq. of Cannelton; (Ill.) Hon. John Wentworth of Chicago; (Wis.) Cyrus Woodman, Esq. of Mineral Point; and (Iowa) Rt. Rev. Henry W. Lee, D. D. of Davenport.

Corresponding Secretary, Samuel G. Drake of Boston; *Recording Secretary*, David Pulsifer, Esq. of Boston; *Treasurer*, Isaac Child, Esq. of Boston; *Librarian*, Thos. B. Wyman, Jr., Esq., of Charlestown; *Historiographer*, Joseph Palmer, M. D. of Boston.

Committee of Finance, the Treasurer (ex officio), John W. Parker, Esq. of Roxbury; Charles H. Morse, Esq. of Cambridgeport; William Makepeace, Esq. of Boston, and Thomas J. Whittemore, Esq. of Cambridge.

Committee on the Library, the Librarian (ex officio), William B. Trask, Esq. of Dorchester; Dean Dudley, Esq. of Boston; Rev. Caleb D. Bradlee of Cambridge; and Sylvester Bliss, Esq. of Roxbury.

The Publishing Committee for the year ending Oct., 1857, is: Rev. William Jenks, Hon. Francis Brinley, Mr. John Dean, and William H. Whitmore, Esq. of Boston; and Charles H. Morse,

Esq. of Cambridgeport. It is chosen by the Board of Directors each October.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Hon. Francis Brinley and Mr. John Dean, who held the offices of Recording Secretary and Treasurer last year, but declined a re-election.

Mr. Whiting returned thanks to the members for re-electing him to the office of president, which he has held for the past four years. He made some just remarks upon the magnitude of the work the society is accomplishing, and suggested how it might be increased. He promised to advance the interests of the society in every way in his power, and eloquently urged other members to do the same.

Dean Dudley, Esq. called the attention of the society to the late action of the Essex Institute in relation to having copies of the records of births, baptisms, marriages, and deaths, in the several towns and parishes in the State, made and deposited in the Secretary of State's office, in Boston, and offered a series of resolutions in favor of circulating a petition to the General Court in aid of the plan; which resolutions were adopted, and Dean Dudley, Esq., Sylvester Bliss, Esq., and Hon. Francis Brinley were chosen a committee for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Bliss, the same committee was authorized to take such action as it may deem proper, to effect the same object in the other New England States.

The deaths of Hermann Ernst Ludewig, Esq. of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. Jonathan French, D. D. of North Hampton, N. H.; and Charles Frederic Adams, Jr., Esq. of Boston, members of the society, were announced, and appropriate biographical notices read.

OLD COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — The annual meeting was held at Taunton, on Monday evening, Jan. 5, the president in the chair. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Hon. John Daggett of Attleboro'. *Vice-Presidents*, Hon. Samuel L. Crocker, and Rev. Mortimer Blake of Taunton. *Directors*, Ellis Ames, Esq. of Canton. Dr. Henry B. Wheelwright of Taunton. Dr. Caleb Swan of Easton. Charles Foster, Esq., Timothy Gordon, Esq., and A. M. Ide, Jr. of Taunton. *Recording Secretary and Librarian*, Edgar H. Reed, Esq. of Taunton. *Corresponding Secretary*, Rev. Charles H. Brigham of Taunton. *Treasurer*, Hodges Reed, Esq. of Taunton.

Alumni of Dartmouth College, resident in Boston and vicinity. — The annual meeting was held at Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 14, Mr. Justice Parker presiding. The president, Hon. Richard Fletcher, declined a re-election, and the Hon. Joel

Parker was chosen in his place. Hon. Rufus Choate and Prof. Alpheus Crosby were elected vice-presidents. The other officers were re-elected. (See No. 1, p. 20.)

Dudley Association.—A society with this name was organized at Boston, January 1, 1857. Its objects are to collect and preserve memorials of Gov. Thomas Dudley, one of the chief founders of the Massachusetts Colony, and of his descendants. Rev. Lucius R. Paige, of Cambridgeport, is president, and Dean Dudley, Esq., of Boston, secretary. Any descendant of Gov. D., or any one who has married a descendant, may become a member.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting was held at Trenton, Thursday, January 15, Hon. William P. Robeson presiding. Several letters were read, among them one from Samuel G. Drake, Esq., of Boston, acknowledging his election as an honorary member; others from Prof. J. C. Moffat, Rev. S. S. Shedd, and D. Holsman, Esq., accepting resident membership; and from C. B. Richardson, of Boston, relative to his proposed "Historical Magazine." A communication from Mrs. H. L. Parmlee, of Sing Sing, N. Y., placed at the disposal of the Society a collection of valuable letters, written by Peter Wilson, at one time renowned in New Jersey history as a successful teacher of youth, and a prominent member of the Legislature. The letters had been in the possession of Mrs. P.'s father, the late Dr. Theodore Romeyn Beck, of Albany.

The librarian presented his report. During the year, 141 volumes on various subjects, 461 pamphlets and periodicals, 30 volumes of newspapers, and several maps and manuscripts of value to the antiquary and historian, have been added to the collections of the society, besides several miscellaneous articles of interest. The library now contains 2090 volumes, and 2886 pamphlets, many of them bound in volumes. Reports were also presented by the treasurer and executive committee.

Mr. Whitehead, from the committee on purchases, submitted a manuscript work on the "Indian names of rivers, creeks, etc., in New Jersey," by Matthew S. Henry, which had been purchased by the society; and with it a letter from the author, in which he asserted that the Indians "had no names for rivers and creeks previous to the arrival of the Europeans; these, upon their arrival, as they had been accustomed in Europe to have a name for every stream, would, as a matter of course, inquire of the Indians what their name for such a river or creek was, who in reply would men-

tion something that suited their manner of thinking or acting, or according with their habits or associations of some event with the place so designated. If they said 'here are deer,' this stream thereupon received the name of *Deer Creek*; or if 'here are fish,' or 'here we catch fish,' then it would be '*Fishing Creek*,' etc." This passage elicited remarks from Richard S. Field, Esq., and President Maclean, who deemed it contrary to received opinions, and thought it required stronger evidence of its correctness than had been offered.

Mr. Gifford, from the committee on biographies, made a statement as to the progress he had made in his sketch of Dr. Peter Wilson. Mr. Havens made some interesting statements relative to the death of Col. Rawle, after the battle of Trenton, and the difficulty of identifying the place of his burial. Mr. Field remarked that it was somewhat singular, as the Trenton people killed the colonel every year, that they could not tell where he was buried.

The chair appointed the standing committees for 1857, as follows:

On Publications.—Rev. Dr. Murray, R. S. Field, W. A. Whitehead, Dr. S. H. Pennington, and Henry W. Green.

On Purchases.—W. A. Whitehead, Dr. I. S. Mulford, S. Alofsen, S. H. Congar, and Rev. Dr. Davidson.

On Statistics.—Dr. Lewis Condict, J. P. Bradley, John Rodgers, Dr. Stephen Congar, Dr. L. A. Smith.

On Nominations.—David A. Hayes, Peter S. Duryce, and President Maclean.

Committee on Fire-proof Building.—Hon. D. S. Gregory, P. S. Duryce, Wm. N. Wood, Wm. P. Robeson, R. S. Field, Rev. H. B. Sherman, and Hon. Stacy G. Potts.

After a recess, the society met again, and proceeded to the choice of officers. The last year's officers (see No. 1, p. 21) were re-elected.

Mr. Havens exhibited a photographic copy of an old print representing the triumphal arch erected at Trenton in 1789, under which Gen. Washington passed, on his way to New York. He made some remarks as to the doubts that had been entertained relative to what was known as the Battle of Assanpink, and stated that his researches had convinced him that such a battle was fought.

Rev. Dr. Carnahan, of Princeton, gave a biographical sketch of Judge Cooper, of Cooperstown, N. Y., father of James Fennimore Cooper, the novelist; both of whom were born in New Jersey. The Rev. Dr. was personally acquainted with Judge Cooper, and his sketch was quite interesting. Prof. Moffat, of Princeton, next read an able essay upon "The Aim of History," after which the Society adjourned to meet at Newark in May next.

NEW YORK.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting was held in New York city, Thursday evening, Jan. 15, the president, Rev. Dr. Hawks, in the chair. The regular paper of the evening was by Prof. Guyot, on Geographical Science, or an intelligent understanding of the earth as an organized entirety. The Rev. Mr. Campbell, of Natal, South Africa, then read an interesting paper on the Geographical Features of South Africa. Votes of thanks were passed by the Society to Prof. Guyot and Mr. Campbell for their contributions.

THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 6, an annual meeting was held in the chapel of the University in New York city. The president, Hon. Luther Bradish, mentioned that a splendid marble bust of Columbus had been presented by Mr. John E. Williams, and a *shell-book* and the gospel of Matthew in the Indian language, by Rev. Dr. Francis Wilson, a native Indian chief.

The building committee reported progress. It appeared that \$56,517.75 had been already expended on the new edifice. The society still need \$16,517.75 for its completion, which the committee think we will be consummated in the course of the ensuing summer.

The Librarian then read his annual report, which is a document of some length, and quite scholarly in its details, embracing a cursory glance at the slow and rapid progress of the city. He stated that during the year 1769 volumes and 73 manuscripts had been added to the library, besides medals, coins, and other works of art. The paper was warmly applauded.

The report of the treasurer showed that \$3852.50 had been received into the treasury during the year, which, added to \$763.83, the amount on hand last year, made a total of \$4616.33. There had been paid out \$2837.49, leaving a balance of \$1778.84 in bank. The clean balance was \$1923.84.

The annual election of officers then took place, when the following gentlemen were chosen:

President, Hon. Luther Bradish. *First Vice-President*, Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D. *Second Vice-President*, Frederic De Peyster, Esq. *Foreign Corresponding Secretary*, Rev. Edward Robinson, D. D. *Domestic Corresponding Secretary*, Rev. Samuel O'good, D. D. *Recording Secretary*, Andrew Warner, Esq. *Treasurer*, Wm. Chamberg, Esq. *Librarian*, George H. Moore, Esq.

Executive Committee.—Aug. Schell, Benj. H. Field, J. R. Brodhead, Marshall S. Bidwell, Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., Erastus C. Benedict, and Benjamin R. Winthrop.

Eugene Lawrence, Esq., then read a paper entitled, "New York during the Revolutionary struggle," in which he took a comprehensive view of the city and its society during the English occupation up to the evacuation in 1783, and for a short time subsequent. He depicted in vivid colors the gaiety and dissipation of the Tories, and the distress and abject suffering of the patriots. It was an able and interesting document; and called forth responses from Worthington Romeyn, Esq., Rev. Dr. Wilson, and Frederic De Peyster, Esq. The thanks of the society were voted to Mr. Lawrence for his valuable paper.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The stated meeting was held at Philadelphia on Monday evening, Jan. 12. Mr. George H. Bargin presided on the occasion. The treasurer made a report, by which it appears that the total receipts for 1856 are \$4894.50; of which \$2960.00 were on account of the publication fund.

A paper was read by Mr. Henry Flanders, on the "Results and Effects of Republican Institutions." It displayed maturity of thought, thoroughness of conception, and a broad philosophy. A letter from Henry D. Gilpin, Esq., inclosed the following extracts from a letter he had received from George Grote, Esq., of London, the historian of Greece, dated Nov. 1, 1856:

"I was grateful to your Historical Society of Pennsylvania, for the honor which they did me in naming me one of their foreign correspondents.

"The publications which you sent to me, emanating from the Historical Society, were also highly interesting in the perusal. It is gratifying to observe that so much pains is being taken, by gentlemen of ardor and ability, to bring out more fully and clearly the incidents of American history during the last century. The description of Braddock's campaign gave me a great deal of new information; what I valued still more, however, was the picture presented in the same volume of the condition and sentiments of the colony, at and before 1755, out of which that campaign grew.

"I am also very grateful to you for sending me the Smithsonian report and the American census.

"It amazes me to hear of the large editions of books—serious and instructive books—which are printed and find circulation in the United States. The circle of readers, or at least of buyers, must be very large in your community."

Mr. Gilpin writes that his correspondent, "although his great historical work has been so lately completed, has already engaged himself in composing a volume on Greek philosophy, principally to do justice to Plato and Aristotle, whose portraits he

was obliged to omit in his general work, because, as he says, there was not adequate space on the wall to hang them."

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — The annual meeting of this society was held at the Cabinet in Providence, January 20th. The following officers were reelected for the coming year: Albert G. Greene, *President*; Samuel G. Arnold and George A. Brayton, *Vice-Presidents*; Henry T. Beckwith (of Providence), *Secretary*; Welcome A. Greene, *Treasurer*; Edwin M. Stone (of Providence), *Librarian and Cabinet-keeper* for the Northern District; Benjamin B. Howland (of Newport), *Librarian and Cabinet-keeper* for the Southern District.

The meeting being mostly occupied with annual reports and other business, no papers on special historical subjects were presented. The reports of the two librarians referred to several topics of interest to the members; the state of the collections, the operations of the society during the past year, and recent local events, deserving of record. It was announced that provision would be made for papers to be read at monthly meetings; and a committee was appointed to secure them.

Dr. C. W. Parsons was chosen corresponding editor of the "Historical Magazine and Notes and Queries," recently commenced in Boston, Mass.

WISCONSIN.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. *Meeting of the Executive Committee.* — The committee held a stated meeting in the city of Madison, Jan. 6, 1857. Several letters were read by the secretary, among them two from Hon. George M. Dallas, stating that, in accordance with the request of the society, he had obtained about eighty volumes of the Record Publications from the British Government; and one from N. Trübner, the London publisher, announcing that he had received the volumes from the Rolls Office, and shipped them to New York. The work will prove a valuable addition to the library, — the more valuable as it is not on sale at any price.

Since the last meeting, the picture gallery has received an addition of seven oil paintings, viz: portraits of Gen. Charles Bracken, Maj. John H. Rountree, Judge James H. Lockwood, Judge M. M. Cothren, and Hon. Levi Sterling; and accurate views of the battle-fields of Wisconsin Heights and Bad Axe, — all painted by Messrs. Brookes and Stevenson of Milwaukee.

The annual report of the executive committee was presented and adopted. Messrs. A. J.

Mackey, Rev. H. F. Bond, J. C. Ford, James Ross, and Byron W. Bowen, were elected active members. Several corresponding members were also chosen.

Annual Meeting of the Society. — The annual meeting was called to order immediately after the adjournment of the executive committee. The president, Gen. William R. Smith, presided.

The annual reports of the executive committee, treasurer, and librarian, were submitted and adopted. By these reports it appears that the receipts of the past year have been \$1206.30, and the expenditures, \$1136.73, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$69.57; that the library, which in January, 1854, was fifty volumes, had by January, 1855, increased to one thousand and fifty; in January, 1856, to two thousand one hundred and fifteen; and now to three thousand one hundred and twenty, — showing an increase of over one thousand volumes a year since the efficient re-organization of the society. There has been also a large addition to the maps, engravings, autographs, and curiosities belonging to the society; and an increase of eleven oil paintings, making the whole number in the gallery thirty-three. The past year has been one of continued prosperity to the society.

The society then proceeded to the choice of officers, when the following were unanimously elected: *President*, Gen. William R. Smith, of Mineral Point. *Vice Presidents*, Hon. James D. Doty, I. A. Lapham, Gen. A. G. Ellis, Hon. Morgan L. Martin, Cyrus Woodman, and Beriah Brown. *Corresponding Secretary*, Lyman C. Draper. *Recording Secretary*, Dr. James W. Hunt. *Librarian*, Daniel S. Durrie. *Treasurer*, Prof. O. M. Conover. *Curators*, Hon. L. J. Farwell, Hon. J. P. Atwood, Hon. D. J. Powers, B. F. Hopkins, E. A. Calkins, Wm. B. Jarvis, F. G. Tibbits, H. K. Lawrence, S. V. Shipman, Hon. Hiram C. Bull, Hon. Simeon Mills, Col. David Atwood, S. H. Carpenter, Julius T. Clark, Edward Hsley, Horace Rublee, Rev. Henry F. Bond, C. T. Flowers.

The annual address will be delivered by Hon. E. G. Ryan, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 4.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

TOTHILL PEDIGREE. — In *Notes and Queries* (London, 1856), 2d Ser. No. 45, p. 372, is this paragraph:

"*Tothill Pedigree.* — Francis Drake, of Esher, married Joan, eldest daughter and coheir of Wm. Tothill of Shardeloves [Shardeloes], Co. Bucks,

c 1690. The pedigree, or any information about the Tothills, will be very acceptable to Δ."

In the first place, I will refer Δ to the Gentleman's Magazine, for July, 1797, p. 569, etc. The name of Tothill is variously spelt, — as Tottle, Totchill, etc. Doubtless Tuttle of this county has the same origin.

The father of Mrs. Drake has been of some note, on account of this daughter above named. But neither her father nor husband were much distinguished. It is true, the former was "one of the six clerks of Chancery," and the latter was allied to the royal family, and was a gentleman of the Bedchamber to James I. Mrs. Joan Drake is brought to notice by a misfortune, which perhaps a little later might have cost her her life, as she was as much under the influence of *witchcraft* as any who suffered for that imaginary crime. To be brief, she was insane for a long period, from attempting, in a state of bodily weakness, to understand certain dark passages of Scripture.

A book was published in 1647, setting forth Mrs. Drake's case, in which book the Devil makes a conspicuous figure. Many learned divines were sent for to combat the evil spirit which had taken possession of that lady, but they were all baffled, — even our Thomas Hooker. Of him there is this passage in the book alluded to: "This man Mr. Hooker being a good acute, smart Preacher when he listed, was so wise, first to trie her spirit, to finde her disposition, using her with much mildnesse and love, ere he would adventure to meddle with her spirit, chusing rather that way made from her might usher the way unto his discourse, then that at first hee should enforce any thing upon her: Which was not long in suspence; for now having a fit person to rough hew her (as it were) whom shee could neither weary out nor overcome in Argument, but was able to discerne and catch Satan in all his Sophismes, thence every way fell out strong disputes betwixt them: But all within the compasse of those former things wherein Mr. Dod before had convinced her: Satan delighting still to rase new uprores in her, and (as his custome is) *not to suffer us to be at peace though we be out of danger*: Such now were his practises anew, to winde up his old bottomes and to renew disputes, even in those things she was convinced of. For Mr. Hooker being newly come from the university had a new answering methode (though the same things) wherewith shee was merveously delighted, and being very covetous of knowledge, was pleased with new disputes and objections to fasten further upon her selfe those forementioned things;" etc. "About this time it fell out, that Mr. Hooker also having acted his part with her, & done his best to comfort, uphold and rectifie her spirit, so fitting her for mercy, as nothing remained to bee done but a full galle of spirituall winde to blow upon her, to

bring forth her fruit, that by God's Providence he was married unto her waiting woman: After which both of them having lived some time after with her, and he cal'd to bee Lecturer at Chemsford in Essex, they both left her." — pp. 119 and 129.

After Mr. Hooker left, Mrs. Drake took great satisfaction in hearing Mr. Witherill preach, at Wallham upon Thames. Mr. Dod was much with her to the time of her death, which happened on the 18th of April, 1625. Her father and mother were then both living at Shardeloes, called in the book before quoted, *Shardolois*. Dr. Preston preached a sermon at her funeral. She left two or three children.

Her father is said to have had *thirty-three* children (N. and Q., No. 48, p. 437). This is probably untrue; for, in the work before cited, it is stated, that "shee was the daughter of that worthy Gentleman William Tottle Esquire, one of the six Clerks of Chancery, his only Heire apparant, being likely to have enjoyed all his fortunes, which were very great." Moreover, her son, Sir William Drake, kt. and bart., heired the estates of his grandfather Tothill.

The first of the Drakes at Esher was Richard, son of John Drake, Esq. of Ashe, in the Co. of Devon. Through the interest of Sir Francis Drake, his cousin, I doubt not, this Richard was made one of the cquerries to Queen Elizabeth. He was the father of Francis Drake, who married Joan Tothill.

There were other Tothills and other Drakes connected by marriage. Nicholas Drake of London, pensioner to James I., son of Robert Drake of Wiscombe, Esq., married Katharine, daughter of William Tothill, alderman of the city of Exeter. (This William Tothill left sons and daughters.) Another daughter, Alice, married William Parsons, merchant. Henry Tothill, son of Geoffrey, who was brother of Katharine who married Drake, was sheriff of Devon, 1623 and 1624. — *Westcote*, p. 151. The Nicholas Drake mentioned in this paragraph was an older brother of Richard Drake, father of Francis, who married Joan Tothill. A daughter of Sir John Drake of Ashe, married Thomas Tothill of Bovey Tracey. — *Westcote*, 545. A pedigree of "Tothill" of Exeter and Peamore will be found in this author, p. 520-1. G.

INDIAN ETYMOLOGIES. — Whatever presents the Indian as a man of thought restores him to our sympathies, as a lost link in the ethnological chain. His geographical and descriptive names do this in a remarkable manner. None of his compound names could be formed without an appeal to the faculty of intellectual combination.

Take the Algonquin name for a horse as an example, — Pa-bazh-ik-og-uzh-i. *Bazhik* is the na-

meral one. When the first syllable is repeated, the sound of *b* is changed to *p*. By this repetition and change the meaning is intensified, and the term is prepared for the animate plural in *oy*. The compound now means *united* or *solid*.

The second member of the term is derived from *Ush-Kunzh*, a beast's foot, claw, or hoof. The final syllable *ee*, represented by the French *i*, is derived from *ah-wa-see*, a quadruped, or beast. The combined sentence means THE ANIMAL WITH SOLID HOOFS. This is precisely the character of the horse, in which he differs from the deer, moose, bison, and every other American quadruped. All the other quadrupeds known to the Indian have bifid hoofs.

H. R. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ST. JOHN AND OXENBRIDGE.—The following note from Notes and Queries (2d Series, II., 381) may be new to our readers. Chief-Justice Oliver St. John, who was prosecuted in the Star-Chamber in 1629, was connected by his first marriage to Cromwell and Hampden. His second marriage was with Elizabeth Cromwell, and his third was with Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Oxenbridge of Daventry, by his wife Elizabeth Harby (maternally descended from the Throgmortons, and so from Edward III.). Her grandfather was John Oxenbridge of Southam and Coventry, "the preacher," who subscribed the Book of Discipline. She was sister, therefore, of Rev. John Oxenbridge of Boston, Mass.; of Clement Oxenbridge, a commissioner for relief in 1652; and of Katherine, wife of Philip Skippon, the parliamentary general. Her first husband was Caleb Cockerott, who was buried March 7, 1645; her second, St. John; and her third, Sir Humphrey Sydenham, of Chilworthy, near Ilminster. She died *s. p.* March 1, 1767–80.

F. O. S.

LAMBERT AND LOMBARD.—While examining Cuthren's History of Ancient Woodbury, Conn., my attention was drawn to a sketch of the Lambert family, on which I desire to make two notes. 1st, on page 608, among the marriages of the ancestors of the Earls of Cavan, is one of John Lambert and Elizabeth Whitmore,—an evident mistake. The lady was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Giles Whiteacre or Whitacre.

2d. I must doubt the truth of the assertion that all of the name of Lambert, in America, are descended from Rodolph de Lambert. The authority seems to be the statement that Jesse Lambert, who came here about 1680, was from a collateral branch of the Earl of Cavan's family. Can this be proved? I also note that the author includes the Lombards among the Lamberts. All of the name of Lombard who settled here were

from Kent, where the name of Lambarde, good old Saxon I believe, is of high antiquity; and their arms bear an allusion to the name, all leaving a lamb as a component. These names, at least, seem to be of a very different origin. W. H. W.

NEWSPAPER AUTHORITIES.—Be careful of newspaper obituaries. There is a passage going the rounds of the papers, noticing the death in London of "Charles Perkins, formerly an editor of Putnam's Magazine." This Mr. C. Perkins never had any thing to do with the magazine, but his relative, now living in New York, Mr. Frederick Beecher Perkins, contributed to its pages the following articles: "Wood Notes," "Connecticut Georgia," "My three Conversations with Miss Chester."

Mr. Charles Perkins, a resident of Litchfield, Conn., it is stated, was travelling in Europe for literary cultivation, and for this purpose was passing the winter in London. He was reading in the library of the British Museum on the morning of Tuesday, the 18th of last November, when he was suddenly taken ill; he was carried to his lodgings, and expired in the afternoon.

Another *erratum*. The telegraph of a foreign steamer lately brought word of the death of the Rev. R. Hussey, Regius professor of ecclesiastical history at Oxford. A New York daily paper, fancying an error, and knowing Pusey better than Hussey, published at once an extended obituary of Dr. Pusey, who still lives, "a prosperous gentleman."

NON.

INITIAL CHRISTIAN NAMES.—(No. 1, p. 25.) The writer of the article in the January number did not intend to convey the idea that, in this country, a letter had never been inserted between a christian and surname "merely for distinction." The late Isaac P. Davis, Esq. of Boston, in early life bore the name of Isaac Davis; but, to distinguish himself from another person of the name in this place, he inserted the letter P (nothing more) in his name. The writer has heard of one other instance; but the practice is not general, and few people in this country are probably aware that it has ever been done.

W.

JEFFERSON'S PROPOSED STATES.—The Ordinance for the government of "the territory ceded or to be ceded by individual States to the United States," reported to the Continental Congress March 1, 1784, by Thomas Jefferson, which ordinance is printed in the Tribune Almanac for 1857, pp. 40–42, contains a provision that this territory should be divided into ten new States, with the following names: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Anacisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washing-

ton, Polypotamia, and Pelisipia. The boundaries of these proposed States are given in the ordinance.

This document does not appear to have been very familiar to our people; for a French map in the New York State Library at Albany, with the following title:—

“Etats Unis
de l’Amerique Septentrionale
avec
Les Isles Royale, de Terre Neuve,
de St. Jean, L’Acadie, &c.
1785

A Paris, chez Delamarche, Géogr. Rue du Foin St Jacques au Collège de Maître Gervais,”

— and containing a statement that ten new States were forming, in the western territory, with the above names (the orthography of some of which are slightly varied), led to a query in the Albany Argus and Atlas for Dec. 24, 1856, as to where the Frenchman got the idea that States were to be formed with these names? A correspondent (Mr. G. Stow) replied that he found a similar statement in the quarto edition of Guthrie’s Geography, Dublin, 1789, which he extracted in his letter; and the N. Y. Tribune of Dec. 30 pointed out the true origin of the names in Mr. Jefferson’s original draft of the above-mentioned ordinance. X.

“SPECULUM ORIENTALIS,” ETC. — Ternaux makes a curious mistake in his “Bibliothèque Americane,” Art. 237. He represents an account of certain voyages made between 1614 and 1618, as having been printed in 1599, several years before they had been begun. He evidently had not the work before him, for he prints the title: *Speculum Occidentalis Orientalisque Indice Navigatium*, etc.; whereas it ought to be: *Speculum Orientalis Occidentalisque Indice*, etc. Rich again gives 1618, as the date of the publication. (*Books rel. to Amer.* 1493–1700, *Supplement*.) It was originally printed at Leyden in 1619. (*Camus G. & P. Voy.* 153.) E. B. O’C.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.

JEFFERSON’S NOTES ON VIRGINIA. — The following is a list of the several editions of this work, as far as ascertained. Those with a * prefixed have been collated. They are all 8vo. except when otherwise marked:

* Editio princeps. Paris, 1782; pp. 391; plate of Mammoth Cave.

* French edition. Paris, 1786; pp. viii. 290, iv. map.

* 1st English do. Stockdale: London, 1787; pp. ii. 382; map.

* 1st American do. Pritchard and Hall: Philadelphia, 1788; pp. ii. 244.

2d American do. Philadelphia, 1788; pp. ii. 336.

Another do. Philadelphia, 1792; pp. ii. 336.

* Another do. Carey: Philadelphia, 1794; ii. 336; map.

* Appendix to Notes. Smith: Philadelphia, 1800; pp. 51; wood cut.

Notes; American edition. Baltimore, 1800.

* 3d American edition. M. L. Davis: New York, 1801; pp. 392; portrait; map; two wood cuts.

* 1st Hotpressed do. Rawle: Philadelphia, 1801; pp. ii. 436, 56; portrait; map; two plans, and view of Natural Bridge.

* 8th American do. Carlisle: Boston, 1801; pp. 364; portrait; map; two wood cuts.

* 9th American do. Sprague: Boston, 1802; 12mo., pp. 368; map.

Another do. Trenton, N. J., 1803; 12mo., extra fine paper.

Another do. New York, 1804; best ed.; pp. 392.

Another do. Hogan & Thompson, Philadelphia, 1825; 12mo.

Another do. Boston, 1832.

* Last edition. Randolph: Richmond, 1853; 3ff., pp. 275; map; four lithographs; one folding sheet of letter press.

It will be noticed that very little order seems to have obtained in numbering the editions. That called the 3d American appears to have been the 6th in succession; the 1st hot-pressed, the 7th; and so forth. Perhaps some of your readers may be able to contribute to the above list. Were there not any editions during Mr. Jefferson’s second term as President? E. B. O’C.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb., 1857.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. — The following is furnished us as a list of the authors of the several articles in No. CLXX. of the North American Review (January, 1856):

“Art. I. Life, Services, and Works of Henry Wheaton; *Hon. Edward Everett*, Boston. II. Bartol’s Pictures of Europe; *H. W. Bellows, D.D.*, N. Y. III. Statistics of Insanity in Massachusetts; *Isaac Ray, M.D.*, Providence. IV. Sydney Smith; *H. T. Tuckerman*, N. Y. V. The Romish Hierarchy; *Hon. Salmon Hale Keene*, N. H. VI. History of the Jacobin Club; *Geo. Bliss, Jr.*, Springfield. VII. Veron’s Memoirs; *Countess de Bury*. VIII. The Pacific Railroad; *James Wynne*. IX. American Poetry; *Editor*. X. German Emigration to America; *Jos. B. Angell*.

QUERIES.

JENNINGS ESTATE. — Can any of your readers tell us the signification of the Jennings claim? The following items, dated some two years apart, seem to speak of it as a well-known matter. The

latter is from the New York Journal of Commerce of Nov. 28, and is evidently a quiz:

"*The Jennings Estate.*—Extract of a letter from an intelligent Virginian in England, dated Oct. 24, 1854.

"I cannot find the will of old Jennens—for the reason that Lord Beauchamps has lost it where he could not find it now. He administered the estate as next of kin, Earl Howe taking possession of Acton Place as next heir, so that they cannot be reached except a will be found later than that now on record, which would show special devises and bequests to your ancestors, or some other claimant.

"If the will was found, and if lapse of time did not operate as an effectual bar to recovery, what next? (1.) It would take a mint of money and many years to oust Lord Howe: and the Beauchamps have squandered the money. (2.) A deeper fraud was never practised nor planned than this claim. It has ruined many claimants and will ruin many more. I would not touch it, for I was cautioned about it on my arrival, by friends, and I took their advice. Thousands of indigent knaves, who practise law in London, would starve but for the harvest they reap from the investigation of such claims; and they stimulate inquiry and false hopes by newspaper publications and letters,—*lucra causa*,—with the full knowledge that never a dollar could by possibility be recovered. 'Tis a thing almost unknown to recover claims of this character.

"To guard from unnecessary expenditure of good money on this worthless claim, I have written the above; but to show you that I know something about this matter, I have procured extracts from a paper (which is still private property in the hands of the herald), purchased at a cost to the claimant of \$120; and the only accurate pedigree of the Jennens family.' He hopes his friends will 'never embark one sixpence in the Jennens humbug. A man died here in August, who came from America five years ago to lose his all on a fruitless errand. I should dislike very much to see any of my countrymen swindled, especially my friends on the Rappahanock.'

"Though this may damp the ardor of many an aspirant to a share of the Jennens El Dorado, yet it may save the money of honest people from the rapacity of lawyers who would deceive all they could."—*Spirit of the Times*.

"*The Jennings Fortune.*—The Richmond Whig says that the result of late developments, in searching the genealogical tree of this family, is any thing but flattering, and precludes all hope of any share in the great English estate. Bishop Meade, who has been collecting materials for a history of the Episcopal Church in Virginia, in

looking over the musty records of an old Episcopal parish in lower Virginia, finds that the Jennings family, like the Bolling, is of Indian descent, and traces them back through many generations to Woolly-hoo-hoo (signifying big drink) an Indian chief, or Bab-a-shee-la, who exercised sovereignty over a very large tribe of Indians south of James river. Woolly-hoo-hoo was the son of Grand-graname, so celebrated in Burke's History of Virginia, a character unequalled in these latter days of refinement and civilization."

The Houghton family pursued a similar quest, but the only result was a very interesting genealogical pamphlet. W. H. W.

Boston, January 23.

AMERICAN FLAG.—About twenty years ago, one of the maritime powers of Europe desired its representative at Washington to furnish his government with an accurate description of the flag of the United States. The answers received spread no new light on the subject, for none of the informants were able to say, with certainty, as to how many of the thirteen stripes of the flag ought to be red or white, or in what manner or figure the stars of the blue union ought to be arranged.

In 1853, Captain Schuyler Hamilton published a "History of the National Flag of the United States of America." On page 110 he says that, by resolution of Congress of April 4, 1818, "the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be twenty stars, white, in a blue field.

"And that, on the admission of a new State into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July next succeeding such admission."

And, on pages 109-110, that this return to the original thirteen stripes (for since the 1st May, 1795, the flag had been composed of fifteen stripes) was made "on the suggestion of Hon. Mr. Wendover, of New York," who "also proposed the arrangement of the stars in the union into the form of a single star." But the resolution is silent whether this proposition was agreed to, although it is to be inferred that Captain Hamilton is of that opinion, for, on page 111, he says: "The union of the United States flag at present" (1853) "contains thirty-one stars (see fig. 3, plate III.); and the flag there represented has thirty stars arranged into the form of a single star, which perhaps is meant to be counted for the thirty-first.

In the New York Tribune of November 13, 1856, is an article on "the American flag," the writer of which gives the fixed dimensions and a description of the standard of the army, but says

nothing of the arrangement of the stars in the blue "field."

During a residence of six years in Washington, (1834-1839), I have frequently observed the flags on the capitol, the stars of which were invariably arranged in lines, not in a single star; and this arrangement seems to be generally approved of by the nation, as the flags in the harbors testify.

Queries.—How are the stars in the union of the flag of the United States to be arranged?

Why are the stars in the flag five-pointed, while in *English* heraldic language a star has six points?—a five-pointed star being described as a mullet. In the heraldry of Holland, France, Germany, however, it is understood that a star has five points; if formed of more points, the number is mentioned.

S. A.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 28, 1857.

REV. ROBERT JORDAN was one of the earliest of the pioneers of Episcopacy in Maine, and he suffered for his loyalty to that church. He was in Maine as early as 1640, and died early in 1679, in his 68th year [*Willis' Hist. of Portland*, I. 154, or in his 78th year; *Folsom's Hist. of Saco and Biddeford*, 80]. He was chaplain of a colony sent out under the patronage of Jonathan Trelawney and Moses Goodyear [*Pelicheles' Devonshire*, III. 453-454]. Mr. Gordon married Sarah, the only child of John Winter, the agent and associate of Trelawney and Goodyear. Mr. Winter was in Maine as early as July 21, 1632; had a wife living in Plymouth, in England, about 1636; and he died about the year 1648. There is extant, in the possession of Geo. W. Phippen, Esq., of Salem, Mass., an ancient pedigree, apparently made about the time of Mr. Jordan's removal thither; on which are emblazoned the arms of Peirce, Holton, Fitzpen, or Phippen, Pie, Jordaine, and Burges. Much of the writing is obliterated by time or accident; but enough is left to indicate the sources for successful inquiry in England, in the family names here mentioned. The pedigree states that "Wm. Peirce, mayor of Melcomb, left issue Jona. and Alex." "Robt. Holton, Gent., died in Boksaigne, left issue Ann, Alex., and Geo." "Constance Peirce m. Robt. Holton, left issue Samuel; was afterward m. to Thos. Buckler. Lived 131 years." "Alice Peirce m. [name obliterated]." "Robert Jordaine, Gent., m. Cokers of —, in Blandford. A 2d wife bro't him issue Henry. Left issue Robt." "John Pen was sheriff of Loudon, Anno 1410." "John Fitzpen m. [obliterated]. Left issue Robt., John, and George." "Robt. Jordaine, merchant in Melcomb, m. [obliterated]. Left issue Coker, Jane, and Edward." "Robert Fitzpen m. Cicely Jordaine." "Abel Phippen m. Jane Frances, and had issue Elizabeth, who died 2d August, 1636."

"Jno. Phippen died young." "Owen Phippen, who most valiantly freed himself from the Turks. (a. 17 March, 1636)." "Geo. Fitzpen, called Phippen, A. M." "Joan Pie, daughter of Constance Pie."

All the above names evidently belonged in England, as the latest date is 1636, and as clearly they came from the localities named in connection with them.

As Mr. Jordan received orders in the Church of England, there must be a record of his ordination, which was probably within the diocese of Exeter.

Will the editor of "Notes and Queries" in London copy this, and solicit the attention of antiquaries, for further information. J. W. T.

BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1857.

NEW ENGLAND CLIMATE. — William Wood, in his pleasant tract, *New England's Prospect* (1634), remarks of the climate: "It is observed by the Indians, that every tenth year there is little or no winter, which hath been twice observed of the English; the year of the New Plymouth men's arrival was no winter in comparison; and in the tenth year after, likewise, when the great company settled themselves in Massachusetts Bay, was a very mild season, little frost and less snow, but clear serene weather, few northwest winds."

Two observations are hardly sufficient even to make a note of. Perhaps Mr. E. Meriam, of Brooklyn Heights, can tell us whether any thing of the kind has been noticed since, or is it similar to the notion of a *tenth wave*, celebrated by Ovid, and impaled among his "Vulgar and Common Errors," by Sir Thomas Browne, — who, by the way, partly disposes of Wood's climatic theory: "With semblable reason," he says, "we might expect a regularity in the winds; whereof, though some be statary, some anniversary, and the rest do tend to determinate points of heaven, yet do the blasts and undulary breaths thereof maintain no certainty in their course, nor are they numerally feared by navigators." Of the alleged greatness of the tenth egg, Browne, with a compliment to the cloth, observes, "For the honour we bear unto the elergy, we cannot but wish this true"; while he reasonably doubts the fact. MOGA.

KELPIUS. — In the year 1694, John Kelpius and about forty other persons came to Philadelphia from Germany. The most of them were scholars, and Kelpius had studied at Helmstadt under Dr. Fabricius. He was well versed in the German, Latin, and English languages, and wrote the latter with considerable facility. He was visionary in his religious views, and wrote much about the *Pietists*. He appears also to have had intercourse with the followers of Jacob Boehman, the Teutonic Philoso-

pher. After remaining some time at Germantown, near Philadelphia, Kelpius and a number of his followers settled on "the Ridge," among the hills of the Wissahiccon, in Roxborough Township, and there led a quiet, secluded life,—waiting as he alleged for the coming of the Woman in the Wilderness. They were hence named "the Society of the Woman." While thus secluded from the world, he corresponded with many of his friends, both in Europe and America, and his letter-book, still preserved at Germantown, contains some very curious facts.

One of his letters, dated December 11th, 1699, is addressed "To Mr. Steven Momfort in Long Island in America, concerning the Pietists in Germany."

A German letter, dated "1704, 10, 8br," is addressed to "Maria Elizabeth Cerber in Virginia."

His last letter, "Of the 'Threefold Wilderness State,'" is dated "Rocksboorow, 1706, d. 25 Maji," and is addressed, "For Hesther Pallmer in Long Island in Flushing."

Kelpius died at Roxborough, in the year 1708, and his community was soon dissolved.

I wish to know whether any of the readers of the Magazine can inform me who Steven Momfort, Maria Elizabeth Cerber, and Hesther Pallmer were, and what was their history. H. G. J.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26, 1857.

FIRST ENGLISH BIBLE PRINTED IN AMERICA.—"Kneeland and Green printed, principally for Daniel Henchman, an edition of the Bible in small 4to. This was the first Bible printed in the English language in America. It was carried through the press as privately as possible, and had the London imprint of the copy from which it was reprinted, viz: 'London: Printed by Mark Baskett, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty,' in order to prevent a prosecution from those, in England and Scotland, who published the Bible by a patent from the crown; or *cum privilegio*, as did the English Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. When I was an apprentice, I often heard those who had assisted at the case and press, in printing this Bible, make mention of the fact. The late Governor Hancock was related to Henchman, and knew the particulars of the transaction. He possessed a copy of this impression. As it has a London imprint, at this day it can be distinguished from an English edition, of the same date, only by those who are acquainted with the niceties of typography. This Bible issued from the press about the time that the partnership of Kneeland and Green expired.

"The edition was not large; I have been informed that it did not exceed seven or eight hundred copies."

This extract is from Thomas's History of Print-

ing, vol. i. p. 305. Can any person give any further information respecting this edition, or the circumstances attending its publication? Persevering exertions have been made by Bible collectors and by others to obtain copies; but I have not learned that any person has succeeded in procuring a copy, or in finding that any copy is now in existence. J. L. S.

NEW IRELAND.—In June, 1779, a British force from Nova Scotia, under Col. McLean, took possession of Castine, in Maine, and erected and garrisoned a fort there. On receipt of this intelligence in England, a project was submitted to the government for the organization of a new colony, to be bounded on the west by the river Penobscot, and on the east by the river St. Croix, and to be called *New Ireland*. It was evidently to be an asylum for the American loyalists, for Thomas Oliver was to be governor and Daniel Leonard chief-justice of the new Province: both these gentlemen were Massachusetts loyalists. The project received the support of the ministry, and was approved by the king, and might possibly have succeeded, as the British held possession of the described territory until December, 1783, had it not been for the scruples entertained by Attorney-general Wedderburn, afterwards Lord Loughborough, as to the sacredness of charter rights, who refused his concurrence on the ground that the lands had been included in the charter of the Massachusetts Bay.

Although Knox published these particulars as far back as 1789, in his Extra Official State Papers, II. 60, 61, app. 83, no mention of this project is to be found in Williamson's Hist. of Maine, nor in the Collections of the Maine Historical Society. The object of this article, therefore, is to inquire whether the legal opinion above referred to exists any where in this country, and if so, where it is to be found. E. B. O'C.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.

"HE TRY'D TO LIVE WITHOUT HER," ETC.—Cotton Mather, speaking of Isaac Johnson, who died soon after his wife, the Lady Arbella Johnson, employs the following lines:

"He try'd
To live without her, lik'd it not, and dy'd."

Where did the lines come from? *

TRANSLATOR OF CASTELLUX'S TRAVELS.—The Travels in North America in the years 1780, 1781, and 1782, by the Marquis de Chastellux, as published in London in 1787, are said, on the title-page, to have been translated by an English gentleman who resided in America at that period. What was the translator's name? *

MODERN SPIRIT OF POETRY IN 1629. — Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts, in a letter to Sir William Springe, dated 8th Feb., 1629, just before the governor sailed for New England, speaking of children, uses this language:

"It were happy for many if their parents had left them only such a legacy as our modern spirit of poetry makes his motto, — *ut nec habeant, nec careant, nec curent.*"

Who was the "modern spirit of poetry" in 1629 who had adopted this motto? *

POSTERITY OF THE GOVERNORS OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY. — Of these, Winthrop, Dudley, Endicott, Leverett, and Bradstreet are known to have posterity of their several names now living in America. Are there any descendants of the others among us or in England? If so, will they answer this query and give their cognomina?

D. G.

ADDED NAMES. — Soon after James King of William was murdered in San Francisco last year, I saw in the newspapers a statement that, in the Atlantic State from which he emigrated, it was the custom, when several persons of the same name resided in a neighborhood, to add the name of the father, preceded by the preposition "of." Thus, "James King of William" was intended to denote that his own name was "James King," and that his father's christian name was "William." Can any of the readers of the H. M. inform me where this practice originated, and when? S. S.

GOV. POWNALL. — About five years since it was said that Mr. Ritchie, formerly of the Washington Union, was writing a memoir of this distinguished statesman. Has it been published? T.

QUOTATION MARKS. — Can any of your numerous readers give satisfactory information as to the origin of the quotation marks " "? Why were commas used? S. W. F.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.

"SO HELP ME GOD." — Can any of your readers inform me of the literal meaning of these words, attached to all oaths; and when, where, and how the invocation originated? G. F.

MATRON OF THE REVOLUTION. — A gentleman who lately travelled through Connecticut met with an old gentilewoman who told him that she had fitted out and sent five sons and eleven grandsons to Boston, when she heard of the engagement between the Provincials and Regulars. The gentleman asked her if she did not shed a tear in parting with them? "No," said she, "I never parted with them with more pleasure." — But, suppose, said

the gentleman, they had all been killed? — "I had rather," said the noble matron, "this had been the case, than that one of them had come back a coward." — *N. E. Chronicle and Essex Gazette for 1775.*

Who was this noble matron?

S. G. D.

AUTHORS OF AMERICAN PLAYS. — Who were the authors of the following plays: "Sassacus, or the Indian Wife," acted at Park theatre, New York, 1836; "Tuseatombe," New York, 1834; "Americana, or a Tale of the Genii," Baltimore, 1802; "Julia, or the Wanderer," a comedy, New York, 1806? GA.

TOBACCO. — It appears, by Milleduleia, that the early use of tobacco has been much discussed in Notes and Queries. The following item may be worth preserving. In Winthrop's History, second edition, vol. 1. p. 418, is a letter from Gov. W. to his son, March 18, 1627: "We want a little tobacco. I had very good, for seven shilling a pound, at a grocer's, by Holburn Bridge. There be two shops together. It was at that which is farthest from the bridge, towards the Conduit. If you tell him it is for him that bought half a pound of Verina and a pound of Virginia of him last term, he will use you well. Send me half a pound of Virginia."

Query. — What was the Verina?

II.

GOV. THOMAS DUDLEY'S POETRY. — The rank of Gov. Dudley as a poet has, probably, been much underrated, the only production of his muse that has been preserved being some lines written in extreme old age. The following passage occurs in a MS. life of him, written probably not long after the year 1683:

"Nor was he a mean poet. Mention is made by some of his relations of a paper of verses describing the State of Europe in his time, which had passed the Royal Test in King James his time, who was not himself meanly learned, and so no unmeet judge of such matters."

Is this paper of verses still in existence? Perhaps it may be preserved by some of Gov. D.'s descendants. D. B. A. G.

FREE SCHOOLS. — On the 30th of May, 1639, the town of Dorchester voted £20 a year, to be paid by the proprietors of Thompson's Island, towards the maintenance of a school in D., for instruction in "English, Latin, and other tongues, also writing."

Query. — Was there a similar public assessment made by any town in the country, at an earlier date? W. B. T.

DORCHESTER, Jan. 21

CAPTAIN SQUEB.—Capt. Thomas Squeb was commissioned, in 1622, as aid to Admiral Francis West, who was authorized "to restraints interlopers," and such as came to fish and trade on the coast of New England "without a licence from y^e Counsell of New England." See Bradford's Hist. of Plymouth Plantation, and Note from Felt's Memoranda, in Mass. Hist. Coll. 4th series, vol. III., p. 141.

Query.—Was this the noted Capt. Squeb, of the ship "Mary and John," who landed the Dorchester people at Nantasket, in 1630?

W. B. T.

DORCHESTER, Jan. 31.

BIBLIOTHECA AMERICANA.—A quarto volume under this title was published in London in 1789. In Harvard catalogue it is attributed to A. Homer; Rich says the author's name was Reid; and in Corwin's catalogue it is said to have been ascribed also to Dalrymple and to Long. Who was really the compiler of it?

E. B. O'C.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.

VERSES PREFIXED TO ROBERT BRUCE'S ADDRESS.—A few years ago there were published in the Boston Post, the following verses, introductory to Burns' "Scot's wha hae wi' Wallace bled."

"Near Bamockburn King Edward lay,
The Scots they were not far away,
Each panting for the break of day,
Glimmering through the East.

"At length the sun broke o'er the heath,
Lighting up the field of death;
Then Bruce, with all-inspiring breath,
His army thus addressed:
Scot's wha hae, etc., etc.

Who is the author of these excellent verses?
They are not unworthy of Burns himself.

J. F. J.

PHILADELPHIA.

DANIEL CARROLL.—Was the person of this name, who signed himself "of Duddington," the Daniel Carroll who signed the Constitution of the United States (from Maryland)?

G. M. C.

PHILADELPHIA.

AUTHOR OF POLITICAL TRUTH.—Can any of your correspondents inform me who was the author of a pamphlet entitled "Political Truth." Philadelphia: P. H. Smith, 1796?

MONKBARNES.

PHILADELPHIA.

WHEELWRIGHT DEED.—The following paragraph is copied from a letter addressed to the Lords' Commissioners of the Board of Trade, London, by Mr. Usher, lieutenant-governor of New

Hampshire, received 28 June, 1768. The letter is in her Majesty's State Paper office.

"In hearing Mr. Allen's case; Waldron [Richard Waldron] produced a pretended deed to one Wheelwright in wch they become Tributary to y^e Indians, and y^e Governmt to be under Massachusetts, Sett up agt^t the King's Title; same pleaded to, & in reasons of Appeal, grounds his Title of poscession from the Indians Grant. Upon inquiry Mr. Wheelwright came into the country many years after date of sd Deed. Waldron being produced judged to be the Auther; see forging, Cutting out of Records, & lying [are] now crimes in Vaughan & Walderen, as may appear pr Mr. Allen's case."

Is there any trace of Wheelwright's being in the country before 1636? Are there any proofs of the genuineness of the Wheelwright deed, other than those already adduced?

Q.

PETTICK'S ISLAND.—What is the origin of the name of this island in Boston harbor?

W. B. T.

QUERIES WITH ANSWERS.

EDITORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.—In your January number (No. 1, p. 20-1), you give a list of the editors of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Can you or any of your correspondents furnish a list of the editors of the North American Review?

R. T.

[In the "Memories of Youth and Manhood," by Sidney Willard (Cambridge, 1855), vol. II. pp. 224-282, will be found a very good history of the North American Review, and other periodicals, to which Mr. Willard had been a contributor. He gives the following as the editors of the N. A. R. We believe he is correct.

May 1815	to	March 1817.	William Tudor.
May 1817	"	March 1818.	Jared Sparks.
May 1818	"	Oct. 1819.	Edward T. Channing.
Jan. 1820	"	Oct. 1823.	Edward Everett.
Jan. 1824	"	April 1830.	Jared Sparks.
July 1830	"	Oct. 1835.	Alexander H. Everett.
Jan. 1836	"	Jan. 1843.	John G. Palfrey.
1843	"	1853.	Francis Bowen.
Since 1853,			Andrew P. Peabody.]

AUTHOR OF AMERICAN TAXATION.—Will some of the readers of the H. M. inform me who was the author of the celebrated song, "American Taxation?" A friend informs me that when he was a youth, some forty or fifty years ago, he always heard it attributed to Dr. Franklin; but I have never seen it attributed to him in print.

G. H. R.

[The *ong* referred to was written by Samuel St. John, of New Canaan, Ct. See Duyckinck's *Cyclopædia of American Literature*, vol. 1. p. 461.]

REPLIES.

MANHATTAN (No. 1, p. 26). — Manhattan is the anglicized name for the Indian tribe living on the island. The phrase is derived from the residence of the tribe on the shores of the straits of Hellgate. The whirling channel at this place is by far the most striking geographical feature in the vicinity, and is well calculated to arrest the attention of a people who traversed it in canoes.

Autun, in the Manhattanese dialect, means a channel. *Monan* is the root form for bad. Hence, *monandud* is a bad thing; *monandizzie*, a bad person, etc., etc. In this case the term means not simply bad channel, but whirlpool. *Ong* is a local inflection, denoting place. Hence the aboriginal phrase, *MONAUTONONG*, i. e., People of the Whirlpool.

In adopting the phrase, the short *o* of the first syllable and of the antepenult slid into the short *a* of the English. The aspirate *h* was thrown in by the Dutch, agreeably to principles of the old Saxon and old English. The local inflection in *ong* was dropped. The orthography of the word has greatly varied. The Dutch were prone to put the interchangeable sound of *d* for *t*.

The account given of the name by Heekewelder is fanciful. The Indians did not wait to name themselves till Hudson arrived; nor did Hudson even land on the island at all. They were very hostile, and killed one of his men with an arrow. The drinking scene took place on board his vessel, at the terminal point of his ascent of the river, — say between the present sites of Hudson and Albany. Neither does the orthography countenance his derivation. The verb to *drink*, in the Algonquin, is *minnequâ*; the term for intoxication is *ke-wash-quâ-be*. On descending the river, Hudson, having a fair breeze, did not land at all, but immediately put to sea.

II. R. S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1857.

Another Answer. — In your last number, a correspondent asks for the meaning of the ancient name of New York, which was Manhattan, Manhattans, Manhattoes, Manhadoes, etc. Judge Benson, in his "Memoir of the State of New York," has brought together several facts to show the exact location of *Manhattan*, but he has not advanced an opinion as to the meaning of the name. Now, I do not pretend to know with certainty what the correct definition of *Manhattan* should be; but I have seen a word, very similar, defined *wood-cutters*, or *hewers of wood*. This is a

Lenni-Lenape word, and is thus given in a grammar of that language, *Manhachet-schik*. The *schik* being an addition to denote the plural. As the orthography of Indian words is entirely unsettled, the above word might be written by another person nearer like *Manhattan*, and yet be quite as well understood by a Lenni-Lenape. Hence it is probable that the tribe or clan of Indians, which inhabited the island or point of land where the city of New York is, were called by their neighbors, *wood-cutters*; they having been conspicuous in cutting of wood, or in manufacturing it into canoes, and other utensils.

CUNEUS.

PLANTAGENET'S NEW ALBION (No. 1, p. 27). — A correspondent desires to know whether two books, referred to on page 7 of the reprint in Force's Tracts, can be found in any collection in England.

I have examined the original work of Plantagenet, hoping there might be some clue to these books, but there is not, as the author merely speaks of "two former books printed of New Albion, 1637 and 1642."

In referring to the catalogues of Ternaux and Rich, of books on America, printed before the year 1700, I only find the following relating to New England, printed in the years referred to, viz: "Morton's New English Canaan," small 4to., London, 1637; "Lechford's Plain Dealing, or News from New England," small 4to., London, 1642; and "Roger Williams's Key to the Indian language of New England," 12mo., London, 1642. But there were two of the Jesuit Relations printed in these years (not mentioned by Ternaux or Rich), to which Plantagenet may have referred, if he did not mean Morton and Lechford. These are "Relation de ce qui c'est passé en la Nouvelle France en l'année, 1636." Par P. Paul le Jeune. 12mo., Paris, 1637; and "Relation de ce qui s'est passé en la Nouvelle France dans les années, 1640-41. Par le P. Barthelemy Vimont," 12mo., Paris, 1642.

At this period the limits of New Albion and New France were undefined, the English claiming much territory included by the French in New France.

J. R. B.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 2.

YANKEE (No. 1, p. 26). — This word seems to have been used as early as 1728. In the Cambridge Chronicle for Nov. 18, 1854, will be found an article upon "Father Abbey's Will," written by John Langdon Sibley, Esq., the present librarian of Harvard University. This article has since been privately reprinted in pamphlet form. Mr. Sibley gives an extract from the Massachusetts Magazine for 1795, vol. VII. p. 301-2, in which the

following passage occurs. "One of these letters, dated 'Cambridge, Sept. 27, 1728,' the editor has before him. It is a most humorous narrative of the fate of a goose roasted at 'Yankey Hastings,' and it concludes with a poem on the occasion in mock heroic." It will be noticed that the words "Yankey Hastings" are quoted, — no doubt from the letter dated Sept. 27, 1728. CAMBRIDGE.

Another Answer. — Has your correspondent D. B. A. G. access to a valuable little work edited by William Duane, Jr., member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, published in Philadelphia, 1839, entitled "Passages from the Remembrancer of Christopher Marshall?" If so, he will find, on page 31, under date of May 25th, 1775, the following: "For the etymology of the word Yankee (alias Yankee Doodle), see Evening Post, No. 53"; and Mr. Duane, in his Appendix C., gives the extract, viz:

"*Etymology of the word Yankee.* — When the New England colonies were first settled, the inhabitants were obliged to fight their way against many nations of Indians. They found but little difficulty in subduing them all except one tribe, who were known by the name of Yankooos, which signifies *invincible*. After the waste of much blood and treasure, the Yankooos were at last subdued by the New Englanders. The remains of this nation (agreeably to the Indian custom) transferred their name to the conquerors. For a while they were called Yankooos; but, from a corruption common to names in all languages, they got through time to the name of Yankces, — a name which, we hope, will soon be equal to that of a Roman or an *ancient Englishman*."

No authority is given for this etymology, and the meaning of Indian names is rather too dubious to justify us in trusting to any assertion unless well sustained. Still, it may afford satisfaction to your correspondent to know that the name was in print at the date of the entry in the "Remembrancer of Christopher Marshall." Where was the Evening Post published, and what was the date of No. 53? Mr. Duane does not give it. The word, it seems, was even then a subject of inquiry among people curious in etymologies.

In Notes and Queries (English), vol. v. p. 258, the above extract is given verbatim, and is credited to the New York Gazette, June 1, 1775. Is this the same paper referred to by Mr. Duane?

By reference to the index to the old series of N. and Q., in voce "Yankee," it will be seen that the etymology of the word, and the origin of the tune, "Yankee Doodle," has considerably exercised the ingenuity of our transatlantic brethren.

I find, however, no earlier date of the use of the word, that seems at all authentic, than 1775.

G. A. M.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 2, 1857.

[The Pennsylvania Evening Post, which we take to be the paper referred to by Mr. Marshall, was commenced, according to Thomas (Hist. of Printing, II. 334), Jan. 21, 1775, and was published three times a week at Philadelphia, by Benjamin Towne. We think the most plausible conjecture concerning the origin of the name Yankee, is, that it is an Indian corruption of *L'Anglais*, the French designation of the English.]

PRÆD'S POEMS (No. 1, p. 25). — "Credia" asks for additional charades by Præd, to those published in Redfield's edition of 1852. In a new enlarged edition by the same publisher in 1853, he will find *nineteen* charades, in place of the nine he speaks of in the volume of the previous year. There never has been any collection in England of Præd's Poems. Previous to the editions of Redfield there was one (also edited by Griswold) published by the Langleys, New York. Mo.

STITH'S VIRGINIA (No. 1, p. 27). — In a notice of the excellent work of William Stith, "The History of Virginia," a request is made for information concerning an edition "purporting to have been printed in London."

There was such an edition. Its title is the same as that of the original Williamsburg one, except the imprint, which in the former is "London. Reprinted for S. Birt, in Ave Maria Lane, 1753:" pp. VIII. and 331. Appendix pp. v. and 34.

J. R. B.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 2.

[The above description of the London edition will answer for the Williamsburg one, except the title page. A collation of the two editions would determine whether the whole work was reprinted in London, or only the title page.]

SOLUTION OF PRÆD'S CHARADES (No. 1, p. 25). — I quote from the Boston Transcript (date unknown) the solution required. "Among the various attempts at a solution of the 'Sir Hilary' charades, is one by a writer in the London Literary Gazette, quoted in the April Harper, who makes the prayer of Sir Hilary, 'Good Night!' — a manifest mistake. What do our readers think of the following as a solution? When it is remembered that before and during the battle of Agincourt there was really a fall of rain; that the English forces were much inconvenienced by slipping upon the wet earth, and that a 'ruffler of the camp and court' was more likely to pray for the rain to cease than for any thing else, the *reason*

of the ~~thing~~ will become more evident. Besides, all the members of the solution fit the charade as well as Præd's usually do; better, indeed, than many of them. We must insist on our explanation of this riddle being the true one, — at least, till somebody furnishes us with a better:

SOLUTION.

- “ When the two hosts, at Agincourt,
Met in their fierce array,
The rain — so chroniclers report —
Fell fast on forest, field, and fort
And 'twas 'an awful day';
For on the wet and slippery soil
Horsemen and footmen sully toil,
And weary in the fray.
- “ On, on, my men," the leaders cry,
The sky breaks in the west;
On, on, ye English chivalry,
For those who fighting nobly die
Shall find a grave more blest;
And they who see "to-morrow's sun"
Shall find this weary labor done,
And gain their needed rest."
- “ Ah! many of that battle crowd,
Before the day was o'er,
Had found a wet and 'dewy shroud'
Beneath the Rain's 'cold, quiet cloud';
But, maiden, I implore,
Cease all your vain regrets and fears
Re-train, Re-train your bitter tears,
And mourn your lord no more.
- “ 'Tis done — St. George's banner now
Floats proudly o'er the plain;
Sir Hilary wipes his dripping brow,
Vows to the church a holy vow,
Looks sadly o'er the slain,
And then recalls the prayer he made,
When, charging on the foe, he said,
With upward look, 'Rest Rain!'"

Neither of these solutions appears satisfactory to me, and I am forced to conclude, with Miss Mitford in "Recollections of a Literary Life," that there is no answer to the charade, and that Præd simply intended to mystify his friends. H. W. H.

Boston, Jan. 22, 1857.

Retrospections, Literary and Antiquarian.

MILITARY BOOKS OF THE REVOLUTION.—No. 1. The prominent member in opposition to the arbitrary measures of Great Britain saw, pretty early and pretty certainly, that, notwithstanding the repeal of the Stamp Act and other compensatory measures of that government, "after all they must fight." Hence that martial spirit, which had been aroused during the war that ended in the conquest of Canada, was kept up until hostilities actually commenced at Concord and Lexington.

While the "Grand American Army," under

Washington, was besieging Boston in 1775, Timothy Pickering, Jr., of Salem, was "hurrying up" a treatise on "Military Discipline." When he began it, or how long he was about it, I am unable to state; but, on the 13th of July of that year, an advertisement appeared in "The New England Chronicle, or the Essex Gazette," as follows: "On Saturday next will be published, and sold by the printers hereof [price 4s.], An Easy Plan of Discipline for a Militia. By TIMOTHY PICKERING, Jun."

In this advertisement the exact title of the work is given, and, to complete the title page, it is only necessary to add the imprint, which is, "Salem, New England: Printed by Samuel and Ebenezer Hall, 1775." These printers, Samuel and Ebenezer Hall, printed the Gazette containing the advertisement, not at Salem, but in "Cambridge, at their office in Stoughton Hall, Harvard College." Hence it would seem that they carried on printing in both places at the same time.

I have never seen any other copy of this work by Col. Pickering, nor do his biographers say anything about such a production. It is a good-sized octavo volume, of above two hundred pages, with copper-plate engravings to near half the same amount of pages. Neither do the biographers consulted give the name of Col. Pickering's father, though they mention some of his uncles by name. But, as junior is added to his name, his father's name was doubtless Timothy.

The author introduces his work by a preface of twenty-eight pages. Besides setting forth in this the necessity of an improved system of discipline, he advances many sound patriotic principles, calculated to have a salutary influence on the minds of young officers, and stimulate them to do their duty in the best of causes, — a war for human freedom.

Col. Pickering speaks of the improved discipline practised by the Prussians, "who were the first in the present century to venture to depart from the old established forms of exercise; that their amazing victories under their present king had astonished all Europe, and that every nation was anxious to imitate that discipline by which such wonders were performed. That among others, the English reformed their exercise in 1757, on the principles of the Prussian, and, thus reformed, it continued in use till 1764."

The reformation of military tactics in England was undertaken in 1757 in the county of Norfolk, and, being brought into a system, was adopted by the government; hence the popular military treatise, "The Norfolk Discipline," was the standard work for the British army at the breaking out of the Revolution.

An "Abstract" of the "Norfolk Discipline" was published in Boston, in 1774; an octavo, of above

one hundred pages. That "Abstract" was authorized by Gov. Hutchinson in 1771, in these words:—

"Province of Massachusetts Bay.

"BY THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL.

"The following Exercise, originally designed for the NORFOLK Militia, having been found to be more concise and easy, and thereby better adapted to Militia than any other, and having been used in this Province for several years past: I do hereby direct and order that it be continued by the Officers of all the Regiments of Foot, in training the Soldiers under their several Commands.

"T. HUTCHINSON.

"Boston, April 20, 1771."

This occupied one page, at the top of which, as usual with papers of Authority of that time, were placed the Arms of England.

Col. Pickering thus apologizes for his undertaking, in the first paragraph of his preface: "if a stranger to the military art were told that the following plan of discipline was the work of a mere militia-man, of one who was not formed on the parade, nor had seen any service, he might imagine the attempt was presumption, and the execution folly." But he observes that the authors of the "Norfolk Exercise" themselves acknowledge that "it is very possible to invent an Exercise, better, shorter, and more elegant than what they had been able to hit off." The author considered this a very proper acknowledgment of imperfections in their system, and offers the following reasons for his attempt at improvements in it: "I have been somewhat used to fire-arms,—have had a little experience in the militia,—and am in some degree acquainted with the difficulties in training up the men in military knowledge, in the short time which either the laws or their own inclinations shall induce them to attend military exercises; and from hence am convinced, that an exercise designed for the militia cannot be too short and easy. But, to any one who considers the principles and foundation of exercise, it will be obvious that the Norfolk exercise and that of the Army are neither of them so short and easy as they might be."

From the foot notes to the author's preface it is obvious that he did not enter upon his work without recourse to the best writers on the Military art who had preceded him,—Barrieffe, Marshal Saxe, Bland, the King of Prussia's Regulations, etc.

During the session of the Provincial Congress at Concord, in 1775, that body issued "Rules and Regulations for the Massachusetts Army. Published by Order. CAMBRIDGE: Printed by Samuel and Ebenezer Hall, 1775." These "Rules and Regulations" were in an octavo pamphlet of fifteen pages. The preamble to them is dated, "Concord,

April 5th, 1775." Hence their adoption by the congress was only fourteen days before hostilities actually commenced.

The same year, "The Great and General Court or Assembly," at Watertown, passed a "Militia Act," and, notwithstanding it was passed after hostilities had commenced, it is superfluous. "In the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of George the Third, King, etc." It does not appear to have been printed until after the evacuation of Boston. It was issued in an octavo pamphlet of forty pages, and is one of the handsomest specimens of printing of that day which I remember to have seen from a Massachusetts press. Whether this was owing to materials left behind by the royal army upon its flight out of the capital or not, I cannot determine. The title of the tract is: "The Militia Act; together with the Rules and Regulations for the Militia. Published by Order of the General Assembly. Boston: Printed by J. GILL, in Queen street, 1776."

Reviews and Book Notices.

Second Annual Report and Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, for the year 1855. Madison: 1856.

THIS work has reached us so recently, that we intend to give a brief notice of it, as a sign of the interest felt in historical matters, even in that distant part of the Union.

From the first annual report we learn that in 1849 the society was incorporated; but in 1854 was reorganized, and an annual grant of five hundred dollars obtained from the State. This first report contains but 160 pages 8vo., chiefly devoted to sketches of the settlement of Wisconsin. The volume now under examination shows a great gain in bulk, containing 548 pages; and, though the publishing committee apologize for the length of several papers, the interesting subject of which they treat makes the excuse unnecessary. We have also the promise of an equally interesting volume for 1856. The society has been very active since its reorganization, the library has been much enlarged, communication has been opened with this section of the country, and the picture gallery already shows a collection which exceeds those of many of our societies here.

One of the most interesting facts stated is an account of a portrait of Pocahontas, copied by Sully, the original of which has now utterly crumbled to pieces. The pedigree of the original is proved, showing that it was painted in England, in 1616, and came into the possession of Ryland Randolph, the descendant of Pocahontas, as a gift from a gentleman in England. Mr. Randolph

dying in 1784, the portrait, with that of Rolfe, her husband, became the property of Thomas Bolling, Esq. Mr. Sully made two copies, one for the Virginia Historical Society, the other for the Wisconsin, taking the liberty of changing the dress from that of the English costume of the date to a more primitive one, and of adding a head-dress of flowers.

It would be useless to detail the other contents of the volume, as they are chiefly of local interest; and it remains for us but to assure our western friends that they are doing a work which will gain them abundant thanks from posterity.

The Old Farm and the New Farm: A Political Allegory. By FRANCIS HOPKINSON, member of the Continental Congress. *With an Introduction and Historical Notes,* by BENSON J. LOSSING, M. A. New York: Dana & Co. 1857.

IT seems very strange to us, who are accustomed to the venomened personalities of a political contest now, to read the corresponding appeals made to our forefathers at the time of the Revolution. We wonder that such comparatively temperate appeals should have kindled such a blaze of patriotism; but we forget that the truths, now become so familiar, were then uttered for the first time. We can judge then of the value of these Revolutionary pamphlets only by the results they gained; and by that standard we must give them the first rank.

Mr. Lossing has presented the public with a beautiful edition of one of the most spirited and genial of these political tracts. The form of the story is happy, and the style clear and animated, and throughout bears the impress of the gentleman. It would be useless to praise the editor's labors, for, though he has added much to the beauty of the work, with pen and pencil, we expect it of him in all his works; and we have but to thank him for having kept the implied promise of his previous works.

Men and Times of the Revolution; or Memoirs of Ethanah Watson, including his Journal of Travels in Europe and America from the Year 1777 to 1842, and his correspondence with Public Men and reminiscences and incidents of the Revolution. Edited by his son, Winslow C. Watson. Second Edition. New York: Dana & Co. 1856. 12mo. pp. 557.

THIS valuable addition to the history of our country during the Revolutionary war and the early part of the government under the Constitution is probably familiar to most of our readers already, through the first edition of the work. This was published in 1855, and met with a ready appreciation from those versed in historical litera-

ture and from the reading public generally. Another edition has been thus early called for, and both editor and publisher have improved the occasion to give increased value to the work. The former has given some new and interesting matter, and furnished a copious index. The latter have improved the mechanical appearance of the work, and added a fine portrait of the author, from a painting by Copley, and a number of appropriate illustrations executed under the direction of Mr. Lossing.

Mr. Watson was a young man of about seventy years of age when the Revolution broke out; and during the whole of that interesting period in our country's history, he had excellent opportunities for becoming acquainted with the men who directed the movement. At the age of nineteen he began to record his observations, and continued to do so till near the close of a life protracted to upwards of eighty years.

The present work contains but a portion of the materials left by Mr. Watson. We are glad to learn that his papers are carefully preserved, and that another compilation from them is promised at a future time.

An Etymological Dictionary of Family and Christian Names. With an Essay on their derivation and import. By WILLIAM ARTHUR, M. A. New York, 1857.

WE are glad to see an American work on this subject, and hope it will have a wide circulation. The subject comes at once to the minds of the public, since our language contains but few names without a derivation from visible objects. We cannot award to the present work a very high rank in this department of philology, because the best anecdotes are taken, generally with due credit, from Lower's curious and valuable work; and the derivations do not denote any very deep research. Our christian names are mostly of a derivation very easily traced; and the family names in the present work comprise too many examples of words derived from territorial appellations. We must regret that the author has not seen the work on this subject by Mr. Dixon of this city, a perusal of which would have disabused him of the error that the field was not occupied. While we do not class him among the first writers on the subject, we think his work is timely, and will be of much service in this country. He will amuse and instruct many who would never see the corresponding English works.

Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Incorporation of Bridgewater, Massachusetts.

THIS celebration, which occurred the 2d of June,

1856, and of which a stout pamphlet published by John Wilson and Son, Boston, preserves the substance, must have been a most pleasant affair. The good old town, though drawn and quartered to meet the requisitions of its children's wants, yet maintains enough vitality to gather a large table-full of guests at her feast. Like our politicians, they knew no North nor South, and met to renew old friendships. The orator of the day was ex-Governor Washburn, and an apt address indeed was delivered by him. His own name was well represented in the procession, by cousins near and remote; and the old places, once familiar to his forefathers, became pleasant spots for his memory to linger round. Bridgewater has already had a historian, a pioneer in the field, and his memory is still cherished. We feel sure that the sons of the old town will long recollect this celebration, and mark on their annals, as worthy offshoots, the names of Nahum Mitchell and Emory Washburn.

The Life of Sir William Pepperrell, Bart., the only native of New England who was created a Baronet during our connection with the Mother Country. By USHER PARSONS. Third edition. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. London: Samson Low, Son & Co. 1856.

THE fact that Dr. Parsons's work has reached a third edition in the space of some fifteen months is certainly a just tribute to the skill of the author, and a proof of a taste for sound literature on the part of the public. We feel personally a strong interest in this book, from the fact that the editor did precisely what we would incite all to do,—he rescued valuable papers from a speedy destruction, and preserved them for the use of students. We need not dwell upon the substance or style of the work, for the public has already accepted both as good; but we may call the reader's attention to the fact stated in the preface, that "these papers had been exposed in an old shed, on the Pepperrell estate, probably for half a century, and were much stained and defaced."

We cannot promise every local antiquary that he will discover similar curious and valuable papers; but let Dr. Parsons' success be present to him whenever he hears of old manuscripts.

The present edition is embellished with a portrait of Pepperrell, and a view of his house. The success of the first two editions has justified the addition of these befitting adjuncts. We hope to see another, and another yet, added to these editions, each with added illustrations.

The fact of the success which has awaited this memoir in England, is but a new proof of the capability of our authors to meet their transatlantic brethren on their own ground.

A New Chapter in the Early Life of Washington, in connection with the Narrative History of the Potomac Company. By JOHN PICKELL. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1856.

FROM his official connection with the company which succeeded the Potomac Company, Mr. Pickell has had peculiar facilities to trace the connection of Washington with it, and, by thus separating a portion of his life from the more stirring scenes which have attracted other historians, to write a work possessing all the charm of novelty. Washington, as the hardy surveyor and backwoodsman, has always been a favorite theme for imagination to dwell on; but how much more interesting becomes this period of his life when we find he then foresaw the probable increase in prosperity of his nation, and already devised schemes of extended public utility. While yet very young he explored the western parts of his own State, and made a report to Gov. Dinwiddie, by which the first valid account of this territory was secured. After his military service under Braddock, he persevered in his attempts to have the communication with the great West opened; and finally, after achieving the freedom of his country, he devoted his time to the success of the same grand object.

We must refer our readers to the book under consideration, if they would trace out the proceedings of one who had laid down the sword when his country's interests no longer required its use, but to seek some other method to increase her prosperity. We can assure them that they will find the facts novel and interesting, and join with us in thanking the author for his skill and patience.

Miscellany.

A VALUED correspondent warns us against opening in our columns "the vast field of English literature," referring especially to an article in our department of Notes and Queries, in the January number. He remarks: "I think you should admit nothing which is not in itself, or by near relation, purely American. If you take this course, it will add greatly to the value of your journal as a speciality." The advice of our friend appears to us sound, and we shall endeavor to profit by it.

THE printing of the Colonial Records of Rhode Island is progressing, under the direction of Hon. John R. Bartlett, the secretary of state. The first volume, issued a few months since, commences with the first settlement by Roger Williams and his associates in the year 1639, and extends to the

adoption of the charter of Charles the Second in 1633. We learn that about one-half the second volume is already printed, and that we may look for its appearance in about three months. Like the first volume, it is illustrated throughout by valuable letters and documents, most of which have never appeared in print, and which will add much to the interest of the volume.

THE New York Tribune of Jan. 21st contains an account of the New Bedford Free Library, which will be ready for use in April next. The citizens of that place are said to claim this library as "the first free library ever opened to a free people by themselves." It was founded under a general act of the Legislature of Massachusetts passed in May, 1851, "authorizing cities and towns to tax their ratable polls one dollar each to establish, and twenty-five cents annually to maintain, libraries for the use of their inhabitants."

WE learn from the North Carolina papers, that the General Assembly of that State, have appointed Hon. D. L. Swain, of Chapel Hill, an agent to procure documentary evidence in relation to the history of North Carolina. He is empowered to examine the public archives of sister States, as well as the mother country, in the accomplishment of the object designed. His desire is to obtain all information that will serve to illustrate the history of the State, or of the different counties, viz: accounts of the various Indian tribes, which at any time inhabited there, wars among themselves, their contests with the whites, the proceedings relative to the resistance of the execution of the Stamp Act, records of towns, parishes, copies of letters, etc., etc.; every thing, in fact, possessing an historical value. Mr. S. intends securing the services of persons competent to prepare sketches of the history of different counties, and to hold conference with neighboring historical societies in furtherance of his design.

THE History and Description of New England, by J. B. Mansfield, already announced in the newspapers as in preparation, will be published the coming Spring. It will be in two volumes, royal octavo, of about 600 pages each. From what we learn of its design and execution, we think it will fill a vacuum in New England history. It is to be illustrated with maps of each of the New England States, and upward of one hundred views of scenery.

WE understand Professor Reynolds, of Allentown, Pa., is engaged in preparing a historical sketch of "German Emigration to the United States" from the earliest period. This work cannot fail to be interesting, as it will go back to the seventeenth century.

"THE History of Eastern Vermont, from its earliest settlement to the close of the eighteenth century. By Benjamin H. Hall."—This work, for advanced sheets of which we are indebted to the courtesy of the author, will soon be published by Geo. P. Putnam & Co., New York. It promises to be a valuable contribution to the early history of Vermont. Beginning with the building of Fort Dummer, in 1724, it gives a detailed account of the early settlements, the conflicts with the Indians, the township charters granted by Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, and Vermont, the contentions which sprang from the conflicting claims of those States, the "Westminster Massacre," in which, on the 13th day of March, 1775, the first American blood was shed in opposition to kingly tyranny, the disturbances which, for several years succeeding the Revolution, destroyed the social order of South-eastern Vermont, the negotiations which secured the admission of Vermont into the Union in 1791, and the results immediately following that admission. Biographical sketches of the principal actors are added in an appendix.

In preparing this work the author has shown the zeal and enthusiasm of the antiquary, as well as the classical polish of the Cambridge scholar. A large part of it has been procured from hitherto unedited manuscripts, and the reminiscences of aged men. As the printed antiquities regarding the early history of Vermont are very scanty, this work brings to light, for the first time, a large array of interesting and important facts, and will be well worthy the attention, not only of citizens of Vermont, but of all who are engaged in historical studies.

P. H. W.

It was announced in the Wilmington Daily Herald of 15th January, 1857, that the first volume of Dr. Hawks's History of North Carolina had passed through the printer's hands, and was nearly ready for delivery. It is a small volume of 254 pages octavo. The subsequent volumes (how many are contemplated we are not informed) will probably average from 500 to 600 pages. The period embraced in the volume about to be issued extends from 1584 to 1591, and includes five voyages made under the charter to Sir Walter Raleigh. One feature of this work will be the reprint and consequent preservation of rare and valuable old documents, tracts, etc., which are the best materials for history, to be relieved by occasional notes and remarks by the editor, to elucidate the text, and to link together the present and the past.

WE understand that J. M. Weeks, Esq., of Middlebury, Vt., is preparing a History of Addison county in that State. Mr. Weeks has the reputation of a painstaking investigator.

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. I.]

MARCH, 1857.

[No. 3.]

General Department.

THE FALL OF THE SUSQUEHANNOCKS.

A CHAPTER FROM THE INDIAN HISTORY OF
MARYLAND.

Read before the Maryland Historical Society.

BY S. F. STREETER, ESQ.

"ABOUT the year 1675," says an old writer, "appeared three prodigies in that country,* which, from the attending disasters, were looked upon as ominous presages.

"The one was a large comet, every evening, for a week or more, streaming, like a horse-tail, westward until it almost reached the horizon, and setting towards the northwest; another was the appearance of swarms of flies, about an inch long and as big as the top of a man's little finger, rising out of spigot holes in the earth, and eating the new sprouted leaves; and the third, flights of pigeons, in breadth nigh a quarter of the mid-hemisphere, and of whose length was no visible end; whose weights break down the limbs of large trees, whereon they rested at night, and of which the fowlers shot abundance, and eat 'em."†

Notwithstanding the apprehensions engendered by these triple sources of alarm, the comet, though like a great pen of fire it seemed to write a portentous message on the evening sky, brought no immediate evil in its train; the locusts, it is true, devoured every green thing in the region where they appeared, yet departed "within a month without other harm;" and the multitudes of pigeons, though they darkened the sky and overshadowed the hearts of the good people of Virginia, appeared to have been sent, rather as the means of sustaining human life, than as precursors of its destruction.

A serious ground of anxiety, however, was found by the old planters, in the fact that a similar flight of birds had ominously preceded the last massacre

by the Indians in the year 1644.* Without attempting to decide the important question, how far these coincident phenomena, or the last in particular, foreshadowed approaching events, we may well conclude, from our present knowledge of the state and tendencies of affairs at that time, that the people of the colonies had real cause for alarm, in regard to the designs of the Indians; and that there was enough in the actual movement of events around them to arouse feelings of apprehension, which, in that superstitious age, might easily lead them to attach an undue importance to even trifling deviations from the ordinary course of nature.

This state of distrustful anticipation was not peculiar to the South. Even the hardy settlers of New England, with all their piety and intelligence, and trained as they were to watchfulness, from their proximity to hostile and treacherous tribes, were not free from similar superstitious impressions, induced by an apprehension of the storm of Indian hostility, which in fact burst upon them about the same period. "At the time of the eclipse of the moon, some saw the figure of an Indian scalp imprinted on the centre of its disc. The perfect form of an Indian bow appeared in the sky. The sighing of the wind was like the whistling of bullets. Some distinctly heard invisible troops of horses gallop through the air, while others found the prophecy of calamities in the howling of the wolves."†

Whether these portentous appearances, these strange signs in the South and those marvellous omens in the North, were real or imaginary, it is certain the period to which they have been referred was marked by important and alarming events; by civil commotions in one province and by Indian outbreaks in others, which spread devastation and death along the frontiers, and covered a portion of the colonies with mourning.

* "T. M." says 1640; and some writers, following him, have been misled as to the date of that event. He wrote thirty years after the occurrence which he describes, and alluded hastily to the massacre. In his epistle dedicatory to Robert Harley, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State, he confesses that "divers occurrences are lapsed out of mind, and others imperfectly retained."

† Bancroft, vol. II. p. 102; from Cotton Mather, Increase Mather, and Hubbard.

* Virginia.

† "The beginning, progress, and conclusion of Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia, in the years 1675 and 1676. By T. M."

From the fact that these hostilities occurred in different parts of the country at the same time, some writers have inferred the organization of a general conspiracy among the natives, for the destruction of the white settlements by a simultaneous attack; * but there are not facts of sufficient weight to sustain such an opinion.

That the great body of the Indians hated the intrusive occupants of their soil, and would have crushed them if they could, cannot be doubted; but there were few, even of the boldest and most hostile among them, so blinded by hate as not to be aware of their own weakness and their antagonists' strength, and convinced of the hopelessness of success, in a general and prolonged contest. Therefore it was that Philip, the iron-hearted warrior and the stern foe of the English, prepared sadly and even with tears † for the struggle which events beyond his control forced upon him, and which he foresaw must result in his own humiliation and the ruin of his tribe; while the brave but unfortunate Susquehannocks, driven from their original seats by the conquering Senecas, in the attempt to find a place of refuge, became unwillingly embroiled, by a series of untoward circumstances, with the people of Maryland and Virginia, and, in the extremity of their despair, rushed into a contest which, though brief, gave the finishing blow to their power, and compelled the few survivors of this formerly dreaded tribe to seek a resting-place in the wilds of the West, or to incorporate themselves with portions of the Powhatan confederacy.

The events connected with this struggle between the two races possess for us a double interest: first, as they relate to a trying period in our own colonial history; and, secondly, as they were closely connected with the occurrences in Virginia, which arrayed Nathaniel Bacon against the established government, and aroused a spirit of resistance to Sir William Berkeley, that ceased only with the death of the unfortunate leader, and the expatriation or execution ‡ of many of his supporters, some of whom were among the most talented and influential men of the province.

On a Sabbath morning, in the summer of the year 1675, as the people of Stafford, at that time the most northern county of Virginia on the Po-

tomac, were on their way to church, they found a herdsman named Robert Hen lying across the threshold of his house, and an Indian without the door, both terribly gashed and mutilated. The Indian was quite dead; but Hen lived long enough to declare that the "Doegs" were his murderers. A boy was also discovered hidden under a bed, from whom it was ascertained that the Indians had made their attack and committed the murders about daybreak.

Col. Mason and Capt. Brent,* commanders of the militia in that county, on hearing of this bloody deed, immediately collected a force of about thirty men, and followed on the trail of the retreating Indians. After a pursuit of about twenty miles up the Potomac, they crossed the river into Maryland. Landing at daybreak, they discovered two narrow paths, one of which was followed by Mason with a part of the men, and the other by Brent with the remainder. After advancing a short distance, each party discovered in its front an Indian wigwam, which was silently surrounded.

Having stationed his men, Capt. Brent advanced to the wigwam, and in a loud voice, in the Indian tongue, demanded a council with its occupants. A chief came forth, apparently much alarmed, and would have fled, but Brent, seizing him by the scalp lock, told him he had come for the murderer of Robert Hen. The chief plead ignorance of the whole matter, and managed to escape from the grasp of his captor; but, as he turned to flee, fell dead by a pistol-shot from the hand of Brent. This was the signal for action on both sides. The Indians within delivered their fire from the hut, and under its frail cover stood for a short time the volleys of the Virginians, but finally attempted to save themselves by flight from their murderous effects. As they thronged out of the door in a body, however, the unerring rifle did prompt execution, and ten of their number were slain. A lad, eight years of age, the son of the chief killed by Capt. Brent, was the only one taken prisoner. The Indians so severely handled in this encounter belonged to the tribe of "Doages," or "Doegs."

Meanwhile, Col. Mason's party had also been actively engaged. Scarcely had his men been arranged, when they were startled by the din of the other assault; while the suddenly awakened and panic-stricken occupants of the wigwam in their vicinity, without waiting for summons or attack, rushed to the door to make their escape. As they

* "A great Indian war threatened all this country in 1675. This was the most formidable combination that ever happened. The Five Nations joined this confederacy." — *Notes on East Hampton, Long Island*, by John L. Gardiner, 1798. N. Y. Doc. Hist. p. 682.

† Bancroft, vol. II. p. 100.

‡ It is stated that Charles II. said of Berkeley, "That old fool has hanged more men in that naked country than I have done for the murder of my father." — (*T. M.'s account*, p. 24.) Others say that he was kindly received by the king, on his return to England in 1677. — (*Beverley*, book I. p. 79.)

* "Brent's Point," on the eastern side of Stafford county, probably took its name from this gentleman, as he had a plantation somewhere in that vicinity. He was probably a son of Giles Brent, the first treasurer of Maryland, who, about the year 1647, removed from that colony to Virginia.

poured out, they were met by the deadly fire of the Virginians; who supposed, from the noise and the firing, that Brent's men were warmly engaged with a hostile party; and fourteen of the Indians had already fallen, when one of them rushed up to Col. Mason, through the heaviest of the fire, seized his arm, and exclaimed, "Susquehannocks, netoughs!" "Susquehannocks, friends!" and immediately fled. Col. Mason at once caused his men to cease firing; since those who were the objects of their attack proved to belong to a tribe, recognized as friendly to Virginia.

This tribe, which had formerly occupied a considerable territory on the Susquehanna and at the head of Chesapeake * Bay, and which was spreading terror among the tribes of the Patuxent and the eastern shore of the Potomac, at the time of the arrival of the Maryland Pilgrims, had in its turn been made to feel the hand of the conqueror. The Seneca Indians, one of the most numerous and powerful of the confederacy of the Five Nations, through whose territories in Western New York the upper waters of the Susquehanna flowed,† had pushed their war parties down that river, reducing the tribes on its borders to submission; or compelling them to seek new places of abode, in more defensible positions, with other tribes, or within the sweep of the strong and protecting arm of the white man.

Of these, the Susquehannocks, too proud, it would seem, to yield to those with whom they had long contended as equals, and, by holding the land of their fathers by suzerainty, to acknowledge themselves subdued; yet too weak to withstand the victorious and domineering Senecas, had been compelled to forsake the river bearing their name, and the head of the bay, and had taken up a position near the western borders of Maryland, below the territory of the Piscataway Indians.‡

This tribe originally occupied lands lower down the river about the Piscataway; but in the year 1673, a tract at the head of the Potomac§ was assigned them by the Assembly, somewhat above their former location; and every possible effort was made to induce them to establish themselves permanently at that place. Implements of husbandry were presented to them, and a supply of provisions for three years was guaranteed, to free

them from all apprehension on the score of subsistence, and afford them full time to make their new lands sufficiently productive for their own support.* From this legislation, it is evident that the policy of the province was, to remove the Indians towards the western borders of its territory, and thus at the same time to preserve for them a home, to make room for the pioneers of civilization already pressing upon that quarter, and to diminish as far as possible the chances of collision between the two races. The Piscataways, however, were an unwarlike, inoffensive people, and were regarded as firm friends to both the Maryland and Virginia settlers.

The "Doegs," as our old author calls them, or the "Doages," as they are styled in the Maryland records,† occupied a portion of the territory between the Piscataway river on the north and the great bend of the Potomac on the south, now forming the western part of Charles, and perhaps a small portion of Prince George's county. The tongue of land formed by Mattawoman Run, as it flows into the Potomac, still retains the name of Indian Point,‡ and may have been the spot on which the bloody scene which has been described, was enacted. The lands of the Doages extended to the Piscataway; the Susquehannocks had lately established themselves on the north side of that river; there would seem, therefore, to have been no just ground of suspicion against either, in the mere fact that parties from both tribes were found occupying wigwams a short distance below the river, and near to each other, as was the case with those attacked by Mason and Brent.

But murders had been committed in Virginia; the pursuers had, as they believed, tracked the murderers, until they had suddenly fallen upon these parties. Had they found Indian families in the wigwams, it would have been different; but they found armed warriors; and this, in connection with the recent startling events, was surely enough to excite suspicion. According to the dying testimony of one of the victims, the murderers were "Doegs," and, therefore, of the same tribe with those whom Capt. Brent's party surprised on the Maryland side of the river; and this fact, in their apprehension, afforded a good reason for the assault. There is no evidence that the Susquehannocks were the abettors or even the associates of the Doegs, or chargeable with any other fault than that of unfortunately occupying quarters in their neighborhood.

That Capt. Brent's party knew whom they were assailing is likely, from his parley with the chief before the firing began; but that the attack by

* "T. M." writes it "Chesepiak."

† "Susquehanna River is situate in the middle of the Sinneke's country."—*Address of Governor and Council of New York to his Majesty*, Aug. 6, 1691. *N. Y. Doc. Hist.* p. 409.

‡ Friendly relations must have existed for some time between these two tribes; for we know that the head chief of the Piscataways, in July, 1670, was on a visit to the Susquehannocks.—*Maryland Record Book*, 2 C. B. p. 31.

§ Perhaps near the spot where Washington now stands.

* Annals of Annapolis, p. 64.

† Message of the Lord Proprietary in 1651.

‡ So marked on Griffith's map of Maryland of 1794.

Mason's men was precipitated by the noise of the other engagement, and that they were not aware whom they were assaulting, is evident from the fact that Col. Mason, the moment he ascertained they were Susquehannocks, recognized them as friends, and ceased hostilities.

The truth is, the Virginians were hot with passion and the eagerness of pursuit. Their friends had been murdered, and by Indians; they knew the perpetrators, and started in pursuit; they came up with two bands on the territories of the very tribe charged with the crime, and in the direct line of their retreat; and, concluding at once that these were the assassins, without pausing to deliberate, hastened to avenge the slaughter of their friends. In one of these cases, at least, the assailants were sadly precipitate.

The murderous assault of Mason's party, — entirely unprovoked, if we accept the assertions of the Susquehannocks, who charged the murders upon a marauding party of the Senecas,* — might naturally be expected to arouse their savage passions and stimulate them to seek revenge; particularly as no attempt was made by the Virginians to explain the cause of the attack or to make reparation for the grievous injury inflicted. It may be that savage retribution and subsequent conflicts followed too closely upon this encounter to allow an opportunity for explanation. Several murders were soon after committed in Maryland; and, though guard-boats were equipped to prevent irruptions across the Potomac, one or two persons were also murdered in Stafford county in Virginia. The perpetrators of these cruel acts were not certainly known; but, under the circumstances, suspicion naturally fell upon the Susquehannocks.

The presence of this tribe on their western borders had already excited dissatisfaction among the people of Maryland, especially those whose plantations were situated near the Piscataway; and efforts had been made, but in vain,† to induce them to leave the position they had taken. This was on the north side of the Piscataway, in a strong fort, which had either originally belonged to the Piscataway tribe, or was one built by the province years previous,‡ for the protection of the frontier settlements, and perhaps left unoccupied during the time of peace which had preceded these occurrences. From its strength and construction, the latter supposition seems the more probable.

* This was by no means improbable. The Seneca war parties might at that time have penetrated the interior territories of Maryland and Virginia, as they are known to have done within a very few years after, when they committed various murders.

† "The Indians being resolutely bent not to forsake their forte." — *Mrs. Ann Cotton's Account*, 1676, p. 1.

‡ In 1644 an Act was passed "to enable the governor to establish and support a garrison at Piscataway." — *Bacon's Laws*.

The walls of the fort were high banks of earth, having flankers well provided with loop-holes, and encompassed by a ditch. Without this, was a row of tall trees, from five to eight inches in diameter, set three feet in the earth and six inches apart, and wattled in such a manner as at the same time to protect those within and afford holes for shooting through.* These defences were ingenious and strong, and enabled the occupants to set at defiance any ordinary besieging force, unless provided with cannon, or prepared to starve its defenders into a surrender. Here the Susquehannocks, to the number of nearly one hundred, with their old men, women, and children, established themselves, and here they were determined to remain.

Remembering only the deeds of violence that had been done, and taking counsel of their apprehensions, forgetful, as it would seem, of the outrage which had stung the savages into a revengeful mood, the Marylanders determined to organize an expedition against them, in order to punish their presumed misdeeds, and drive them from the province.

Doubting, however, their ability to carry out promptly and effectually their designs, and aware that the Virginians, like themselves, had of late suffered from midnight attacks and murders, which, from their share in the recent unfortunate assault on the Susquehannocks, they were disposed to attribute to them as acts of revenge, the Marylanders proposed to the Virginians† a union of forces and a joint expedition, for the purpose of subduing their common enemy.

The proposition was readily accepted, and the two provinces raised a force of one thousand men, to march against the Susquehannocks. The Virginia troops were under the command of Col. John Washington,‡ the great-grandfather of General George Washington; those of Maryland under Major Thomas Truman.§

On the morning of Sunday, the 26th of September, the Maryland forces appeared before the fort; the Virginians probably a little later. In obedience to his instructions from his government, to settle matters with the Susquehannocks by negotiation, if possible, Major Truman sent to the fort two messengers, one of whom was well acquainted with the Indian language, to invite Harignera, one of their principal chiefs, to a conference. Having ascertained that Harignera was dead, they re-

* Bacon's Rebellion, by T. M., p. 10.

† Mrs. Cotton's Account, p. 1.

‡ "John Washington was employed against the Indians in Maryland, and as a reward for his services, was made a colonel." — *Washington's Letter to Sir Isaac Heard. Sparks's Biog.*, vol. i., p. 547.

§ A gentleman of standing, who filled successively the posts of member of the Assembly and chancellor of the Province. — *Annals of Annapolis*, p. 66.

quested that other chiefs might be sent in his stead; whereupon six* of their leaders came forth, and met the commander of the Marylanders, in the presence of his principal officers and several Indians belonging to neighboring tribes. Upon their demanding the reason of all that hostile array, Major Truman informed them, through the interpreter, that grievous outrages had been perpetrated, both in Maryland and Virginia, and that he had come to ascertain who had committed them. They replied, it was the Senecas. The major then inquired if they would furnish some of their young men as guides in pursuit, as several of the other tribes had already done; but they replied, the Senecas had been gone four days, and by that time must be near the head of the Patapsco. To this it was answered, that the horses of the white men were fleet, and the Indian runners swift, and both might easily overtake the Senecas. They then consented to furnish the guides.

During this conversation, Col. Washington, Col. Mason, and Major Alderton came over from the Virginia encampment, and charged the chiefs with the murders that had been committed on the south side of the Potomac; but they positively denied that any of their tribe were guilty. The Virginians, however, far from being convinced by this denial, insisted that three of the Susquehannocks had been positively identified as participants in the outrages which had taken place.

The chiefs then presented to Major Truman a peccer and a silver medal, with a black and yellow ribbon attached, which they said had been given to them by former governors of Maryland,† as a pledge of protection and friendship, as long as the sun and moon should endure. These tokens were received by Major Truman with assurances that he was satisfied the Senecas had been the aggressors in the late outrages, and they need feel no apprehension for the safety of themselves, their wives, or their children. The officers, as it was near evening, then returned to their respective encampments, and the Indians went back to the fort.

Early the next morning, Capt. John Allen, a

well-known leader of rangers, in the Maryland service, was ordered to proceed with a file of men to the house of Randolph Hanson, one of the victims of the recent outrages, to ascertain if it had been plundered by the Indians, and to bring away any ammunition that might have been left on the premises. Capt. Allen promptly discharged this duty, and returned, bringing with him the bodies of those murdered at Hanson's house.

During his absence the Susquehannock chiefs had again come out of the fort, probably by appointment on the preceding evening, for the purpose of renewing their conference with the Maryland and Virginia officers. They were again charged by the latter, even more vehemently than before, with having been concerned in the outrages in Virginia; but the accusation was again met with an absolute and indignant denial. Upon this, the chiefs were placed in the custody of Maryland and Virginia troops, and the officers retired to another part of the field to deliberate, and decide what course to pursue.

Unfortunately for the prisoners, in the midst of this deliberation, Capt. Allen and his detachment made their appearance, bearing with them the mangled bodies, the bloody evidences of savage barbarity and hate. The whole camp was aroused; Marylanders and Virginians alike burned with indignation and thirsted for revenge; the council of officers was broken up; and the feelings which had been stirred up by the sight of their murdered countrymen found vent in an almost unanimous demand for the death of those now in their hands, who were strongly suspected of being the guilty parties in this case, and who had been so strenuously denounced by the Virginians as the known murderers of their people.

Before, they might have listened to the voice of reason and justice; now, they thought only of the injuries that had been inflicted by a savage hand, and loudly called for vengeance on those unfortunate representatives of the race, whose confidence in the efficacy of past tokens and the sanctity of present pledges had placed them in their power. They forgot that these men had responded to a professedly peaceful summons; that they had come out with the emblems of friendship in their hands; that they had received assurances of confidence and promises of protection; and, hurried away by the fury of the moment, committed a deed, which, as it violated the laws of God and of man, brought upon them the condemnation of their contemporaries, as it must have done of their own consciences, in after moments of coolness and reflection.

Major Truman struggled against the excitement and plead for delay, but in vain; the Virginia officers, confident of getting immediate possession of the fort, and professing to believe that they

* Some accounts say "three or four;" but this is the number set down in the impeachment of Major Truman.

† This medal is now exceedingly rare. It is of silver, about the size and half the thickness of a crown piece, with a knob on the edge, for the insertion of a cord or ribbon, so that it may be suspended from the neck. On one side it bears a fine cavalier head, with full flowing locks, and the neck and shoulders covered with armor. Around is the inscription, "DMS, CECILIVS. BARO. DE CALTEMORE, ABSOLV. DMS, TERRE MARIE. ET AVALONIE." On the reverse is the beautiful head and bust of a lady, with full ringlets, band, and necklace, encircled with the inscription, "DNA ANNA. ARVNDLIA. PVLCHERRIMA. ET OPTIMA. CONJUX, CECILII, PREDICTI."

were only by a few hours anticipating the fate of the prisoners, and perhaps depending in part on the effect of so terrible a blow, insisted on the immediate execution of the chiefs. Only one of them, for what reason we are not apprised, was spared; the remainder, five in number, were bound, led forth from the place of their detention, and, to use the plain phrase of our authority, "knocked on the head." So died the chiefs of the Susquehannocks; not with arms, but with the pledges of the white man's protection in their hands; not on the open field and in fair fight, but entrapped by treachery, and encompassed by their enemies; not the death of warriors, but of dumb cattle! They died an ignominious death, yet their executioners, by their act, covered themselves with a thousand-fold deeper disgrace and shame.

It is but just to the rank and file of the Maryland troops to say, that, though one authority speaks of the "unanimous consent of the Virginians and the eager impetuosity of the whole field, as well Marylanders as Virginians, upon the sight of the Christians murdered at Hanson's;*" another, alluding to this unhappy act, states that "Truman's first commands for the killing of those Indians were not obeyed; and he had some difficulty to get his men to obey him therein; and, after they were put to death, not a man would own to have had a hand in it, but rather seemed to abhor the act."†

If the Virginians were moved to their determination to take the lives of these chiefs by the expectation that it would hasten the surrender of the fort, they greatly miscalculated. When those who had remained behind learned what had been done, hate and desperation contended for the mastery in their hearts; the blood of their slaughtered leaders called for revenge; the proved faithlessness of those who threatened their stronghold, forbade them to hope; they shut themselves up within their palisades, strengthened their defences, and prepared for a desperate resistance. Whenever and wherever the besiegers prepared or attempted an assault, they were ready to meet them; whenever a proposal was made for a conference or surrender, their reply was, "Where are our chiefs?"

The Susquehannocks had been too suddenly attacked to allow them to lay in supplies to stand a long siege, even if their mode of warfare had encouraged or their resources had allowed such a proceeding; and, as the besieging forces cut them off from the surrounding country, they soon suffered from a want of provisions. Not daunted by the prospect of starvation, they made frequent

and fierce sallies, to the severe annoyance and loss of the besiegers; and, at last, in their extremity, resorted to the expedient of capturing and feeding upon the horses which belonged to their assailants. These do not appear to have acted with much vigor, either because the first rash step had damped the ardor of the men, or because it was rather the policy of the commanders to starve than to force the Indians into a surrender. The fort also was too strong to be stormed; its situation on low ground precluded the possibility of undermining the palisades, even if the watchfulness of the besieged would have permitted their approach; and they had no cannon with which to batter it; so that they were compelled, in fact, to await the time when famine would have so weakened the enemy as to render them an easy prey.

But the Susquehannocks had no idea of such a termination to their struggle. After six weeks of heroic defence, during which they had inflicted much injury on their enemies, with but little loss to themselves, they yielded, not to the prowess of their besiegers, but to the want of food, and prepared, not to surrender, but to evacuate the fort.

It certainly gives a strong color of probability to the charge of neglect of duty on the part of the investing troops, that the Susquehannocks, after destroying every thing within the fort that could be of use to the assailants, and leaving behind only a few decrepid old men, marched out under cover of the night, seventy-five in number, with their women and children, passed undiscovered through the lines of the besieging forces, and, in their way, killed ten of the guards, whom they found asleep.*

The next morning, the united forces, discovering that the prey had escaped, followed in pursuit; but either could not, or, as our authority significantly hints, "*would not overtake these desperate fugitives, for fear of ambuscades.*" Both detachments, it would seem, were heartily tired of the enterprise, from which neither officers nor men were likely to derive honor or profit. We may, therefore, infer that both parties readily relinquished the pursuit; and, after detailing a sufficient force to occupy the fort and range through the adjacent country, returned to their respective provinces, not merely willing, but desirous, that their exploits during this expedition should pass into oblivion.

Not so the Susquehannocks. They left the last place of their refuge on the soil of Maryland, with a stinging sense of injury, a recollection of solemn obligations slighted and of wrongs yet unavenged.

* Another account (which seems rather improbable) states that "they marched out in the moonlight with their women and children, and passed the guards without opposition, hallooing and firing at them as they went."—*Bacon's Rebellion; Force's Tracts*, p. 10.

* Record of Lower House, June 2d, 1676.

† Record of Upper House, June 2d, 1676.

The voices of their slaughtered chiefs called upon them for the sacrifice of blood; and, as they took their leave of the territory of their enemies, and, crossing the Potomac, directed their route over the heads of the Rappahannock, York, and James rivers, the tomahawk fell upon settler after settler, until sixty victims were sacrificed, to atone for the slaughter of the heads of their tribe.

One of the sufferers, at the head of James river, was a valued overseer on the plantation of Nathaniel Bacon; and it was the murder of this man, in connection with the disturbed state of the country, which caused Bacon's application for a commission to go against the Indians, a part of whom were Susquehannocks, his subsequent difficulties with Governor Berkeley, his rebellion, and his untimely death, the details of which are familiar to the readers of the colonial history of Virginia.

The Susquehannocks, believing that they have now sacrificed victims enough to redeem their own honor and to appease the angry spirits of their murdered chiefs, are willing to negotiate with the Virginians. They send to the governor a remonstrance, drawn up by an English interpreter, to the following effect:

"First: They ask why he, a professed friend, has taken up arms in behalf of the Marylanders, their avowed enemies.

"Secondly: They express their regrets to find that the Virginians, from friends, have become such violent enemies as to pursue them even into another province.

"Thirdly: They complain that their chiefs, sent out to treat for peace, were not only murdered, but the act was countenanced by the governor.

"Fourthly: They declare, that, seeing no other way of obtaining satisfaction, they have killed ten of the common English for each one of their chiefs, to make up for the disproportion arising from the difference of rank.

"Finally: They propose, if the Virginians will make them compensation for the damages sustained by the attack upon them, and withhold all aid from the Marylanders, to renew the ancient league of friendship; otherwise, they, and those in league with them, will continue the war, so unfairly begun, and fight it out, to the last man."

This message to Governor Berkeley, notwithstanding its lofty tone, made no impression, and elicited no reply; and the Susquehannocks were left to fulfil their terrible threat, which they did to the letter. They succeeded in enlisting in their cause several of the tribes, before friendly to the Virginians, and then addressed themselves, with savage earnestness, to their bloody work. So sudden were their attacks and so awful the inhumanities of which they were guilty, that the frontier plantations were deserted, and it would seem that

even Jamestown itself was not safe from their attack.

A line of forts was established along the frontiers, to prevent their incursions; but, like most similar attempts of the colonies, owing to their distance from each other and the want of sufficient garrisons, they failed entirely to afford protection. Bands of savage marauders watched their opportunity, passed between the forts, effected their murderous objects, repassed the lines, and were beyond pursuit, before the garrisons could be alarmed or dispatched to the point assailed.

Yet these were, after all, but the last desperate efforts of a despairing people. Few in numbers themselves, and leagued with tribes feeble indeed in comparison with those against whom their fierce assaults were directed, they could only hope to inflict the utmost injury upon their adversaries, with the certainty of finally perishing, as individuals and as a people, in the contest. Had not Virginia herself been crippled by a civil controversy, they would have been crushed at once; but, even as it was, in the midst of all his distractions and his difficulties with the government, Bacon found time to avenge those of his friends and of the province who had fallen beneath their assaults, and reëssure the desponding colonists. He swept the country of the tribes with whom the Susquehannocks had leagued themselves, burned their towns, put a large number of them to the sword, and dispersed the remainder. "The Indians everywhere fled before him; several tribes entirely perished; and those who survived were so reduced as never afterwards to be able to make any firm stand against the whites."

Among those who were made to feel the avenging arm of Bacon was the homeless remnant of the Susquehannocks. His residence was on the James river, at a point called "Curles," in Henrico county; and, as has been mentioned, his favorite overseer had been murdered by the savages. The confidence of the frontier settlers in his courage and ability made them anxious to obtain him as their leader against the enemy. He was willing to take the command of an expedition, but had no commission from the governor for raising a military force. After many difficulties, a commission was promised him, and he commenced his preparations; but, in the midst of them, ascertained that the governor had acted the part of a hypocrite, and did not intend to fulfil his promise.

Roused by this discourteous and distrustful procedure, Bacon at once armed his servants, and called together the frontier settlers, and, placing himself at their head, marched into the forest, to pursue and punish the Susquehannocks. Advancing to a village occupied by the tribe of Oconegies, he was received by them in a friendly manner, and informed in regard to the place where the

Susquehannocks had fortified themselves, and prepared for a desperate resistance, in case of an attack. He pushed forward without delay, and found them strongly posted in a rude fort; but this did not deter him. He led his men to the assault, and, after a fierce struggle, succeeded in forcing his way within the fort, and put seventy of its defenders to the sword.* A few of the original tribe may have survived, but the information we possess, relative to the diminished number of the tribe at that period, justifies the conclusion that this severe blow completed their extinction.

So disappear the stout Susquehannocks from the page of aboriginal history. They met the first white man who set foot on their soil with a firm and unyielding front; they resisted for years his attempts at negotiation or encroachments on their territory; hard pressed at last by powerful enemies of their own race, they yielded to necessity and accepted his proffered friendship; for a quarter of a century they held the sacred pledges of Lord Baltimore, and kept the peace; during which time, driven by the Senecas from their homes, they were forced into a position which brought upon them the hostility of the people of Maryland; they accepted proposals for negotiations, only to find their leaders entrapped and put to death; they defended themselves bravely in their stronghold, and, rather than surrender, retreated to another territory; and there, after tendering to the authorities, with a proud and unbroken spirit, the choice between the hand of friendship and the tomahawk, accepted the latter alternative, as that alone was left to them. Then came the deadly struggle, in the course of which, though individuals survived and were incorporated into other tribes, as a distinct people they perished, in a manner most glorious to their savage conceptions, surrounded with the victims of their vengeance, in the blaze of the burning mansion, the ruin of cultivated estates, with the shriek and the supplication of the murdered white man ringing in their ears, and their hands red with human blood.

Yet, the act which, in the commencement of their difficulties, drove them to extremities, and which was, in fact, the cause of their destruction, was not allowed to pass unbuked.

After the return of his detachment to Virginia, Col. Washington, on the 5th of June, 1676, took his seat as a member of the Assembly. In his opening address on that occasion, Gov. Berkeley alluded to the late Indian disturbances, and, in reference to the chiefs who had been put to death at Piscataway fort, used the following emphatic language: "If they had killed my grandfather

and my grandmother, my father, my mother, and all my friends, yet if they had come to treat in peace, they should have gone in peace." His opinion of the deed, therefore, is sufficiently evident; but whether the mass of the people, embittered as their feelings were by the recollection of recent Indian outrages, would have joined him in the condemnation, may be doubted. The pressure of events, however, and the necessity for self-protection from enemies within and without, soon absorbed the attention of governor, legislators, and people, and rendered the life or death of a few savage chiefs a matter of minor consideration.

In Maryland, the case was different. The detachment of Major Truman having returned, with the exception of one company, under Capt. John Allen, left to guard the frontier, the murder of the Susquehannock chiefs became the subject of public discussion and legislative inquiry.

On the 16th of May, 1676, Major Truman was arrested by order of the legislature, then in session, to answer to an impeachment brought against him by the lower house, charging him with having broken his commission and instructions, "in that he received as friends six Indians, sent out by the Susquehannocks as ambassadors to treat with him; and yet, after giving them assurances that there was no intention of using force against them, and that no damage should be done to them, their wives, or children, did, without calling a council of Maryland officers, in a barbarous and cruel manner, cause five of said Indians to be killed and murdered, contrary to the law of God and of nations."

Depositions having been taken and witnesses examined, both for and against the accused, he declared through Mr. Benjamin Rozier, the counsel assigned him, that "he confessed his fault, and did in no way intend to stand upon his justification;" but humbly prayed permission to read a paper which he hoped would somewhat extenuate the force of the charges brought against him, "so that they should not appear so grievous and enormous as in the said impeachment they were held forth to be." This petition was granted. What was the nature of his justification the record does not show; but that it was insufficient to vindicate him, appears from the fact, that, after a full hearing, he was found guilty, by a unanimous decision of the Upper House, of having commanded five of the Susquehannock Indians, that came out to treat with him, to be put to death, contrary to the laws of nations, and in violation of the second article of his instructions, by which he was ordered to entertain any treaty with said Susquehannocks."

The duty now devolved upon the Lower House of draughting a bill of attainder against Major Truman; but, although it was upon its own impeachment that he had been tried and found

* "Strange News from Virginia," etc., etc., London, 1677.

guilty, influenced, as it appears, by the extenuating statements afterwards brought forward, that body prepared a bill which, though entitled an act of attainder, only imposed a fine for the offence, instead of the penalty of death.

The Upper House returned the bill, remonstrating that it corresponded neither to the impeachment nor to the crime of which the accused had been found guilty; and insisting that it was due to the government to vindicate it from the shame and the wickedness of countenancing such a deed, and urging, that if crimes so heinous deserved no severer punishment than that inflicted by the act, offences of a lower nature would not require any; and not only would no satisfaction be given to the heathen, with whom the public faith had been broken, but no confidence would be placed on any treaty, which, in that dangerous juncture of affairs, might be offered to the Indians, unless such an offence were not only publicly disowned, but punished with all the severity which it deserved.

The Lower House, in reply, after recapitulating the extenuating circumstances in the case, and stating its opinion that the offence "was not maliciously perpetrated, or out of design to prejudice the province, but merely out of ignorance and to prevent a mutiny of the whole army," refused to modify its former bill; whereupon the Upper House, although admitting that "the crime was not maliciously perpetrated," denied that the facts urged, if true, were any extenuation; and, declaring anew its abhorrence of the act, reminded the Lower House that, by its refusal to draw up a bill of attainder in full, it must make itself responsible for the consequences that might ensue to the people and the province.

The Lower House did not hesitate to take the responsibility. Unfortunately, its journals for this period are lost, and we are left in ignorance of what was the conclusion of the controversy. "A petition to his lordship, in behalf of Truman," is mentioned in the records of the Lower House, for June 12th, 1676. Perhaps this was for his pardon; and for this reason it may be that the subject is no more alluded to in the journals which remain. Whatever may have been the decision of his lordship,* or of the legislature and people of that day, there can be but little hesitation at the present in deciding (as the accused himself acknowledged) that the execution of men, who came out as agents to treat of peace, with the pledges of peace in their hands, unarmed, and trusting to repeated

assurances of safety, was a violation of the laws of God, of nations, and of man;—a cruel and unjustifiable murder.

Still, this act, with all its reprehensible features, in the ordering of an All-wise Providence, although it left a stain upon the good faith of one province and threw the torch of savage warfare into the midst of another, was followed by results beneficial to both. Maryland was freed from a vindictive and troublesome people, whose presence in the north had been a source of uneasiness, and whose establishment in the west threatened seriously to obstruct the progress of the settlements in that direction; while her government, in its strenuous advocacy of the policy of a faithful adherence to treaties with the Indians, and its condemnation of Truman, although obstructed by the action of the popular branch of the legislature, vindicated its own motives and honor, and gave its people and the country a truthful and profitable lesson. Virginia, although torn by civil commotions and bleeding under the assaults of the savage, then took one of her first and noblest lessons from the younger Bacon, of resistance to tyranny in high places; the sequel of which, one hundred years afterwards, was seen in the united resistance of a whole people to the oppressions of king and parliament, and the successful issue of their struggle for liberty, under the guidance of Washington, the noblest of her sons, and a descendant of one of the prominent actors in the scenes we have attempted to describe.

REVOLUTIONARY LETTERS.

NO. I.—FROM WILLIAM MARRINER, 1778.

WITH this I hand, for publication in the Historical Magazine, a faithful copy of a letter in my possession, from William Marriner to Elias Boudinot, detailing the circumstances attending the capture by him of Major Moncrief, of the British army, at Flatbush, Long Island, in June, 1778.

Quite a full account of this expedition under Marriner will be found in Graydon's Memoirs, edition of 1846, pp. 314-317, including a statement furnished by Lieutenant, afterwards Colonel, Forrest, of the Pennsylvania line, who was at the same time rescued. Lieutenant Forrest had been attached to Graydon's company, and, as a part of the command of Col. Magaw, was taken prisoner on the surrender of Fort Washington, Nov. 16, 1776.

Marriner, who had been a shoemaker, had, it would appear from the statement of Forrest, been persecuted by Matthews, the mayor of New York, and had resolved upon making an effort to capture

* Charles Calvert, who became governor of the province in 1662, and lord proprietary by the death of his father, on the 30th of November, 1675. He was still acting as governor at this time, and presided at the trial of Major Truman.

him at his residence at Flatbush, where he spent a considerable portion of his time.

The "Mr. Beach" mentioned in the letter was Theophilact Bache, an Englishman and loyalist, a brother of Richard Bache, the son-in-law of Dr. Franklin.

H. C. B.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31, 1857.

"SIR,—Your favor of the 11th instant came safe to hand, the contents of which have duly observed. The following narrative will in some measure answer your letter. On Saturday the 13th, I embarked with eighteen men in two small Boats at Conasunk, after six in the Evening. sot of for Long Island, Landed about 12, left 5 men to guard the Boats proceeded, 5 1-2 miles to flat Bush with 13 men, I surrounded and Entered the Houses of mayor Mathews, & Sherbrook, but unfortunate for me, they were both absent, I then went, to Major Moncreafs & Mr. Beachs found they had secretted themselves, my Gaards were properly, placed, they manfully Endured a pretty Constant fire from a Malitia Gaurd, while I Entered their Houses, after a long serch found Mr. Beach; all most Dispairing yet at last found the major in his negro's Garret wraped in their Cloaths; (I had given Express Orders, that not one farthings worth of Interest should be taken from no man, as plundering, breach of faith, laying a Cuntry in ashes and the most cruel and Deliberate murders, is the characteristick of Brittons, and their adherents, but not of true Americans) I found their Closets & Buffets fill^d with Valuuable affects, and grate Quantities of plate, which I despised the thought of takeing, yet notwithstanding my Endeavours, some of my people took a few articles, which must be sold, but when purchased, shall be Returned to the proprietors; After surprising & taking Cap^t Forrest, I Return^d to the shores, when to my asstonishment, I found the five men I left, had taken four negros that were fishing, & with one of the Boats had left me, this misfortune prevented me from takeing another person of Distinction, as the Boat I had, was hardly sufficient to bring of my party, & those I had with me; a little before sunrise I Embarked, left long Island, & in a short passage, arrived safe in this State, with Major Moncreaf, Mr. Theophalas Beach & Cap^t Forrest prisoners, who was safely Conducted to his Excellency; to much cannot be said in favour of the brave lads that went with me to flat Bush; though my Expectations was not fully answered, yet hope the publick will accept of my Zeal in lew of that, that I did not perform. Its not prudent to make any further attempts for the present should his Excellency Gen^l Washing, have any Interprise, or Business Depending (on shortest notice) no person would more Chearfully

Repair to him, nor serve his Cuntry with more Integrity than Sir

"Your most obed^t &
"Brunswick, very Hubb^t serv^t,
"June 17th 1778.

"WM. MARRINER.
"the Hon^{ble} Elias Boudinot Esq."

A DUTCH ODE TO WASHINGTON.

THE following curious poem, which appears to have hitherto escaped the knowledge of the literati, was found by our esteemed correspondent, Dr. O'Callaghan, in the New York State library, at Albany, in an octavo volume, printed in Holland in 1785, and entitled *Verdediging der Vereenigde Nederlanders* (Vindication of the United Netherlands). A literal translation of the poem was made by Dr. O'Callaghan, which translation, through the politeness of Alfred B. Street, of Albany, was wedded to poetry. We subjoin the original and the translation.

AAN WASHINGTON.

Dit kleine lied versiert met uwen naam,
Zal met uw naam ook eeuwig zyn.
Het jongst geslacht dat uwe grootheid roemt,
Hal spreken van myn lied!

De aêlondheid sehreef met een ontstelde hand,
't Gewoel der Cæzars in arduin:
Het menschedom schrikt wanneer 't den overmoed
Van Alexander leest!

De Stervling zucht by 't lezen van hun naam;
Hy gilt: helaas 'k ben ook een mensch! —
Doch roept verrukt, daar hy uw grootheid ziet,
Triumf, 'k ben ook een mensch!

Geen glorie zuil is uwer grootheid waard:
De Vryheid van Amerika.
't Geluk uws Volks op recht en moed gebouwd,
Dit is uw glorie zuil!

Uw fiere voet vertrappt het Britsehe juk,
Maar zorg dat nu geen vreemde hand,
Het vrye Volk in slaasche ketens klink^t!
Soms vleit de Dwinglandy!

Menschlievendheid, hoe veel gevoelt ziel!
Wen gy 't gevoel der dankbaarheid,
Op 't aangezicht van 't vrygevoigten volk,
In traanen vloeien ziet.

Myn Vaderland, dat uwe daaden eert,
Denkt zuchtend aan zyn ouden roem! —
De Vryheid gaf, den moed van Nederland,
In 't hart van WASHINGTON.

Wanneer de tyd in 't eeuwig Niet verzinkt,
En met den tyd, de dood verzinkt;
Daar 't graf stem der roepende Almagt hoort,
En zyn bewooners geeft:

Dan klopt het hart van elk Amerikaan,
Zo dra 't op nieuw zich zelf gevoelt,
Een slag voor God, en 't klopt den tweede slag,
Voor 't heil van WASHINGTON!

VERTAALER.

[TRANSLATION.]

TO WASHINGTON.

THIS little song, embellished with thy name,
Eternal honor with that name shall find,
The latest time which cherishes thy fame,
With thy renown my song shall also bind.

With an unsteady hand, Antiquity
Wrote Caesar's name upon the mouldering stone;
Back with affright man, shuddering, starts to see
A bleeding world 'neath Alexander's throne.

"I also am a man!" at these dread names,
The cowering mortal says with sorrowing voice;
But when thy greatness towers, he glad exclaims,
"I likewise am a Man, rejoice, rejoice!"

No lofty monument thy greatness needs;
The freedom which America from thee
Received, and happiness, of thy great deeds
The everlasting monument shall be.

Thy proud foot trampled on the British chain;
But O! beware lest some false foreign power,
Rivet his fetters on thy land again,
For despots smile while waiting for their hour.

How deeply touched, Humanity! your soul,
When you beheld the grateful tears that rained
Down a glad Nation's cheek, as Freedom's goal
Was by that Nation's might in triumph gained.

O, Fatherland! whoever loves thy fame,
Sighing shall mourn thy glory lost, when won;
Freedom, when leaving thee, lit up her flame
Within the patriot heart of WASHINGTON.

When Time shall sink in everlasting gloom,
And Death with Time shall cease for evermore;
When the dead burst the cerements of the tomb,
As the last Trumpet breaks in thunder o'er;

Then, as it feels its pulses once more free,
Let every heart, Columbia claims as son,
Beat first for God, but let its next throb be
For the eternal bliss of WASHINGTON!

JESUIT LETTERS.

MR. JOHN GILMARY SHEA, well known to historical readers by his "Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley," and his "History of Catholic Missions among the Indian Tribes," is about to make a most interesting addition to the library of American documentary history. It will consist of letters and papers, hitherto unpublished, of some of the more prominent of the Jesuit missionaries, whose devoted labors first laid open the forests of the West to the knowledge of the civil-

ized world. The printed Jesuit "Relations," comprising about forty volumes, have become exceedingly rare. This, joined to the great interest of many of them, had caused them to be in such demand that some of the rarer volumes will literally command their weight in gold. A few of them were, some years since, reprinted at the charge of Mr. Lenox. The number of copies was so small that they are only to be found in the principal public libraries, or in the hands of a few favored private collectors. The papers to be published by Mr. Shea have never before seen the light. They will be issued in a uniform series, in antique type, after the elegant model of Mr. Lenox. A hundred and fifty copies only, of each volume, will be printed. The first will consist of a long and very curious letter of the Jesuit Gravier, dated from his mission in the country of the Illinois, February, 1694. It is in fact a species of journal, full of singular details of daily missionary life in that savage region; his disputes with the French military commandant, his contests with the Indian sorcerers, of whose veritable dealings with the devil he had no doubt, and the methods by which he sought to overcome the tenacious superstition of the barbarians among whom he was exiled.

No man could be better fitted than Mr. Shea to execute the task he has undertaken. His former works are marked by a vast extent of research, and a critical exactness which render them invaluable. His powers of comparison and analysis, and the broad extent of reading on which he can draw for the illustration of points of obscurity or doubt, are qualities as useful in the editor of historical documents as in the writer who makes use of them. The papers about to be printed under his care are the more interesting from the fact that most of them were not designed for publication, and therefore give a truer insight into the mind and character of the writer.

WILLIAM MAXWELL, LL. D.

THE following sketch of the late President Maxwell, is compiled from the eloquent remarks of the Rev. T. V. Moore, the pastor of the deceased, on the occasion of his funeral, which took place in Richmond, Virginia, on Wednesday, the 21st January, 1857, the body having remained in the first Presbyterian church from the previous Sabbath, in consequence of the snow, which blocked up every avenue to the cemetery. Mr. Maxwell was born in Norfolk, Va., February 27, 1784, and hence was nearly 73 years of age at the time of his death, which occurred on the night of January 9, 1857. He left Norfolk in September, 1797, for New York, with his brother-in-law, who preferred to take him to some large and good school, to which he was

anxious to go. He was then in his thirteenth year, from which time, to use his own language, he was pretty much master of himself, and nothing but a good Providence saved him from all the dangers to which he was exposed. He was first placed at school with the Rev. Mr. Upson of Kensington, Connecticut; and afterwards with Rev. Mr. Woodward of Wolcott, where, in the short space of four months, he entered Yale college, where he soon attracted the attention of Rev. Dr. Dwight, its distinguished president; whose warm friendship he secured during the life of that eminent divine. He graduated on the second Wednesday of September, 1802, at the age of eighteen, in a class of eighty-two, of whom but two or three are now surviving. He studied law in Richmond, and, although dissatisfied with its rugged commencement, he afterwards prosecuted it, and was admitted to the bar of Norfolk, when it was occupied by men of great eminence. He then attained flattering success. In 1827 he accepted the invitation of a number of gentlemen in New York, to act as literary editor of the *Journal of Commerce*; but, from impaired health, and other causes, he resigned the position at the end of a year. He resumed the practice of law in Norfolk in 1828. He was elected in 1830 to the house of delegates of Virginia, by concurrence of all parties, to aid in the arrangements made necessary by the new constitution. In 1831 he was elected to the senate for the unexpired term of a senator who had died; and, after completing the two years of his term, was again returned; and thus sat in the senate for six years. In September, 1838, he was elected president of Hampden Sidney college, in which position he continued until 1844, when he resigned, and removed to Richmond; where in 1848, he united with others in reviving the historical society, and acted as its corresponding secretary until his lamented death. Mr. Maxwell's disposition was of the most genial description, always tempered with sincere piety and religion. He possessed an uncommon fund of wit, a great share of eloquence, and was warmly esteemed by a large circle of friends.

Societies and their Proceedings.

CONNECTICUT.

CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular meeting was held February 2d, the president in the chair. After the reading of the proceedings of the last meeting, and the list of donations received during the previous month, and the transaction of other regular business, Charles Wyllis Eliot, of the city of New York, was elected a cor-

responding member, having been previously nominated, according to the rules of the society.

In compliance with the invitation and request of the publisher of the *Historical Magazine and Notes and Queries*, James Hammond Trumbull was elected corresponding editor on the part of this society.

It was suggested that a series of informal meetings should be held, for the purpose of conversation upon the local history of Hartford, and an evening was appointed for the purpose.

Prof. Pynchon then invited the society to attend a series of lectures on Dante and his times, to be delivered weekly before the students of Trinity college, and others, by Prof. Samuel Eliot.

MAINE.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—This society was incorporated in 1822. It has published four volumes of collections, and a fifth is now in press. The library, which comprises many curious relics of local history, and contains about one thousand volumes, is located at Brunswick. Here the annual meeting is held each September; besides which, special meetings are convened at Portland and Augusta. A meeting has been notified at Augusta, on Thursday, March 5th, which promises to be one of much interest.

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Special Meeting.*—On the evening of Friday, January 30th, 1857, a special meeting of the society was held, for the purpose of giving a formal reception to GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., of London, one of its earliest members, firmest friends, and most liberal benefactors, who, after an absence of twenty years, had returned to visit the city of Baltimore.

The following gentlemen acted as a committee of reception: Gen. J. Spear Smith, Hon. John P. Kennedy, Rev. Dr. G. W. Burnap, Wm. E. Mayhew, J. Morrison Harris, Brantz Mayer, F. W. Brune, Samuel W. Smith, Geo. W. Brown, John B. Morris, Wm. McKim, J. D. Pratt, Robert Leslie, S. F. Streeter, Mendez J. Cohen, and William F. Giles.

At eight o'clock on Friday evening, about three hundred members of the society assembled at its meeting-room, to await the arrival of Mr. Peabody. He was escorted to the rooms by Messrs. Mayhew and McKim; and was introduced to the members, in many of whom he recognized the sons or relatives of those who had been his acquaintances or friends, during his former residence in the city.

After an hour spent in conversation, the company descended to the large library-room, where

an abundant and tasteful collation had been prepared. In the course of the evening, an eloquent address of welcome was made by J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., to which Mr. Peabody most happily responded. Addresses were also delivered by Hon. J. Morrison Harris, Judge Z. Collins Lee, Anthony Himmel, Esq., Dr. Louis H. Steiner, and others, which commanded fixed attention, and added much to the interest of the occasion.

We are gratified to be informed that Mr. Peabody, before leaving Baltimore, placed three hundred thousand dollars in the hands of trustees (to be probably increased to half a million), for the endowment of an institution to be called the PEABODY INSTITUTE; the charge and management of which, after the building shall have been completed, is assigned by him to the historical society. The plan contemplates a free library, a gallery of art, a lecture-room, and regular courses of lectures; a concert-room and instruction in music, and rooms for the society; together with a fund for prizes, to be distributed annually to the most meritorious of the male and female pupils of the public schools, and the school of design. The donation is a noble one, and those intrusted with its management will proceed at once to adopt measures to fulfil the wishes of the munificent and high-minded donor.

Annual Meeting.—On Thursday, Feb. 5, the annual meeting was held, the president, Gen. J. Spear Smith, in the chair.

The following gentlemen, nominated at the last meeting, were elected active members: William Buckler, Charles Ferguson, John Brooks, Laurence P. Bayne, Henry T. Jackson, Joseph Rogers, Jr., Zenos Barnum, John Garrett, Dr. Charles O'Donovan, Dr. R. Buckler, Joseph T. Atkinson, Edgar C. Miller, Edward Tiffany, Jesse Tyson, Walter Guynn, Jr., W. H. Perkins, Wm. F. Dalrymple, Henry G. Rice, George Small, B. F. Voss, Thomas S. Plummer, George Gibson, Joseph Cushing, R. H. Mitchell.

The treasurer made his report of receipts and expenditures for the past year, showing a balance in the treasury of, \$218.04.

The president announced, in appropriate terms, the recent decease of Moses Sheppard, one of the oldest members of the society, and from its first organization warmly interested in its labors and success.

Mr. Streeter read extracts from a letter from Matthew S. Henry, Esq., of Philadelphia, relative to a work on the aboriginal names of localities in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia; and commended the efforts of the writer to such as were disposed to give aid and encouragement to such an undertaking.

The society then proceeded to the election of

officers to serve for the ensuing year, and the following gentlemen were declared to be elected:

Gen. J. Spear Smith, *President*; Hon. John P. Kennedy, *Vice President*; Hon. J. Morrison Harris, *Corresponding Secretary*; S. F. Streeter, *Recording Secretary*; John Hanan, *Treasurer*; Rev. E. A. Dalrymple, *Librarian*.

Finance Committee.—John Hanan, William McKim, Enoch Pratt.

Committee on the Gallery.—J. H. B. Latrobe, Samuel W. Smith, Alonzo Lilly, Enoch Pratt, Samuel K. George.

Committee on Honorary Membership.—John I. Donaldson, James George, J. D. Pratt.

Trustees of Athenæum.—John Hopkins, Wm. McKim, Wm. E. Mayhew.

Council of Gov't of Athenæum.—Robert Leslie, S. F. Streeter, J. Saurin Norris, C. Kidder.

Library Committee.—Rev. Dr. Burnap, George W. Brown, S. F. Streeter, M. Courtney Jenkins, Charles J. M. Eaton, Hon. Wm. F. Giles, Dr. J. I. Cohen, Wm. H. Travers, Levin Gale, Rev. E. A. Dalrymple, Gen. J. Spear Smith, N. H. Morison.

The Society then adjourned to the first Thursday in March.

MARYLAND INSTITUTE. — On Monday evening, Feb. 2, George Peabody, Esq., of London, a benefactor of the Institute, as well as of other institutions in his native country, was publicly received at Baltimore by this association and the city authorities of Baltimore. The reception took place in the spacious hall of the Institute, where he was welcomed by the president, Hon. Joshua Vansant, in a speech to which Mr. Peabody briefly replied. Speeches were also made by Hon. Thomas Swann, mayor of the city, by Messrs. Mayer, Seidenstricker, and W. P. Smith, Prof. Page and others. A sumptuous collation was provided. Mr. Peabody, in taking leave of the officers of the institution, expressed in the warmest terms the gratification he had experienced in the incidents of the evening.

MASSACHUSETTS.

DORCHESTER ANTIQUARIAN AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — The fifteenth annual meeting of this society was held at their rooms in Dorchester, on Feb. 6th, by adjournment from Jan. 4th. A large majority of the members were in attendance.

The president, the Hon. Edmund P. Tilton, occupied the chair.

The order of the day being the election of officers of the corporation, the following were, on ballot, declared elected:

Hon. Edmund P. Tilton, *President*; Edmund J. Baker, Esq., Samuel Blake, Esq., Charles M. S. Churchill, *Curators*; Ebenezer Clapp, Jr., Esq.,

Corresponding Secretary: Edward Holden, *Librarian*; Samuel Blake, Esq., *Assistant Librarian*.

The annual report of the curators represented the society as being in a flourishing condition, the library having been largely augmented since the last report, and the cabinet steadily increasing in interest and value. The curators suggested the propriety of an immediate enlargement of facilities for the classification of books in the library; and, in the same connection, hinted the expediency of procuring more extensive accommodations, in view of the prospective wants of the institution.

The report of the auditors of accounts showed the finances of the corporation to be in a very healthy condition; the details of the report exhibiting a just union of *economy* and *liberality* in the management of the affairs of the society.

The corresponding secretary called the attention of the society to the recent issue of the first number of the *Historical Magazine*, which, having been examined by several members, was made the subject of the following resolves, which, on motion of the chairman of the board of curators, were adopted by an unanimous vote:

"*Resolved*, That in the design and in the execution (as manifested by the initial number) of the *Historical Magazine*, the publishers have met one of the enemies of historic research. This publication affords a channel wherein the results of the labors of our brethren throughout the country may find a ready passage to the grand conservatory of historic truth, thence to be made available to the determining of difficult questions, preserving historic facts, and the correction of errors which hitherto have escaped recognition except by their original discoverers.

"*Resolved*, That the *Magazine* is admirably adapted to lighten the labor, and, in general, to promote the interest, of the historian and the student; and that its circulation will, in our opinion, tend to foster a spirit of inquiry in the community upon those subjects to which, as a fraternity, we address ourself with willing devotion."

ESSEX INSTITUTE.—A semi-monthly meeting was held at Salem, Friday evening, Jan. 9, John L. Russell, vice-president, in the chair. Remarks were offered by the chair on some Chinese paintings presented by E. P. Sargent. The chairman also exhibited a copy of Josselyn's *New England Rarities*, second edition; made some comments on the plants therein described; drew attention to the accuracy of the descriptions; and pointed out a few errors which were naturally made by the author.

The second meeting in January was held on Friday evening, the 23d, J. L. Russell presiding.

F. W. Putnam read a communication from Dr. D. F. Wienland, on the curvature of the lower bill of the hatching *Tringa pusilla*, *Wils.* This communication being a continuation of the one presented at the Field Meeting, in June last, was ordered to be printed in the proceedings in connection with the same.

The first meeting in February was held on the 13th of that month, Hon. D. A. White, the president, in the chair. A communication was presented from the proprietors of the Salem Athenæum, proposing that the Institute occupy a portion of Plummer Hall. After some remarks, the subject was referred to a committee consisting of W. S. Meservey, G. D. Phippen, B. F. Fabens, J. B. Curwin, and S. B. Buttrick, to report at the next meeting.

B. F. Mudge, of Lynn, read an interesting paper on the salt marshes of this vicinity. He also exhibited drawings of boulders, and other objects of geological interest, executed by the exploring circle of West Lynn.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting was held at the residence of Hon. C. F. Adams, in Boston, Thursday evening, Feb. 12th.

The president, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, announced the appointment of George Ticknor, Esq., LL. D., to prepare a memoir of the late Hon. F. C. Gray.

Hon. James Savage gave an account of an interesting correspondence concerning Rev. John Allin, H. C. 1643, and presented, in behalf of Hon. C. H. Warren, copies of some of Allin's original letters. Mr. S. also presented and read an original letter from Cotton Mather, received from the Stiles collection.

Wm. Brigham, Esq., on the subject of petitioning the legislature relative to obtaining copies of town and parish records, reported, that the subject was attended with difficulty, and that, after inquiring into the views of the various friends of the measure, it did not seem expedient for this society at present to take any action for its furtherance; that, although it is desirable to provide for the better preservation of many of such records, yet that the project could not be accomplished without the aid of the towns and parishes themselves.

Rev. C. Robbins, D. D., from the standing committee, stated that the cabinet of the society had been recently examined, and that a catalogue would be prepared at an early day. In the mean time he had brought a few interesting relics for examination this evening. Among them were the *epaulets* worn by Gen. Washington at the siege of Yorktown, etc., presented by Col. David Humphreys, one of Washington's aids, and, in 1788–9, a member of his family. The following letter accompanied the gift:

"BOSTON, Oct. 3, 1804.

"DEAR SIR,—I put into your hands a pair of *epaulets* which were in habitual use by General Washington at the successful siege of Yorktown, in Virginia, and which were worn by him on the day when he resigned his commission of Commander-in-chief to Congress, at the close of the Revolutionary war. These may, therefore, without employing a very bold figure of speech, be denominated the dumb and imperishable witnesses of his glory as a hero and a patriot. However we may sometimes be inclined to think too lightly of events which are so familiar to us from their having happened in our own age, what an association of interesting ideas may not the view of any thing which was present on those glorious occasions produce in the minds of future generations!

"These badges of military distinction, formerly attached to so illustrious a personage, and always destined, by the substance of which they are composed, to coëxist with the long series of future generations, may perhaps be deemed worthy of being preserved, among the frail insignia of human greatness, by the Historical Society of Massachusetts, in which case they are offered for acceptance by the person to whom the General gave them, and who has the honor to subscribe himself, respectfully, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

"D. HUMPHREYS.

"The Rev. John Elliott, D. D.,
"Corresponding Secretary of the Historical Society."

On reading this letter to the society, the president remarked that it seemed peculiarly happy that these precious memorials of Washington's heroic service, and more heroic self-denial, should be reproduced, after so long an interval, at the house of the grandson of the distinguished patriot who had originally suggested Washington for the command of the American armies.

Dr. Robbins also exhibited an ancient manuscript copy of "the college laws of 1655," prepared for the *admittatur* of Jonathan Mitchell, in 1683, bearing the autograph signatures of John Rogers, president, and Samuel Andrew, one of the Fellows.

Also, an original printed broadside copy of the Theses proposed to be discussed by John Cotton, Cotton Mather, Grindal Rawson, and Uriah Oakes, in 1678, at Cambridge, dedicated to John Leverett, Josiah Winslow, and William Leet, Governors of Massachusetts, Plymouth, and Connecticut.

In the course of the evening, the President exhibited the old book, — containing the Common Prayer, the Greek Testament, and the Psalms, in metre and with music, bound up together, — which belonged to Gov. Winthrop of Connecticut, and which gave occasion to his father's amusing

superstition in 1640. (See Savage's Winthrop, vol. II. p. 20.) The marks of the mice were still visible as far as the matrimonial service in the Common Prayer, while the Psalms and Testament were altogether untouched. The volume is now the property of Wm. H. Winthrop, Esq., of New London.

Charles Deane, Esq., read a carefully prepared paper, on the various editions of Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts, which will appear in full in our next number.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY. — A monthly meeting was held in Boston, on Wednesday, the 4th of February. The secretary being absent, Dean Dudley, Esq., was chosen secretary *pro tempore*.

The special committee appointed at the last meeting, reported through their chairman, Mr. Dudley, that, after an interview with a similar committee of the Essex Institute, they had, in accordance with the resolves of the society, presented to the general court of Massachusetts a petition in favor of having the town and parish records of marriages, births, baptisms, and deaths, in this State, copied at the expense of the Commonwealth, and deposited for public use in the Secretary of State's office at Boston. The committee had also written to the Historical Societies of the other New England States, upon the importance of having the town and parish records of their respective States copied and lodged at the capitals thereof; and had suggested to them the propriety of petitioning their legislatures on this subject.

Mr. Trask then read some interesting extracts from the diary of Rev. Samuel Dexter, of Dedham, grandfather of Hon. Samuel Dexter, well known as a lawyer and statesman, of whom a talented writer has lately given to the public, through the columns of the Boston Evening Transcript, some very graphic sketches. The diary was commenced in 1720, and finished in 1752. It was kept in a small quarto book bound in parchment, and made upwards of seventy closely written pages. Rev. Samuel Dexter was a son of John Dexter, of Malden, of whose sickness and death a minute account is given in the diary. The death of Samuel Mears, father of the diarist's wife, May 10, 1727, is also noticed. The mother of Mrs. Dexter was a daughter of Capt. Thomas Smith, who is said to have commanded an armed merchant ship under Admiral Penn, in the time of the English Commonwealth. Capt. Smith had a taste for painting, and executed portraits of himself, his wife and daughter, which portraits are still preserved. That of the captain is in the possession of the American Antiquarian Society, at Worcester.

At the request of Mr. Richardson, the society voted to appoint a corresponding editor for his Historical Magazine, and Joseph Palmer, M. D., was accordingly chosen.

NEW YORK.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY. — A meeting was held Thursday evening, Feb. 12, Rev. Dr. Hawks presiding. The recording secretary read a letter from Prof. Choix, of Geneva, Switzerland, a corresponding member, to Mr. Frederick Prime, accompanied by an elaborate manuscript "On the Hydrography of the Rivers Arve and Rhone, in 1856;" the recent floods in France and the United States having given increased activity to scientific inquiry. This paper was a very valuable one. Mr. Henry C. Carey read a paper on "Money," taking as the basis of his remarks Hume's celebrated essay on that subject. He strongly supported Hume and reasserted his conclusions.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — The regular meeting was held on Tuesday evening, Feb. 3, the president, Hon. Luther Bradish, in the chair. The president announced that the society had received the report of the committee of 1777 on the "Defences of New York," accompanied by a letter from Alexander R. Butler, of Jefferson co., Va.

The domestic corresponding secretary read from papers recommending uniform time and decimal currency. He also read some interesting facts relative to the removal of Quarantine, from which it appeared that, notwithstanding an impression prevails that Sandy Hook belongs to New Jersey, the facts are, Richard Hartshorne purchased it of the Indians; the United States purchased it of Hartshorne; New Jersey ceded all her rights to the land; and it was bought by New York for quarantine purposes.

The committee on subscriptions reported that the amount (\$16,000) necessary for completing the new Library Hall had been obtained. The committee received a vote of thanks, and were discharged.

George Peabody, Esq., the London banker, was chosen by acclamation a member of the society. Other members were also elected.

Mr. William K. Strong made a well-timed speech in relation to the promptness the subscription committee had evinced, — complimenting particularly Messrs. B. H. Field, Shepherd Knapp, C. O. Halstead, Morrison, Brown, and Depeyster and Churchill.

The contributors, some two hundred in number, were then created life members of the society; as were also Messrs David M. and William E. Morri-

son, and the recording secretary, Mr. Andrew Warner.

Gen. Prosper M. Wetmore, and other gentlemen, made some sensible remarks on the subject of the completion of the new structure; after which the meeting adjourned.

On Tuesday evening, February 17th, a special meeting was held, Hon. Luther Bradish again presiding. After the transaction of business, a brief sketch of the life and character of Chief Justice Marshall was read by Mr. J. C. Underwood.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA. — The annual meeting was held at the society's hall, in the Athenaeum building, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, February 9. The president, Hon. Thomas Sergeant, being detained from the meeting, Dr. George H. Burgin was called to the chair. After some preliminary business, Horatio Gates Jones, Esq., the corresponding secretary, presented his annual report, from which it appeared that during the last year over one hundred new members had been elected. The trustees of the Publication Fund presented their first annual report, as follows:

To the President and Members of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned present this first report of the Publication Fund, which trust they have administered, and desire it may be audited.

Investment of \$20 subscriptions in 6	
per cent loans,	\$11,500 00
Investments transferred by the society,	1,050 00
Total amount,	\$12,550 00
Cash paid — Expenses of Braddock's Expedition,	\$1,234 86
Ditto, Expenses of other publications,	604 48
Total,	\$1,839 34
Cash received — Interest to Jan. 1, 1857,	\$1,050 00
“ “ Donations for special publications, proceeds of sales and copyright,	533 94
Total,	\$1,583 94
Balance due by the Trust Fund,	255 40
	\$1,839 34

In order to have every bill settled, the sum of \$255.40 has been advanced, and is to be repaid out of the current six months' interest, of which but two-thirds will be required for that purpose. There will then be no claim against the Publica-

tion Fund, and it will own the stereotype and other plates of Braddock's Expedition.

GEO. W. NORRIS,
JOHN JORDAN, JR.,
HARRY CONRAD,

Trustees of the Publication Fund.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1857.

The librarian, Townsend Ward, Esq., then made his report. This is a very able document, and details some of the incidents in the past history of the society, as well as its present state and future prospects. We had marked large extracts for insertion, but are compelled by the press of other matter to omit them for the present.

An interesting letter from Hon. Samuel Breck, on the revival of the society, was next read; after which the society went into the election of officers for the ensuing year, with this result:

President, Hon. Thomas Sergeant; *Vice Presidents*, Hon. Charles Miner of Wilkesbarré, Hon. Samuel Breck, Hon. George Chambers of Chambersburg, and Hon. Henry D. Gilpin; *Treasurer*, Charles M. Morris; *Corresponding Secretary*, Horatio Gates Jones; *Recording Secretary*, Frank M. Etting; *Librarian*, Townsend Ward; *Library Committee*, Benjamin H. Coates, M. D., J. Francis Fisher, Charles J. Biddle; *Publishing Committee*, Morton P. Henry, Charles Hare Hutchinson, Henry Carey Baird; *Finance Committee*, John Jordan, Jr., Edward Armstrong, Charles S. Keyser.

Executive Committee.—A regular meeting of this committee was held Feb. 24, at which, among other transactions, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, C. Benjamin Richardson, of Boston, has established 'The Historical Magazine and Notes and Queries,' which is designed to contain the proceedings of the various State Historical Societies; therefore

"Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania approve of such a work, and wish the publisher success in his effort."

SOCIETY OF SEVENTY-SIX.—This society is located at Philadelphia, and was instituted for the purpose of publishing documents relating to our Revolutionary times. Three volumes have already been published, the first of which was issued in 1854. The spirit thus far displayed by its managers leads us to think that it will make many valuable additions to the historical literature of America. At the annual meeting, Sept. 5, 1856, the constitution was altered so as to provide that new members may procure copies of books previously printed at the cost of printing and binding; and that all members may procure duplicate copies at

the same rate. The prices of the works are: Silas Deane in France, \$1.18; Galloway's Examination, \$0.68; Massachusetts Papers, \$1.50.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—At the monthly meeting in February, a very entertaining paper was read by Rev. C. C. Beaman, of Scituate, upon the early history and settlers of the town of Foster. This town, then a part of Providence, lying next to the border of Connecticut, was settled about the beginning of the last century, the first pioneers, whose names have come down to us, being John Herenden and Joseph Hopkins. The name Herenden appears to be a different spelling of Harrington. Joseph Hopkins was followed by four brothers, who lived near him, and their children and grandchildren mostly occupied neighboring farms. The Hopkins family burying-ground contains some four hundred graves. To this large family belonged Judge Robert Hopkins, born 1764, died 1832, who would appear, as described by Mr. Beaman, to have been a fine specimen of the old Rhode Island politician, and was esteemed the ablest man produced in Foster. Stephen and Esek Hopkins, celebrated in the revolutionary period, were of the same lineage. Notices were given of many other inhabitants of Foster who lived in the last century.

Scituate was set off from Providence in 1730, and Foster from Scituate in 1781. It was named in honor of Hon. Theodore Foster, son of Hon. Jedidiah F. (grad. H. C. 1744), a justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts, 1775-79. Theodore F. was born in Brookfield, Mass., 1752, descended from William Pynchon, of Springfield, graduated at Rhode Island College 1770, was a lawyer in Providence, defeated by seventeen votes at election of member of congress in 1780, and just after that complimented by giving name to the town. He was senator in congress for three terms, collected a large amount of manuscript and other material for a history of Rhode Island, which now forms a very valuable part of the collections of this society, and actually wrote the introduction and first chapter of the history. He resided many years, in rural retirement, in Foster. His friend, Dr. Drown, followed him in 1801, purchasing land from him and others, and naming the high watershed where they lived, in compliment to its supposed salubrity, Mt. Hygeia.

Solomon Drown was born in Providence, 1753, descended from Leonard Drowne, who removed from Sturgeon Creek to Boston in 1692. He graduated at Rhode Island College 1763, was in the surgical corps of the Revolutionary army, and visited Europe in 1784. He met the most cele-

brated medical instructors of London and Paris, including Hunter, Lettson, Louis, etc., and also Jefferson and Franklin, and many of the men prominent in social life in the two great capitals. He was one of the early settlers of Ohio, at Marietta; afterwards resided mostly at Providence, and after 1801, at Mount Hygeia,

"Famed Fosteria's highest hill."

He cultivated a large botanical garden, with many rare exotics; lectured frequently on botany in Providence; and was professor in Brown University. He died in 1834.

Foster and Drown had tastes for classical and multifarious reading. They were both interested in founding a valuable social or circulating library in Foster, which is said, by Mr. Beaman, to have had a marked influence on the character of the town. Mr. Beaman's paper contained many other lively sketches of individual persons and objects, which we wish that space would allow us to extract.

Few town histories have been written in Rhode Island, and the researches of members of this society have been much occupied of late in these local inquiries.

VERMONT.

THE MIDDLEBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—This society was organized at Middlebury, Vermont, November 22, 1843. It is constituted of an association of gentlemen of Middlebury and vicinity, whose purpose was "to make a collection of books, manuscripts, and other means of information in New England and American history." It confines itself in original investigations to topics of local interest mainly. The election of resident members is confined to the county. Corresponding members are chosen from without it, or become such by removal. Quarterly meetings are provided for, at which topics are suggested for examination, and historical papers are read. The celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth is regularly maintained by the society, an orator being annually appointed to deliver a public discourse, and other proceedings had upon this prime anniversary. At the annual meeting, December 20, 1846, a committee was appointed to present a plan for the preparation of town histories of the towns in Addison county, which was presented at a meeting in February, by the late Professor Stoddard, chairman of the committee, and adopted. Historians for all the towns severally were designated by a standing committee appointed on the subject, specific instructions given them, and the work has reached such a point of forwardness as to promise results at an early day, highly creditable to the enterprise of the society;

and, of course, of great permanent value to the towns represented in it. The first volume, to include half of the matter contemplated, is nearly ready for the press. The preliminary general article was prepared by Hon. Samuel Swift, president of the society, who is engaged also upon the historical sketch of Middlebury. An elaborate investigation of the Iroquois claim in Vermont has been made by J. M. Weeks, Esq., designated, in relation to the Addison town histories, as historian for Salisbury. The present secretary of the society is Philip Battell, Esq., of Middlebury.

WISCONSIN.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN.—A stated meeting of the executive committee was held in the city of Madison, Hon. Hiram C. Bull presiding. Since the January meeting fifty letters have been received, most of them tendering donations to the society. Thirty-seven volumes, (of which two are folios and two quartos), and one hundred pamphlets; besides a curious stone Manitou, or Spirit of the Menomonee Indians; a daguerreotype of the venerable Joseph Crele of Portage city,—a resident of Wisconsin for eighty-five years, now hale and hearty, at the patriarchal age of one hundred and seventeen. Other donations have also been received.

The standing committees for the year were submitted, as follows: *On Publications*, Draper, J. P. Atwood, and Hunt. *On Auditing Accounts*, Ilsley, Conover, and Durrie. *On Finance*, Farwell, Powers, Jarvis, Tibbits, and Draper. *On the Library, Purchases, and Pictures*, Draper, Durrie, and Rublee. *On Printing*, Hunt, Calkins, and Carpenter. *On the Picture Gallery*, Carpenter, Tibbits, and Hopkins. *On Literary Exchanges*, Bond, Flowers, and Draper. *On Nomination of Members*, Mills, Draper, and Shipman. *On Obituaries*, Rublee, Calkins, D. Atwood, Carpenter, and Draper. *On Building-lot*, Bull, Farwell, Tibbits, Mills, and Draper. *On Building Hall*, J. P. Atwood, Hopkins, Hunt, Clark, and Shipman. *Soliciting Committee*, Draper, Ilsley, Rublee, Bull, and J. P. Atwood.

The secretary, Mr. Draper, was requested to visit and secure the personal narratives of the old pioneers, Joseph Crele, of Portage city, and Augustin Grignon, of Butte des Morts. The former, whom we have just mentioned, is a native of Detroit; the latter, now about 85 years of age, was born in Wisconsin, and is a lineal descendant of the Laclede family, the most distinguished of the ancient French settlers of Green Bay. "These aged men, the living chronicles of nearly a past century, may well be supposed to be the solitary repositories of much valuable historical information."

The thanks of the society were voted to Hon. Hiram C. Bull, for a fine painting of the battle of Wisconsin Heights, and to Cyrus Woodman, Esq., for a subscription to the London Times for the society, for which he has paid nearly two years in advance.

The society seems to be in a very flourishing condition; and is doing a work for which succeeding generations of the inhabitants, not only of Wisconsin, but also of other western States, will assuredly be grateful. An extended notice of the society, and its labors, appeared in the Madison Argus and Democrat, Feb. 2, 1857. We extract the concluding paragraphs, which contain a merited compliment to one to whom the historical literature of the West is much indebted.

"The progress of this society has been wonderful. Three years ago it was nothing; now thousands of volumes of inestimable value fill its shelves; costly and beautiful paintings adorn its walls; the records of the early civilization of the West enrich its files; and its cabinets are overflowing with the choicest memorials of the illustrious living and dead of past ages and distant climes."

"The labor of collecting these has been immense. Under other circumstances it would have exhausted the revenue of a State; but for this society it has all been performed by one man, and at an expense of less than three thousand dollars.

"This labor, and the gentleman who accomplished it, are hardly less objects of curiosity than the volumes, paintings, and relics, that fill the room. The corresponding secretary is Lyman C. Draper. He is a man about thirty-five years old, five feet two inches high, and weighing about a hundred pounds. He may be seen almost any morning between the post-office or market and his residence, with a package of books, letters, and edibles, walking at a speed that would appal many men of far greater length of limb, and without overcoat or cloak, during even the coldest mornings.

"Call upon him in his private rooms and you find his floor, chair, tables, and lounges, piled with old letters, books of reference, volumes of early history, autograph letters, original manuscripts, diaries and reports of Boone, Clark, and many of the first settlers and soldiers. He is preparing a life of Daniel Boone and his Times, which will be a work of thrilling interest and lasting value.

"His tastes are strongly marked and strikingly peculiar. He hoards relics and adores autographs. Old maps, fragments of pioneer history, the recollections of our past, he gathers and preserves with vast labor and almost superstitious care. He has been known to travel hundreds of miles, amid hardships and obstacles, to see and converse with an old soldier or Indian, who had fought a battle

with Boone, or Schuyler, to gather his broken narrative and catch the fleeting murmurs of his failing memory. With comparatively no means, amid neglect and coldness, he has collected the treasures of our State Historical Society, and is yearly adding to the same. His labors just begin to be appreciated, and for the first time the public is learning that he is engaged in rearing a durable monument of the learning and civilization of the State."

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

WASHINGTON'S NATIVE COUNTRY.—I cut the following from a newspaper, and send it for insertion among your notes:

"To the Editor of the London Morning Post:

SIR: I read, in the *Stars or Stripes, or American Impressions*, that General Washington never went to England, although he wished to do so. I think there were good grounds for him doing so because he was born in England; he was a son of the English soil. Augustin Washington was born in Virginia, but George Washington was born in Cookham, Berkshire, nineteen miles from Windsor, from the second wife of his father, Miss Bull. The house in which he was born does not exist any longer, but the natives are aware of the fact, and assure that the books of the parish have been destroyed by Americans. The case was slightly mentioned at the time of the election of Mr. Washington to the Presidency, but the general enthusiasm to the great man stopped the rumor. Something very like lately occurred with the Chief of the Police in New York. I am, Sir, yours obediently,

H. MATTHEWS.

January 20, 1857."

A similar story was got up a few years ago; but met with little credence. If any of your readers wish to see the subject investigated, I would refer them to the last number of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register (Jan., 1857), where, among other matters, will be found a letter from George W. P. Custis, Esq. (grandson of Lady Washington), refuting the story. BETA.

BOSTON, MASS., Feb.

FUNERAL OF DR. FRANKLIN.—The late proceedings in Boston, in commemoration of Franklin, may render not uninteresting the following account of his burial, which I extract from a contemporary journal.

MONKBARNES.

PHILADELPHIA.

"On the evening of Saturday, the 17th of April

[1790], departed this life, in the 85th year of his age, that venerable philosopher, patriot, and friend to mankind. Benjamin Franklin, LL. D. And on the Wednesday following his remains were interred in Christ Church burial-ground, with every mark of gratitude and respect, which a people highly sensible of his distinguished worth could bestow.

"The following was the order of procession at the funeral:

"*All the clergy of the city, including the ministers of the Hebrew congregation, before the corpse.*

"*The corpse, carried by citizens.* The pall supported by the President of the State [Thos. Mifflin]—the Chief Justice [Thos. McKean]—the President of the Bank [Jno. Morton]—Samuel Powel, William Bingham, and David Rittenhouse, Esqrs.

"*Mourners, consisting of the family of the deceased, with a number of particular friends.*

"*The Secretary and members of the Supreme Executive Council.*

"*Judges of the Supreme Court and other officers of the government.*

"*The Gentlemen of the Bar.*

"*The Mayor and Corporation of the city of Philadelphia.*

"*The Printers of the city, with their journey-men and apprentices.*

"*The Philosophical Society.*

"*The College of Physicians.*

"*The Cincinnati.*

"*The Faculty and Students of the College of Phila. and sundry other societies, with a numerous and respectable body of citizens.*

"The concourse of spectators was greater than ever was known on a like occasion. It is computed that no less than 20,000 persons witnessed the funeral. The order and silence which prevailed during the procession deeply evinced the heartfelt sense, entertained by all classes of citizens, of the unparalleled virtues, talents, and services of the deceased.

"The Supreme Executive Council of Penns^a have resolved to wear mourning for one month, in memory of their great and good fellow citizen, Dr. Franklin.

"At a special meeting of the American Philosophical Society, on the 24th April, one of the members was appointed to prepare and pronounce an oration commemorative of the character and virtues of their late worthy president.

"In the House of Representatives of U. S., on Thursday, 22d April, the following resolution was moved by Mr. Madison and unanimously agreed to: 'This House being informed of the decease of Benjamin Franklin, a citizen whose native genius was not more an ornament to human nature than his various exertions of it have been precious to science, to freedom, and to his country, do re-

solve, as a mark of veneration due to his memory, that the members wear the customary badge of mourning for one month.'

CAPT. MORRIS (No. 2, p. 39).—In your February number you have an extract from the poems of Capt. Morris, "the London poet." There was contemporary with him a Capt. Morris, "of his Majesty's Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry." Hence they were both military men; the London poet being "of the Life Guards." The Christian name of the latter was Charles, while that of the former was Thomas. Our Capt. Morris published in 1791 an octavo volume, entitled "Miscellanies in Prose and Verse." More than half of the volume is devoted to poetry, which, though very good, would probably not interest the readers of your work. This Capt. Morris is deserving of special notice in some permanent American work, from the important part he took in the memorable campaign of Gen. John Bradstreet against the Northwestern Indians in 1764. The perils he underwent in that campaign are detailed in his "Miscellanies." The particular service which Capt. Morris performed in that campaign was the same, or similar to that, in which so many brave men have lost their lives. Some of your readers may remember the sad fate of Col. Harlan and Maj. Truman, ambassadors at a later period, sent out by Gen. Harmer, to treat with the Indians.

Excepting the service here referred to, and the volume above described, little is known to the writer, of Capt. Thomas Morris. He incidentally mentions in his Preface, that his grandfather, father, and himself, had all been captains in the seventeenth regiment of foot.

The Journal of Capt. Morris during his adventures among the hostile Indians is worth a separate publication.

Perhaps some of your correspondents can give some further account of Capt. Morris.

S. G. D.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 24.

ACADIA.—"This word, written Acadia, Cadia, and Cadie, is generally supposed to be derived from the French or Latin; but it is an Indian word corrupted by the French. The original word is *Aquoddianke*, from *Aquoddie* (a pollock) and *auke* (a place); and means a *place for pollock*. The word was very naturally corrupted by the French into Acadia, Cadia, and Cadie. The original word is still preserved in the neighborhood in Passamaquoddy, the name of a bay at the entrance of the St. Croix, in the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, which is derived from *Pes* (great) *agum* (water) *aquoddie* (pollock); and meaning *great water for pollock*."

The above I extract for the H. M. from Judge Potter's History of Manchester, N. H. I think that the derivation of the word, Acadia, which the author gives, is, at least, new and worthy of making a note of. Many conjectures have been framed concerning the meaning of this word.

D. B. A. G.

BOSTON, MASS.

ANCIENT EPITAPH IN VIRGINIA. — At Old Church, King and Queen county, Virginia, there is a single tombstone remaining. I have made considerable inquiry in the neighborhood, but can learn nothing about it. I send a copy of the inscription. The stone has been broken into three pieces, and a small-piece taken away or otherwise destroyed, containing a portion of the Latin epitaph. It is a plain altar tomb of several inches thickness :

" HERE

LYETH INTERED Y^E BODY OF Susanna
DAUGHTER OF W^m Duncumb OF
Holbeach in Y^E COUNTY OF Lincoln Esq
AND WIFE OF COLL^O Richard Johnfon
Esq.* WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE MUCH
LAMENTED THE 8TH OF AUGUST ANNO
DOMINI 1686 AGED TWENTY TWO
YEARS AND THREE MONTHS.

" Heu, Heu,
** sa jacet
viro

Matri gaudium,
Fratrī letitia,
Hilaritas amicis,
at nunc mortua reddit
Virum moestum,
Matrem lacrymosam
Fratrem lugubrem
tristes amicos.

Ah quid dixi mortua est
nequaquam
Mens alta spirat
Quae placide expiravit."

* Esq., was first engraved after the husband's name and afterwards erased.

L. J. G.

SHACKELSFORD'S, VA.

NATHANIEL BACON, famous as the leader in the rebellion in Virginia, seems to have been married in early life and somewhat improvidently. He owned lands of the yearly value of £150. After his marriage, being hard pushed for money, as young heirs sometimes are, Bacon applied to Sir Robert Jason for assistance, conveyed the lands to him, and immediately left for Virginia, where he died, leaving Elizabeth, his widow, and children. She was the executrix of her second husband, Thomas Jervis. In 1684 Elizabeth claimed her jointure out of the lands sold to Jason, under a settlement made by Bacon thereof, on his marriage,

in consideration of her portion. These facts in the private life of the Virginia adventurer are gleaned from a case reported by Vernon, 1. 284.

THETA.

LAKESIDE, Feb., 1857.

QUERIES.

VANDALIA. — I have an autograph letter from Hon. Thomas Walpole, a distinguished member of Parliament, ambassador to Munich, etc., to Major William Trent, of Trenton, dated 30th May, 1775, which I copy below :

" DEAR MAJOR, — By this time, I think, you will have ended your voyage, and after a long and painful absence, have had a meeting with your Family and Friends. Whenever it may happen, I sincerely wish that it may be attended with every satisfaction which you yourself could expect from it.

" As to Politics I do not propose saying much about them. It is an ungracious subject at best, and you receive intelligence of that sort from others, who can give you better information than myself. I have observed, however, that Government and its Friends, till lately, have continued to talk their old language, but I think, with less confidence than before, and tho' they still have affected to make no doubt of prevailing in the end, they allow, that it may not be done so soon as they once expected. Since the account of what passed on the 19th of last month, they probably begin to think that it will not be done at all. From the accounts hitherto published, the Americans seem to have behaved with Prudence and Spirit, in receiving the first Blow and resenting it afterwards in a manner which became them. We are very impatient to know what may have passed since the 28th or 29th of April : Now that Hostilities are begun, it is to be supposed that they will be continued, till matters are brought to some decision ; and we shall receive, I doubt not, a sad account of Gen'l Gage and his army. Boston, too, I fear, must fall a sacrifice to the Fury of England — I would say Folly, if that were not too mild a term for my purpose. We shall, however, I think, be beat into our senses, before it is long (the only sort of instruction which at present we seem capable of receiving), and every thing, in a good degree, may yet be set right again. What should be most abhorred by both countries is separation. There are those among us who may yet, if they are suffered to do it, prevent that common calamity.

" I hope that you will find every thing in Vandalia in as good a way as you could expect ; if not you will be able to take such measures as may secure the property which we have got there, and especially, that you will be able to protect it from

farther violations. We must flatter ourselves, that the little which is wanting here, will soon be done, when we shall see those better times, on which this country now depends for its preservation.

"I desire you to believe me to be, &c., &c."

Vandalia was the name given to a tract of land on the Ohio, commonly known as "Walpole's Grant." It appears there originally existed two companies, one in Virginia and one in Pennsylvania, and that these finally united under the name and title of the "Grand Ohio Company." Each State had an agent in London, the former Col. George Mercer; the latter Major William Trent. The grant, owing to the breaking out of the Revolutionary struggle, was never confirmed by the King. I have in my possession many papers relative to this company, among others the original power of attorney to William Trent, bearing date April 17th, 1775, signed by Thomas Walpole, Samuel Wharton, B. Franklin, and J. Sargent; and shall be greatly obliged to any of your correspondents for information relative to the history of this grant.

MONKBARNES.

PHILADELPHIA.

MEREDITH DAVIS, a native of Wales, whose birth occurred about 1690, and who was (it is supposed) a descendant of the old royal Welch line of *Meredith ap David*, arrived in Maryland about 1720; held many tracts of land there, including "New Park," and "Mount Hope;" married the grand-daughter of the early Deputy Governor, William Burgess; and left some silver plate which cannot now be traced, and a pair of *little gold studs*, which are still preserved, and which were probably handed down to him from his father or grandfather.

Where is his birth-place? And who were his parents? The gold studs, or the names given to the tracts, may throw light upon the two points.

MEREDITH.

PAPER-MILLS IN AMERICA. — In a recent pamphlet, entitled, "A Chronology of Paper and Paper-making," by J. Munsell, Esq., of Albany, N. Y., the author gives 1714 as the date of the erection of the first paper-mill in America; and says: "A paper-mill was erected upon Chester Creek, Delaware [county, Pa.], which is still in operation. The owner is a Mrs. Wilcox, whose father made paper that was used in Franklin's printing office. Paper is still made there by hand by the same process as was in use a century ago."

On page 22, he states: "1728, William Bradford owned a paper-mill at Elizabethtown, N. J., which Thomas thinks was the first in that State, and that it may have been the first in British America."

On page 23, he adds: "1730. The first paper-mill in the British colonies went into operation in Milton, Mass., under a patent granted two years before."

Was not paper manufactured in America many years prior to 1714? Can any one state when and where the first paper-mill in British America was erected, and by whom it was carried on?

H. LINDEN.

Feb. 18, 1857.

ORIGIN OF YANKEE DOODLE (No 1, p. 26). — I send for insertion in the H. M., the following verses which purport to give the origin of Yankee Doodle. They are from a MS. in my possession, but by whom or when they were written I know not. Can D. A. B. G., or any other of your readers, tell?

E. A. M.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.

THE ORIGIN OF YANKEE DOODLE.

ONCE on a time old Johnny Bull
Flew in a raging fury,
And swore that Jonathan should have
No trials, sir, by jury:
That no elections should be held,
Across the briny waters,
"And now," said he, "I'll tax the tea
Of all his sons and daughters."
Then down he sat in burly state,
And blustered like a grandee,
And in derision made a tune
Called "Yankee Doodle Dandy —
"Yankee Doodle" — these are facts —
Yankee Doodle Dandy;
My son of wax, your tea I'll tax —
Yankee Doodle Dandy."

John sent the tea from o'er the sea
With heavy duties rated;
But whether Hyson or Bohea,
I never heard it stated.
Then Jonathan to pout began —
He laid a strong embargo —
"I'll drink no tea, by Jove!" So he
Threw overboard the cargo.
Then Johnny sent a regiment
Big words and looks to bandy,
Whose martial band, when near the land,
Played "Yankee Doodle Dandy."
"Yankee Doodle — keep it up!
Yankee Doodle Dandy;
I'll poison with a tax your cup,
Yankee Doodle Dandy."

A long war then they had, in which
John was at last defeated —
And Yankee Doodle was the march
To which his troops retreated.
Cute Jonathan, to see them fly,
Could not restrain his laughter;
"That tune," said he, "suits to a T,
I'll sing it ever after."
Old Johnny's face, to his disgrace,
Was flushed with beer and brandy,

E'en while he swore to sing no more
 This "Yankee Doodle Dandy."
 "Yankee Doodle — ho! ha! he!
 Yankee Doodle Dandy —
 We kept the tune but not the tea,
 Yankee Doodle Dandy!"

I've told you now the origin
 Of this most lively ditty,
 Which Johnny Bull dislikes as "dull
 And stupid!" — what a pity!
 With "Hail Columbia!" it is sung
 And chorus full and hearty —
 On land and main we breathe the strain
 John made for his tea party.
 No matter how we rhyme the words,
 The music speaks them bandy,
 And where's the fair can't sing the air,
 Of "Yankee Doodle Dandy?"
 Yankee Doodle — firm and true —
 Yankee Doodle Dandy.
 Yankee Doodle, Doodle — doo!
 Yankee Doodle Dandy.

SIR JOHN DAVIE. — In 1681 John Davie (often incorrectly written *Davids* on the records) was graduated at Harvard college. From Miss Frances Manwaring Caulkins's "History of New London, Connecticut," it appears that in 1692 he bought a farm at Poquonuck, now Groton, Connecticut, where he was established as a farmer in 1693. He was collector of rates in 1695; townsman or selectman in 1702; and first town clerk of Groton, 1705–1707. His mother, Sarah (Richards) Davie, appears to have been sister of the wife of the Rev. Gov. Gurdon Saltonstall, and was living as late as July 3d, 1699. His children were Mary, born June 30th, 1693; Sarah, Oct. 21st, 1695; Elizabeth, March 17th, 1697–8; John, July 27th, 1700; Humphrey, April 12th, 1702; William, March 22d, 1705–6; all born in the town of Groton. His father was Humphrey Davie, who lived some time at Boston, and afterwards at Hartford, Conn., where he died February 18th, 1688–9. This Humphrey was brother of Sir John Davie of England, who was created a baronet Sept. 9th, 1641. To this baronetcy and the estate attached to it, John Davie, the graduate, succeeded in 1707.

According to a tradition which Miss Caulkins relates on p. 416–17 of her book, he was hoeing corn in his field when the messenger arrived to inform him of his succession to the baronetcy and estate.

He never visited America after he became a baronet. He sold his property "to John Gardiner, of the Isle of Wight (Gardiner's Island). The deed was given by Sir John Davie of Creedy, county of Devon, within the kingdom of England, baronet," Aug. 21st, 1722. I do not find, in any work to which I have access, any further notice of him, not even the date of his death, which probably occurred in the year 1733, or before. Winthrop's interleaved triennial catalogue of the grad-

uates of Harvard university has a memorandum that he died at Kent; which is probably an error. Can any person in this country, or in England, give the date and place of his death, or any further information respecting him?

J. L. S.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

DR. JONATHAN ARNOLD. — Information respecting either the public or private life of Jonathan Arnold, member of congress from Rhode Island in 1782–3, is desired by

P. H. W.

ST. JOHNSBURY, VERMONT.

STARS AND STRIPES. — Can "S. A." inform me on what occasion, and by whom, the "stars and stripes" were first unfurled? When the stripes alone?

M.

PHILADELPHIA.

EBENEZER KINNERSLEY. — When Dr. Franklin was investigating the subject of *Electricity*, he says he was greatly assisted by a neighbor named E. Kinnersley. E. K. afterwards delivered lectures on this subject in Boston and other places, between 1755 and 1765 or 1770. Are there any notices of his lectures in the Boston papers of that period?

H. G. J.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.

LOSANTIVILLE. — The city of Cincinnati was at first called "Losantiville;" a name thus made up: *ville*, French; *anti*, Greek; *os*, Latin; *L*, the initial of the river Licking, opposite to which the city is built. The word being translatable — *a town over against the mouth of the Licking*. This is the local tradition. What truth is there in it?

J. T. T.

HOLLISTON, MASS.

GENERAL EDWARD WHITMORE. — Can any of your readers inform me about the family of this gentleman? He was at the second capture of Louisburg in 1758, military governor of the place, in which capacity one or more proclamations were published by him in the Boston papers, colonel of the 22d regiment of foot, and brigadier-general.

In February, 1761, he was drowned in Plymouth bay, while on his way hither, and received burial with military honors. The probate records make mention of escutcheons and scarfs for the soldiers on the occasion, and mourning rings given.

The Gentleman's Magazine merely notes that he was drowned. It seems that he left several children, but I cannot find their place of residence, or decide if he were of English or American birth.

W. H. W.

BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER. — What editions of the "Book of Common Prayer" were published in the United States prior to 1800?

J. A. Mc.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.

"THE UNION FLAG. — On the 4th of January, 1776, Washington wrote as follows to Joseph Reed: "The speech [the king's] I send you. A volume of them was sent out by the Boston gentry, and, farcical enough, we gave great joy to them without knowing or intending it; for on that day [Jan. 1st, 1776], the day which gave being to the new army, but before the proclamation came to hand, we had hoisted the Union Flag, in compliment to the United Colonies. But, behold! it was received in Boston as a token of the deep impression the speech had made upon us, and as a signal of submission. So we hear by a person out of Boston last night. By this time, I presume, they begin to think it strange we have not made a formal surrender of our lines."

What was the device of this Union Flag? Losing, in his History of the United States for Schools, says: "This flag was composed of thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, symbolizing the thirteen revolted colonies. In one corner was the device of the British Union Flag, namely, the cross of St. George, composed of a horizontal and perpendicular bar; and the cross of St. Andrew (representing Scotland), which is in the form of an X." He also gives an engraving of the flag, according to this description. Is there any positive authority for this?

EDITH.

NEW YORK.

ESSAYS OF LYTTLETON AND WEST. — Some years since I had in my possession a volume containing the essays of Lyttleton and West, on the evidences of Christianity, published under the patronage of the Bishop of London, I think for gratuitous circulation in the colony of Virginia. It was an octavo volume, good large type, and published, I believe, early in the 18th century. Can any one inform me of the circumstances which induced the publication?

G—Y.

THE OLD MILL AT NEWPORT, R. I. — Will any of the Rhode Island antiquaries give an inquirer the facts which have led many persons to assert that the "Old Mill" in Newport was erected prior to the advent of the English colony there.

EYO.

NEW YORK.

CAUCUS. — Prof. Trench, in his "Study of Words," p. 153, says the Anglo Americans cannot explain satisfactorily the origin of their word,

Caucus. Is this so? Or can we rely on the derivation given by Pickering, in his Dictionary of Americanisms, — that it had its origin in the meetings of the ship-caulkers in Boston?

J. T. T.

HOLLISTON, MASS.

REPLIES.

MANHATTAN (No. I., p. 26; No. II., p. 58). — In the first number of the Magazine, is an inquiry into the signification of the Indian name *Manhattan*, which is replied to in the second number by two correspondents, neither of which replies are to my mind conclusive or satisfactory.

With due deference to the first one, "H. R. S.," whose initials represent one well skilled in Indian lore, I cannot for a moment believe that there is any good authority for his statement that "*Manhattan* is the anglicized name of an Indian tribe living on the island;" or that we must go to Hell-gate to find the roots of this word. That locality had, no doubt, its significant name, which is now probably lost, while *Manhattan* undoubtedly referred to the lower part of our city, particularly the point between the rivers, which we call "the Battery."

This spot was always a commanding and important one, and was often used as a camping ground and trading place, between the dwellers of Long Island and the interior, before the keels of Verazzano's or Hudson's bark ploughed the still waters of our magnificent bay.

Without doubting the true translation which your correspondent gives to the word, "*Manautonong*," which may have been the name of Hell-gate, or the people who inhabited near it, I cannot recognize in it any of the sounds which go to constitute the word in question, and therefore think "H. R. S." entirely mistaken in his conclusions.

With regard to the theory of "*Cuneus*," I can hardly see how the word he refers to could ever sound like *Manhattan*, or the signification he gives be at all applicable in this case, and would venture to suggest that, however well he may be posted up in all that refers to *Shawmut*, he may be at fault here.

The Indians east of the Hudson gave to all islands the name *Monan* or *Manan*. This word extended as far east as the Bay of Fundy, probably much farther. Two considerable islands along the coast of Maine still retain this general title, with a French prefix, *Grand* and *Petite*, which designates their relative size. Some others, like *Monhegan* and *Martinicus*, still preserve in them the root of this word.

The natives did not make a distinction between a peninsula or an island; and thus *Montauk* was so called from *Monan* (island), and *auk* (a loca-

tion), *i. e.*, Island place. It is from this word that the name of our Island city is derived; and, if I had not already extended this article too far, I should be pleased to give a more definite reason for arriving at this conclusion than I can here do.

Without going into an analysis of the various ways in which the original name of our city was written, I will refer to Josselyn's *Voyages*, a well-known writer of the seventeenth century, who calls it *Manadaes* or *Manahument*, both of which were, I think, used indiscriminately, and show the true Indian pronunciation.

Now, by referring to Eliot's Indian Bible, in the 41st chapter of Isaiah, the first and second verses, we find the word *Menohhunnnet* given as the equivalent of islands, or rather the more poetic phrase "the isles." From this I am led to think that *Manahanent*, or *Manhattan* as now written, was a plural word, and comprehended not only the extreme point of our city, but the adjacent small islands, and that this is the true signification of our ancient cognomen. F. K.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21st, 1857.

Another Reply.—I wish to suggest another meaning for the word *Manhattan*, which satisfies me better than Heckewelder's, or that of "H. R. S." or "Cuneus." I think it originated simply in the fact that the island on which New York is situated was the dwelling-place of the Indians with whom the earlier settlers came in contact. *Mona*, sometimes modified into *Minna*, means an island. The *Monatos*, then, were "people of the island." The suffix *han* means river; and the *Monathans*, or *Manathans*, were "people of the island in the river." S. F. S.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.

VARINA (to H., No. II. p. 56).—*Verina*, or more properly *Varina*, was a choice kind of Spanish tobacco, much in demand in England in the time of James I. and Charles I. There was great competition between the friends of Spanish and Virginia tobacco; and the friends of the Virginia colony succeeded in obtaining a recognition of the policy of excluding the Spanish tobacco, though it was still smuggled into the kingdom. The Virginians adopted the name, and called a settlement on the north side of the James river, where Sir Thomas Dale and John Rolfe owned plantations, by the name of *Varina*. The soil here was exceedingly rich, and the tobacco of a very fine quality; so that it gained a reputation equal to that of its Spanish namesake. Rev. William Stith, author of the History of Virginia, is said to have lived in the old parsonage at Varina while he was composing that work. S. F. S.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.

Another Reply.—Varinas (undoubtedly the article meant by Gov. Winthrop) is that kind of tobacco cultivated in the marshy grounds of the environs of the city of Varinas (in the Spanish, *Barinas*), situated on the borders of the river San Domingo, and the capital of the department Varinas, province Orinoco, republic of Venezuela. It is of a mild, excellent quality, and of the finest flavor. It is considered the most superior kind of smoking tobacco for the earthen and meerschau pipe, and was, in the infancy of cigar smoking, also used for that purpose. The leaves, which are large, fine, and silky, and of a rich brown color, are twisted like a strand of rope, and then formed in rolls ("pudding or roul."—Milledulcia, p. 401), of ten to sixteen pounds, and occasionally a piece of such a roll may be seen in the windows of German tobaccoists in New York. The price of the manufactured article is from two to eight dollars a pound, according to quality, but the consumption has greatly decreased since the Havana cigar has entirely superseded the neat and clean earthen pipe.

This sort of pipes, as some assert, was first brought from America by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1585; but others are of opinion that they were formed after Chinese models and brought to Europe by way of Batavia; and this seems to be far more probable, when we consider (as mentioned in Milledulcia, pp. 402 and 404) that China already in 1720 had "had the use of tobacco for many ages," and that "Java is said to have possessed it before 1496." S. A.

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 25, 1857.

Another Reply.—Your correspondent H. is referred to Rees' Cyclopædia, under the word *Varinas* (a city and province of South America), for information. My impression is, that the highly flavored tobacco used for wrappers on the best cigars (Havana) was formerly called *Varinas*, and doubtless originally came from that province. G. A. M.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 23.

PLANTAGENET'S NEW ALBION (No. I. p. 27; No. II. p. 58).—I am obliged to J. R. B. for his notice of my queries respecting "the two former books of New Albion, 1637 and 1642." The books to which he refers are clearly not those mentioned by Plantagenet. The latter were probably only descriptive pamphlets published by Sir Edmund Plowden, in his attempt to organize a colony, and form a settlement in New Albion (now New Jersey), of which he claimed to be Lord Proprietary; and they would therefore stand little chance of preservation. It is barely possible

a copy may be preserved in the British Museum, or in some of the other public collections in England.

S. F. S.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.

TRANSLATOR OF CHASTELLUX'S TRAVELS (No. 2, p. 55). — I am not able to furnish the *name* of the translator, but the extract below, from Oswald's Independent Gazetteer of June 27, 1787, gives some information of his *character, profession, and places of residence* at various times. This may assist in a search for his name. There is no signature to the communication. Of course we do not know how far reliance is to be placed on the statements of the writer; we may presume, however, that Col. Oswald knew something of the writer, and had confidence in him.

From the "Independent Gazetteer, or, the Chronicle of Freedom," Philadelphia, June 27th, 1787. Published by Eleazer Oswald.

"New York, May 25th. Extract of a letter from Philadelphia.

"Chastelleux's travels and observations in North America, lately arrived, are, in themselves, generally thought to be *insignificant* enough; but the *notes* (by a translator, who is with good reason ashamed of his name) render them in some respects *despicable* on both sides the Atlantic. Will not the Marquis (not a little inflated with American civilities and attentions) be rather mortified, when he is informed of an *indisputable fact*, that this translator, and brother traveller in America, made his escape from the pillory of London, for the most detestable of all crimes? And that from some of his *felo de se* notes upon the Marquis' said travels, were evidently written in malice to Col. F——, Col. H——, and other gentlemen, who would not suffer the wretch, after knowing his character, to sit in company with them. Had Mr. Adams, who was at Amsterdam when the fugitive embarked for America, apprised his constituents, or friends, of his infamous character (for Mr. Adams, it is said, was not ignorant of it), he surely would not have had it to boast, the being so kindly received by our illustrious Washington, and others of high and respectable character in these States! and who may now, perhaps, feel rather concerned upon any degree of intimacy with him; nor will the translator's vouching for and *indorsing* several of the Marquis' at least *improbable* anecdotes, gain them more credit in the mind of the well-informed reader, either here or in Europe.

"The history of this same translator and brother traveller of the Marquis de Chastelleux in America is short: He was an attorney at Northumberland, in England, of some little abilities, but of more impudence. His business as an attorney not answering in the north, he went to London, about the

time of the contested election for Westminster; was there employed for a time by Almon to superintend the printing of a daily newspaper (the London Courant); and was also useful as an ale-house agent in procuring votes from the lower class of people, in favor of Mr. Fox and Sir George Rodney. In this business he somewhat distinguished himself, being in every respect adapted to it. The election of Mr. Fox and Sir George was successful; but, before there was time or opportunity for doing any thing for this said agent, he was detected in the afore-mentioned crime, and immediately made his escape to Holland, and soon after from thence to America; and now vainly boasts (in his notes to Chastelleux's travels) of having been intimate with the first people of this country! It is, however, most devoutly to be hoped, that he made no successful attempts to introduce his foreign vices among a people hitherto ignorant of such detestable crimes.

"Chastelleux's character, as a military man, military men only must determine; but, as a man of *science*, he was, by all sensible men here, considered as a *mere pretender* to any thing more than common; and in this view his character, it seems, stands *established* in France, although he be (as he or his translator says) *one* of the forty members of the French Academy.

"If the Marquis did not mean to avail himself of profit, if any should arise, from the publication of his travels in America, his generosity might surely have been bestowed upon a much fitter object, who certainly might have translated his *wonderful works* and observations in much less than eight hundred and ninety-four pages octavo."

In the Gentleman's Magazine for 1786, on pages 949, 1045, and 1116, an "old correspondent" furnishes some extracts from Chastellux, translated by the correspondent himself; and in the volume for 1787, on page 333, is a review of the work in English, which had just been published. In a note the reviewer remarks of the translator: "His name is studiously concealed, and we understand he is now on the continent." At page 605 is a review of a pamphlet entitled "Remarks on the Travels of the Marquis de Chastellux," etc. A correspondent observes of this pamphlet, that "it is written by no common hand, but a person well acquainted with America," etc. It is stated that the pamphlet contained "an animated vindication of Arnold."

Query. — Had Arnold, who was then in London, any hand in the authorship of this pamphlet?

RETSILLA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.

GOVERNOR THOMAS DUDLEY'S POETRY (No. 2, p. 56). — Mrs. Anne Bradstreet dedicated one of

her poems "to her much honored father, Thomas Dudley, Esq.," in the following lines :

"Dear Sir, of late delighted with the sight
Of your four sisters cloath'd in black
and white,

T. D. on
the four
Parts of
the World.

Of fairer dames the sun ne'er saw the face,
(Tho' made a pedestal for Adam's race :)
Their worth so shines in these rich lines you show,
Their parallels to find I scarcely know:
To climb their climes I have not strength nor skill,
To mount so high requires an eagle's quill;
Yet view thereof did cause my thoughts to soar,
My lowly pain might wait upon these four:"

* * * * *

"From her that to yourself more duty owes
Than water in the boundless ocean flows.

ANNE BRADSTREET.

March 20, 1642."

By this it appears that Governor Dudley was the author of a work "on the four parts of the world," and that his daughter Anne had been, in March, 1642, lately "delighted with the sight of" it, "cloathed in black and white," and that the "view thereof did cause her thoughts to soar" in verse.

Whether the "black and white" was printer's ink and paper, or the manuscript from the governor's study, is uncertain; very likely the latter.

THETA.

LAKESIDE, Feb., 1857.

"HE TRY'D TO LIVE WITHOUT HER," etc. (No. 2, p. 55). — Sir Henry Wotton, while provost of his Majesty's College at Eton, wrote, without date, to Sir Edmund Bacon, as follows: ("being then with you at Redgrave in Suffolk, both your delightful mansion and philosophical retreat, where you are best, because there you are most yourself, though everywhere well imparted to your friends), I was then surprised with an advertisement from the Court, of the death of Sir Albertus Morton, my dear nephew, in the vernality (as I may term it) of his employments and Fortunes under the best King and master of the world," etc., etc.

Sir Henry wrote ten stanzas, entitled "Tears at the grave of Sir Albertus Morton (who was buried at Southampton), wept by Sir Henry Wotton."

While at London, Nov. 13, 1628, Sir Henry wrote to his "ever dear Jack Dinely," at the Hague, and the postscript to his letter was this: "If the Queen have not heard the Epitaph of *Albertus Morton* and his Lady, it is worth her hearing, for the passionate
plainness: } *Authoris Incerti.*

"He first deceased. She for a little tried
To live without him: liked it not, and dyed."

Sir Henry was the author. It may be found in the "Reliquiæ Wottonianæ." Lond. 1685. 4th edition.

THETA.

LAKESIDE, Feb, 1857.

YANKEE (No. 1, p. 26; No. 2, pp. 58, 59). — This word appears to have been in use among the students of Harvard college at a very early period, as will be seen by the following extract from Dr. William Gordon's *History of the American War*, ed. 1789, vol. i. pp. 324, 325:

"You may wish to know the origin of the term *Yankee*. Take the best account of it which your friend can procure. It was a cant, favorite word with farmer Jonathan Hastings, of Cambridge, about 1713. Two aged ministers, who were at the college in that town, have told me they remembered it to have been then in use among the students, but had no recollection of it before that period. The inventor used it to express excellency. A *Yankee* good horse, or *Yankee* cider, and the like, were an excellent good horse and excellent cider. The students used to hire horses of him; their intercourse with him, and his use of the term upon all occasions, led them to adopt it, and they gave him the name of Yankee Jon. He was a worthy, honest man, but no conjurer. This could not escape the notice of the collegiates. Yankee probably became a byword among them to express a weak, simple, awkward person; was carried from the college with them when they left it, and was in that way circulated and established through the country (as was the case in respect to Hobson's choice, by the students at Cambridge, in old England), till, from its currency in New England, it was at length taken up and unjustly applied to the New Englanders in common, as a term of reproach."

This extract, together with the passage cited by your correspondent "Cambridge," in H. M., No. 2, p. 59, will be found in a work entitled "A Collection of College Words and Customs," ed. 1856, p. 505, under the title YANKEE.

Three other quotations will show, not only that the word Yankee was originally confined in its application to the people of New England, but that it was an accepted term previous to the year 1775. The people of Bennington at an early period resisted the jurisdiction of New York. The sheriff of Albany county, whose bailiwick included Bennington, was often compelled to use force in the performance of his official duties in that town. Robert Yates, of Albany, was on one occasion detailed to serve as one of the sheriff's *posse comitatus*, and in that capacity visited the rebellious town. On his return he wrote, on the 20th of July, 1771, to John Taber Kemp and James Duane, an account of the proceedings in which he and his friends had been engaged. In this unpublished letter, referring to the inhabitants of Bennington, he observes: "We received an account from the *Yankies*, that they would not give up the possession [of the farm], but would keep it at all events."

And again: "We had discovered that the *Yankees* had made all the necessary preparations to give us the warmest reception."

In an unpublished letter from Peter Yates to James Duane, dated Albany, April 7th, 1772, the writer makes mention of a New England man who left a certain advertisement "with a tavern-keeper; in the *Yankee* phraseology, vulgarly termed Landlord Benedict."

I think that Dr. Gordon's account of the origin of the word is far more natural than those derivations which would trace it to an Indian source.

B. H. H.

THOR, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1857.

Another Reply (No. 2, p. 59).—The Evening Post referred to by Christopher Marshall in his Diary, under date of May 25, 1775, was the Philadelphia newspaper of that name. The date of No. 53 was the same day, May 25, 1775. The same article on the word *Yankee* may have appeared in the New York Gazette of June 1, 1775, but Mr. Marshall, not being gifted with second sight, could not have made reference in May to an article published in the following June.

The explanation of the derivation of the word *Yankee*, given in the Evening Post, is not satisfactory. That it came from *L'Anglais* is much more probable.

W. D.

PHILADELPHIA.

Another Reply.—Williamson (Hist. of Maine, I. 513) gives the following, on the authority of Heckewelder, as the etymology of *Yankee*: "In the first endeavors to pronounce the word *English*, they uttered the sound 'Yengces,' whence is the term *Yankees*."

E. B. O'C.

ALBANY, Feb., 1857.

PETTICK'S ISLAND (No. 2, p. 57).—Morton, in his New English Canaan, chap. III., says that this island was called "Peddock's Island, in memory of Leonard Peddock, who landed there."

X. Y. Z.

POSTERITY OF THE GOVERNORS OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY (No. 2, p. 56).—Gov. Vane has male descendants in England, as any Peerage will show, under the heading of the Dukes of Cleveland.

F. O. J.

YANKEE DOODLE (No. 1, p. 26).—The verses commencing, "Father and I went down to the camp," were written by a gentleman of Connecticut, a short time after Gen. Washington's last visit to New England; as will be shown in a book of songs and ballads, soon to be issued in New York.

F. B. N. S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.

Retrospections, Literary and Antiquarian.

BARLOW'S COLUMBIAD.—Perhaps it may interest some of your readers, Mr. Editor, to peruse a short notice about some of the different editions of our great national epic. There is an excellent account of Mr. Barlow and his writings in the splendid work of the Messieurs Duyckinck,—the Cyclopedia of American Literature, to which all can readily recur. My object in this communication is to say a few words concerning the different editions of the *Columbiad*. The work was at first published under this title: "The Vision of Columbus; a Poem in Nine Books. By Joel Barlow, Esquire. Hartford: Printed by Hudson and Goodwin, for the Author. M.DCC.LXXXVII." It is a moderate sized octavo of 258 pages, besides 12 pages of subscribers' names.

"The Vision of Columbus" was dedicated "To his Most Christian Majesty, LOUIS the Sixteenth, King of France and Navarre." This was at a time when our Revolutionary patriots felt under the greatest obligations to the French king for coming forward in the cause of their oppressed country, and with his fleets and armies to put a period to a distressing war. These considerations will account for the extravagant praise Louis the Sixteenth receives at the hands of Mr. Barlow. It would not *then* have been allowable to *suppose* that Louis could have any motive in the course he took in favor of America, but "to accelerate the progress of society, by disregarding the temporary interests and local policies of other Monarchs, reaching the hand of beneficence to another hemisphere, and raising an infant empire, in a few years, to a degree of importance which several ages were scarcely thought sufficient to produce."

A remarkable feature of this first edition of the *Vision* is its extensive list of subscribers. It is thus headed:

"His most CHRISTIAN MAJESTY, *twenty-five* copies.

"His Excellency, George Washington, Esq., *twenty* copies.

"Maj. Gen. le Marquis de la Fayette, *ten* copies.

"Mr. John B. Church, Merchant, London, *fifty* copies."

The whole number subscribed for amounts to some 1500 copies, and comprises a rare list of the patriotic citizens of that day.

The work was reprinted the same year, in London, "for C. Dilly, in the Poultry; and J. Stockdale, Piccadilly," in a neat duodecimo. But the dedication to the French king was omitted. There were but few notes to the first editions, and those were on the page with the text to which they belonged.

The next edition to which we are able to refer

was printed in Paris, in 1793, in a very handsome octavo, with a portrait of the author, and is called "the *fifth* edition." To which is added the "Conspiracy of Kings: a Poem, by the same author." It was "printed at the English Press," under the supervision of Mr. Barlow himself. The dedication would have as ill suited the meridian of France in 1793 as England in 1787. It was, therefore, left out. In a brief advertisement to this French edition, the author says: "This Poem was first published in America, in the year 1787. During that year it went through two editions in that country, and one in England. The author is informed, that it has been once reprinted in America since that period. He now offers this edition to the English Press in Paris, merely for the sake of preserving the numerous corrections and some few additional notes which he has found leisure to make in it; as a traveller, especially in countries at war, is exposed to lose his papers. These were of a nature not to be replaced; and they may serve, in a considerable degree, to diminish the imperfections of the work. *Paris, 12 July, 1793.*"

It will appear from the above advertisement that the author was not certain that *that* edition of the Vision was the fifth; nor have I met with copies of the two editions which he supposed to exist. There was another French edition in octavo, of a later date, which I have seen copies of, but the year of publication is not remembered. It had portraits of several of the prominent characters, from copper plates. In 1807 came out the "Columbiad," in quarto, in ten books. This was probably the most magnificent work ever then issued from the American press. Type was especially made for it, and type of the same size and pattern is known among printers at this day as *columbiad type*. Two years later, Richard Phillips, of Bridge Street, Black Friars, London, published a splendid edition of the Columbiad in royal octavo. This is the same in all respects as the quarto, as to its contents. The same year, namely, 1809, the work was reprinted in Philadelphia, in two volumes, in 12mo. This was a good edition, and was "published by C. and A. Conrad and Co.; Conrad, Lucas and Co., Baltimore." But why W. D. Bell and J. D. Toy, publishers of Baltimore, should fall back on "The Vision of Columbus," as late as 1814, it is difficult to determine. Whether they were not aware of the superiority of the Columbiad, or whether, in their judgment, the Vision was superior to it, are questions I am unable to settle. Certain it is, however, the said Bell and Toy did, in 1814, in a very neat little 18mo., issue "The Vision of Columbus: a Poem, in nine books. With explanatory notes. By Joel Barlow. From a revised edition of the Author."

To give the reader an idea of the author's em-

endations, I extract the first lines of both works. The Vision opens:

"Leng had the Sage, the first who dared to brave
The unknown dangers of the western wave,
Who taught mankind where future empires lay
In these fair confines of descending day,
With cares o'erwhelmed, in life's distressing gloom,
Wish'd from a thankless world a peaceful tomb."

The Columbiad:

"I sing the Mariner who first unfurl'd
An eastern banner o'er the western world,
And taught mankind where future empires lay
In these fair confines of descending day;
Who sway'd a moment with vicarious power
Iberia's sceptre on the new-found shore."

These are all the editions of the Columbiad which I have seen or heard of. There may be others known to some of your correspondents. If so they may communicate the fact.

When I began this article I thought to say something about some illustrated copies of the Columbiad, known to me, but I must defer that to some other time. G.

Reviews and Book Notices.

Records of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England. Printed by order of the Legislature. Transcribed and edited by JOHN RUSSELL BARTLETT, Secretary of State. Vol. I.: 1636 to 1663. Providence, R. I.

THIS volume, with its admirable index, is the first of a series of volumes, which we have good reason to believe will, ere long, be given to the State, under legislative sanction. But while the legislature is to be highly commended for such action, the secretary of State is entitled to the kindest acknowledgment of the citizens. With an industry and zeal adequate to the undertaking, and a desire to illustrate facts by facts of a contemporaneous age, Mr. Bartlett has given his energy to this work. And we may confidently believe that Rhode Island will appear just as she was, with all her virtues and her faults; so that we shall look for her real and not her imaginary history,—we mean, the fundamental elements of her history as they exist in the legislation of the colony. And it is worthy of publicity that, at no former period, has any person been so favorably situated to perform this labor as Mr. B. now is. For, in addition to many manuscripts, which have never been obtained before, collected around us, he has free access to "a large and valuable collection of manuscripts relating to New England in general and Rhode Island in particular," as he, in his preface,

acknowledges. "These papers," which, as he remarks, "fill ten folio volumes, were copied by the order and at the expense of John Carter Brown, Esq., a citizen of Providence, "from the State Paper office in London; and among these, are not only letters written by the government of Rhode Island to that of Massachusetts and Plymouth, as well as letters from those colonies," but also "letters of John Clarke, while acting as agent for the colony in London, to King Charles the Second, connected with the charter of 1663." Such an acquisition, made to the history of those times, deserves to be recorded; and the example of Mr. Brown is worthy of the attention of other opulent gentlemen, who, while visiting the old countries, might, like him, seek to add to the general knowledge of their own at home.

This first volume of R. I. records is presented in octavo form, and in their original orthography, and contains 549 pages. It "is not only well done," as has been written by another, "in respect to typographical execution, and of convenient size," but is highly commended "as a model for such publications." The forthcoming volumes will be equally acceptable, both in form and execution; and will be enriched, like the first, not only in the original style, but by numerous letters, selected from the volumes referred to, and other papers, which will be inserted in their proper places. Already the secretary has reached the 300th page of his second volume of the Colonial Records. And it cannot be but that such a series, so fully illustrated in its record, by such documentary information, will contain and transmit, what many have long and ardently desired to see,—*Rhode Island presented to the world in her true colonial aspect.*

In the volume now before us, the true idea of civil and religious liberty lies at the basis of all the action had by the primitive civilized settlers of the colony. Roger Williams and his associates at Providence in 1636, having dissented from the government at Boston, and being settled in their new home, did, on August 20th, bind themselves to be submissive to law "*only in civil things,*" leaving every one to be fully persuaded in his own mind for himself in religious action and faith. In the compact formed at Portsmouth, March 7th, 1638, the settlers, who located at Pocasset, Aquidnick Island (now R. I.), adopted the word of God as the rule of their faith and their guide in practice; and, subsequently, at Portsmouth, March 16th, 1641, it was ordered, by the authority of court, "that none bee accounted a Delinquent for *Doctrine*: Provided, it be not directly repugnant to the Government or Lawes established;" and at the next meeting of the court at Newport, Sept. 17th, this decree was confirmed in the following words, viz.: "It is ordered, that the Law of the

last Court made concerning Libertie of Conscience in point of Doctrine, is perpetuated." And the first general civil compact,* which was adopted under the first charter at Portsmouth, May, 1647, while the government was declared to be "Democratical; that is to say, a Government held by the free and voluntarie consent of all or the greater parte of the free Inhabitants," is thus beautifully and significantly prefaced, viz.: "And now to the end that we may give, each to other (notwithstanding our different consciences, touching the truth as it is in Jesus, whereof, upon the point we all make mention), as good and hopeful assurance as we are able, touching each man's peaceable and quiett enjoyment of his lawfull right and Libertie, we doe agree vnto, and by the authoritie above said, Inact, estab'lish, and confirme these orders following." And until this day, civil and religious liberty has been fully provided for, and the voluntary support of religious institutions has been both sanctioned and practised by all denominations of Christians, as will fully appear from records now of two hundred and twenty years' experiment.

Nor can it be said in truth that the fathers did not cherish a high respect for religious institutions, for meetings were held and churches were organized soon after their settlement. The Sabbath, too, was regarded with great favor, as is evinced by the following record at Newport, Jan. 22d, 1639, viz.: "Whereas, the Generall Quarter Courte doth fall on the second of February, which being the Lord's day, upon serious consideration, it is assigned to be kept foure days sooner, being the 29th of this present month."

Whenever the true history of Rhode Island shall be written, it will appear that, to the sentiments here cherished, other civil bodies have come; and that a pure birthright is the being born where wholesome law prevails, and where man is held, in his religious opinions, to be answerable to God, his Maker, alone.

Reminiscences of Samuel Dexter, originally written for the Boston Evening Transcript. By SIGMA. Boston: Henry W. Dutton & Son. 1857.

WHENEVER we see the signature of "Sigma," we feel assured that whatever precedes it merits careful attention. Our Boston readers need no confirmation of this; but to others we would say, that whenever they see an essay of "Sigma's" they may be sure that to its production have contributed careful and exhaustive study of authori-

* It will be seen from this volume that the men of Rhode Island did, as Callender has written concerning them, "as early as the Massachusetts Colony form a Body of good Laws by which all Vice and every immorality was discouraged or punished." And that system of laws in its main features is worthy the consideration of all law-making bodies.

ties, brilliant power of sarcasm, independence of mind, and beauty of style. We rank Mr. Sargent among the best of our critics, and, in his speciality of sarcastic exposition of delinquents, he is unrivalled. So much for his general writings: it may yet be asked if he can construct as well as destroy. The present little work will be a most satisfactory reply. In delineating, even in miniature, his own honored teacher, he shows much of every distinctive trait of his compositions. We feel at once, on arising from a perusal of the book, that the warmest feelings of affection have alone prompted him to the task, that he has revived a character whose very name was almost forgotten, and that in thus doing he has done what hardly another could have performed. We trust his pen will be long employed in preserving the memories of the fathers of our Commonwealth.

A Sketch of General Jackson, by himself. By CHARLES GAYARRÉ. New Orleans: Printed by E. C. Wharton, 1857.

WE have been favored with the perusal of this pamphlet, of which a few copies only were printed for the gratification of friends. Mr. Gayarré says truly that the time for writing the biography of Gen. Jackson has not yet arrived; and he has done well in assisting the future historian by this glimpse at the confidential writings of his hero.

The sketch is embodied in a series of letters written by the General to a young friend. While these letters contain few political facts, they do much to raise our opinion of the character of the writer, and prove him a prudent, upright, benevolent, and far-seeing Christian. We know that old political enemies have denied him each of these characteristics; but, after perusing his private correspondence, here given, we feel that he was fully entitled to them.

Our limits forbid extracts from the work, at present, though we hope at a future time to lay some passages before our readers. Mr. Gayarré, by the present publication, has added to the obligations which the public were before under to him.

Miscellany.

To insure early attention, communications should be accompanied by the real names of the writers. These will be kept secret, when desired.

MR. J. MUNSELL, of Albany, printed last year for private circulation a work upon paper and paper-making, giving a chronological history thereof from its origin. He proposes issuing a new edition, for sale, which will be ready this month.

THE Critical Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors, by S. Austin Allibone, Esq., of Philadelphia, which our readers are probably aware has been in preparation several years, is approaching its completion. The volume will contain thirty thousand biographies and literary notices. Living authors will be included. It is Mr. Allibone's intention to spare no labor upon the work, but to render it complete in every department and perfect as a whole. It is now more than two years since he commenced stereotyping it; but he has always acted upon the principle that fulness and accuracy were rather to be regarded than an early day of publication. He has for years been collecting a library—in a binding suited to the classification of subjects—for this special object; and for years also has worked vigorously at the work about eight or nine hours a day. The *Index nominum et rerum*—the second part of the Dictionary—is to consist of forty alphabets, comprising subjects from *Agriculture* to *Voyages*. This alone will be well worth double the subscription price of the work.

A PICTURE of Philadelphia, executed in 1720, or thereabouts, has been lately brought to light, in an old curiosity shop in London. Through the influence of Mr. Dallas, the painting has been secured for the Library company of Philadelphia. A correspondent has sent us a description of it, which reached us too late to be inserted in the present number.

THE New Haven Colony Records are passing through the press, under the superintendence of Charles J. Hoadly, Esq., the State librarian of Connecticut. We learn that one-half of the first volume has already been printed, and the MS. for the remainder of it has been prepared. The Boston Atlas states that "great pains have been taken to make the copy accurate in every letter, a perfect fac-simile in abbreviations, spelling, and grammar, of the original records. New type have been cast expressly for some of the fac-similes of this work. The proofs undergo repeated readings and comparisons."

It was announced, several years ago, that Samuel G. Drake, Esq.,—editor of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, and author of the History of Boston and of several historical works concerning the Indians,—was engaged upon a history of New England. We are informed that the work will be steadily prosecuted to completion, and will be published with as much expedition as the nature, magnitude, and importance of the undertaking will admit.

A HISTORY of St. Johnsbury, Vt., is in preparation by Mr. Pliny H. White of that place.

A SERIES of articles upon the Private Libraries of New York has lately appeared in the Evening Post, showing that these libraries are "fast gaining ground upon the princely collections of the Old World." The Providence Journal, in noticing the series, remarks: "The desire for collecting fine libraries is a noble one, and we care not how many indulge in it or to how great an extent. A library does not vanish or wear out, nor does it depreciate, as too many things do which are considered luxuries; but is a never-failing fountain, affording food for the mind at every period of life."

In 1855, Rev. Luther Farnham, of Boston, read a paper before the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, which he entitled a "Glance at Private Libraries." It was, we think, the first attempt to explore these scattered collections of literary treasures; and was chiefly devoted to those in Boston and vicinity. The paper was afterwards printed, with additions. It was spoken highly of, at the time; and we were then informed that it was Mr. Farnham's intention to prepare a larger work on the subject, which should include the principal private libraries in every part of the Union. Such a work would be useful as well as interesting, and we hope he has not abandoned it.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston Evening Transcript, for Feb. 12th, gives an account of the Prince Library belonging to the Old South Church, in this city, from which we extract these particulars:

"Nearly all of this library, or the rare and valuable part of it, was collected about *one hundred and fifty* years ago, by that good man, the Rev. Thomas Prince. It is, or ought to be, well known to all who can read, that Mr. Prince knew better what would be of value, in the form of books and papers, to people of this and succeeding ages, than almost any man of his time. He saw, and saw clearly, that there would be a time when the history of New England would be looked for in productions of every description; and with a prophetic eye he sought out and obtained a vast amount of books, tracts, broadsides, and manuscripts, the productions of his own as well as the earlier times of New England. This collection he named the 'New England Library.' He was the minister of the Old South Society from 1718 to 1758, the year of his decease. The New England Library he gave, by will, to that society. It was, at that day, a large library, and had been collected at a great expense. But its value then was trifling compared with what it is now. Many a tract, which could have been procured in Mr. Prince's time for *three pence*, would now bring from *one to five guineas* in London. In fact, there are works belonging to this library which may be considered *priceless*."

THE Boston Courier states that Hon. Edward Everett has delivered his oration on the character of Washington eighteen times for the exclusive benefit of the Mount Vernon Fund, and is under engagements for further repetitions of it. The amount thus far raised is nearly fourteen thousand dollars.

WE learn that Mr. William V. Wells, a great-grandson of the revolutionary patriot, Samuel Adams, has for some time been engaged upon a life of his illustrious ancestor. Mr. Wells is qualified to do justice to his subject.

THE "National Institute, for the promotion of Science," has addressed a circular to its friends' soliciting aid to enable it to erect a building at Washington, with accommodations sufficient to meet its present wants. The importance of the work that this institution is doing for science renders it a proper object for the liberality of patriotic and wealthy individuals throughout our land. Subscriptions should be forwarded to W. W. Corcoran, Esq., Washington, D. C.

EDWIN D. BUCKMAN, M. D., of Bristol, Pa., is preparing a genealogy of the descendants of William Buckman, who emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1682, from the parish of Billingshurst, in the county of Sussex, England.

THE third volume of the History of Massachusetts, by Rev. John S. Barry, bringing the narrative down to 1820, and completing the work, we learn will be issued early in the next month. It will contain a copious index and a list of the subscribers to the work.

MR. A. B. KNOWLTON, of Binghamton, N. Y., is preparing a genealogy of that family, which will no doubt be a valuable addition to that department of history.

IT becomes our duty this month to record the deaths of several gentlemen entitled to a notice in these pages. William Maxwell, LL. D., of Richmond, Va., corresponding secretary of the Virginia Historical Society, died at Williamsburgh, Jan. 9, aged 72; Hon. Albion Keith Parris, the first president of the Maine Historical Society, died at Portland Feb. 11, aged 69; W. C. Redfield, author of the Storm theory, died at New York, Feb. 12, aged 68; and Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, the Arctic explorer, died at Havana, Cuba, Feb. 16, aged 34. A sketch of President Maxwell, furnished by G. A. Myers, Esq., of Richmond, will be found in the present number. We shall take an early opportunity to give brief memoirs of the others.

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. I.]

APRIL, 1857.

[No. 4.]

General Department.

HUTCHINSON'S HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

A paper read before the Massachusetts Historical Society,

BY CHARLES DEANE, ESQ.

GOVERNOR HUTCHINSON possessed rare opportunities for writing the history of his native State; and his qualifications in every respect admirably fitted him for this labor. The motives which led him to undertake the work, and the materials he used in preparing it, are thus stated in the Preface to his first volume:

"The repeated destruction of ancient records and papers by fire in the town of Boston, first inclined me to endeavor the preservation of such materials as remained proper for an history of the Massachusetts colony. Many such came to me from my ancestors, who, for four successive generations, had been principal actors in public affairs; among the rest, a manuscript history of Mr. William Hubbard, which is carried down to the year 1680, but after 1650 contains but few facts. The former part of it has been of great use to me. It was so to Dr. Mather in his history, of which Mr. Neale's is little more than an abridgement. I made what collection I could of the private papers of others of our first settlers, but in this I have not had the success I desired. The descendants of some of them are possessed of many valuable letters and other manuscripts, but have not leisure or inclination to look into them themselves, and yet will not suffer it to be done by others. I am obliged to no person more than to my friend and brother, the Rev. Mr. Mather,* whose library has been open to me, as it had been before to the Rev. Mr. Prince, who had taken from thence the greatest and most valuable part of what he had collected."

Some idea of the extent and value of the materials, used by Hutchinson in preparing his first volume, may be formed by referring to the Ap-

pendix to that book, and also by consulting the volume of "Original Papers," afterwards published by him. It is a little singular that he did not consult or make use of Governor Winthrop's History, while writing his work. Nearly ten years before its publication, Prince had announced, on the cover of the first part of the second volume of his Annals, that he had lately received this "most authentic and valuable journal" of Gov. Winthrop; so that Hutchinson could not have been ignorant of its existence. He, however, had the benefit of this history at second hand, through Hubbard.

Our chief purpose at this time is to furnish an account of the different editions of Hutchinson's History, copies of each of which now lie before us.

The first volume was originally published in Boston, in 1764. It is entitled: "The | History | of the | Colony | of | Massachusetts - Bay, | from the | first settlement thereof | in 1628, | until its incorporation | with the | Colony of Plimouth, Province of Main, &c., | by the | Charter of King William and Queen Mary, | in 1691. | Historia, non ostentationi, sed fidei, veritatisque componitur. | Plin. Epist. L. 7, E. 33. | By Mr. Hutchinson, | Lieutenant-Governor of the Massachusetts Province. | Boston, New England. | Printed by Thomas and John Fleet, at the *Heart and Crown* | in Cornhill, MDCCCLXIV." pp. 566, 8vo.

In the Boston Evening Post, of 1764, printed by T. & J. Fleet, is the following announcement, under date of July 30th: "Ready for the press and speedily will be published by T. & J. Fleet, The History of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay" (etc., etc., citing the title of the first volume). "By the Lieutenant Governor of the Massachusetts." In the same paper, Dec. 17, we find: "This day is published, and to be sold in Union Street, opposite the Corn Field, The History of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay," etc., etc. "By the Honorable Mr. Hutchinson," etc. Then follows the table of contents at length, as it appears in the first volume. In the advertisement of July 30th, above referred to, that part of the History is announced to appear in "Two vols. 8vo." The notice was corrected in the next issue of the paper.

* Rev. Samuel Mather, son of Cotton Mather; he married a sister of Governor Hutchinson.

This volume was, the next year, 1765, reprinted at "London: Printed for Mr. Richardson, in Pater-noster Row," and is styled "The Second Edition." It has the same number of pages as the first edition, and is printed almost line for line throughout. The date on the title page of this issue was first printed "MDCCLX," the V, doubtless, being accidentally omitted. Subsequently a new title was printed, correcting the error, and was pasted into some of the copies. This is observable in the copy in the college library. This error — by no means an infrequent one, and which in other instances has been a source of great perplexity to bibliographers* — has occasioned some misapprehension as to the time when the first edition of this part of the history was published. Allen refers it to 1760, and he is followed by the Genealogical Register, i. 310.

The second part (or volume) was published in 1767. The title reads thus: "The | History | of the | Province | of | Massachusetts-Bay | from the | Charter of King William and Queen Mary | in 1691 | until the year 1750. | By Mr. Hutchinson, | Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. | Boston, New England: | Printed by Thomas and John Fleet in Cornhill, | and sold in Union Street, opposite to the Cornfield. | MDCCLXVII." 539 pp. including index to both volumes. This is advertised in the Evening Post of July 13, 1767, as "Just Published, and to be had in Union Street, opposite to the Cornfield."

While the author was engaged in preparing this volume, an event occurred which came near depriving us of this portion of his labors. Hutchinson was charged with having favored the passage of the stamp act; the minds of the people here were greatly excited, and on the evening of the 26th of August, 1765, an infuriated mob broke into his house in Boston, and destroyed and scattered all his furniture, books, papers, etc. In the preface to his volume, he says: "The loss of many papers and books, in print as well as manuscript, besides my family memorials, can never be repaired. For several days I had no hopes of recovering any considerable part of my history; but, by the great care and pains of my good friend and neighbor, the Rev. Mr. Eliot, who received into his house all my books and papers† which were saved, the whole manuscript,

* The claim which for a long time was awarded to Caxton of having introduced Printing into England, was many years since controverted by the exhibition of a book printed at Oxford, and bearing the date M.CCCC.LXVIII., six years before the first issue from Caxton's press in that country. There has been a long controversy respecting this Oxford book, and the latest and best opinion appears to be that the numeral X. was omitted in the date, either by accident or design, and that the true date is M.CCCC.LXXVIII.

† It is said that some of these papers, thus happily res-

except eight or ten sheets, were collected together; and, although it had lain in the street scattered abroad several hours in the rain, yet so much of it was legible as that I was able to supply the rest and transcribe it. The most valuable materials were lost, some of which I designed to have published in the appendix. I pray God to forgive the actors in and advisers to this most savage and inhuman injury, and I hope their posterity will read with pleasure and profit what has so narrowly escaped the outrage of their ancestors.

"The hazard which attends such papers, together with the request of many of my friends, induced me to publish my manuscript sooner than I intended. I have carried the story down to the year 1750, but that part which relates to the last twenty years in a more general way, being deprived of some papers which would have enabled me to render it more particular and circumstantial." He also adds, relative to his plan in writing the first part of his history: "Some of my friends of the colony of New Plymouth took it unkindly, that I said no more of their affairs in the first part of the history. My principal object was the Massachusetts colony; besides, I never could meet with many papers relative to Plymouth. From such papers as I have been able to obtain, I have prepared the best summary I could, to which I shall give a place in the Appendix." The "summary" there given is taken from Bradford's MS. History, the whole of which has been recently published by our Society.

This volume was the next year reprinted in "London: Printed by J. Smith, near Welleclose-Square; for G. Kearsly, at No. 1 in Ludgate-Street, and W. Davenhill, at No. 8 in Cornhill. MDCCLXVIII." This is styled "Vol. II. The Second Edition." It is printed nearly page for page throughout with the first edition.

In 1769 Thomas and John Fleet published "A Collection of Original Papers Relative to the history of the Colony of Massachusetts-Bay," in 576 pp. 8vo. This volume is sometimes lettered on the back as "vol. 3" of Hutchinson's History. Copies in the College library and in the Athenæum are thus lettered. In the preface, the editor, of course Hutchinson, says: "The papers of which this volume consists are intended to support and elucidate the principal facts related in the first part of the History of Massachusetts-Bay, and may serve as an Appendix to it.* The author of that

escaped from destruction, for a long time after bore the foot-prints of the Vandal mob, in the dirt which still adhered to them.

* The first article in this collection is the Massachusetts colony charter, which, the editor says, "had never been printed. There are," he continues, "very few manuscript copies of it. Those are liable to so many accidents that it is thought proper to publish it as the

History was possessed of many other ancient and very curious original papers, which are irrecoverably lost by an unfortunate event, sufficiently known. If this Collection shall be favorably received, another volume of Papers will probably be published, to serve as an Appendix to the second part of the same History." This is advertised in the Evening Post of Oct. 9, 1769. "Just Published, A Collection of Original Papers," etc., etc. "Subscribers are desired to send for their Books to T. & J. Fleet, at the Heart & Crown in Cornhill." In the next issue of the paper, Oct. 16, the book is advertised as "A Volume of Curious Papers collected by his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, which may serve as an Appendix to his History of the Massachusetts Bay." And in the paper of Oct. 30 there is added: "And, if favorably received, another volume will probably be published," etc., etc., as above cited from the preface.

This volume, of which many of the original MSS. composing it are in the library of the Historical Society, has never been reprinted; and the additional volume, thus contingently promised, never made its appearance.

The next and latest edition of the first and second parts of this History was published in 1795. In the Columbian Centinel of Dec. 30, of that year, appears for the first time the following advertisement: "Thomas and Andrews, Fausts' Statue, No. 45 Newbury-Street, Boston, Have lately published the following very valuable Books, viz.: (in two large octavo volumes, price 4 dollars), The History of Massachusetts, from the first settlement thereof, in 1628, until the year 1750, a period of 122 years. By Thomas Hutchinson, Esq., Late Governor of Massachusetts. The 3d Edition, with additional Notes and Corrections. Subscribers are requested to send for their Books." (Then follows a list of other works published by them.) The first volume was "Printed at Salem, by Thomas C. Cushing, For Thomas and Andrews," pp. 478, besides 10 pp. of index. The second volume was "Printed at Boston, by Manning and Loring," for the same parties, and contains 452 pp., including 4 pp. of index. The index of the former editions is here divided, and the portions which refer to each volume printed therein. On the reverse of the title page to the first volume is this note: "In this Edition, besides many corrections, some additional Notes are placed in the margin, which are inclosed [thus]. Mr. Hutchinson's sentiments respecting allegiance and the

most likely means of preventing it's being irrecoverably lost." This is printed from a copy attested by John Winthrop, Gov., March 19th, 1643-4. The statement that it is here first printed is an error. It was printed *eighty years before* this by J. Green, Boston, 1689, — a copy of which early impression is in the library of the Historical Society. This was evidently taken from the "Dupl." of the charter, now at Salem.

political connection of this country with Great Britain, are distinguished by italic letters." The "additional notes" are very few and brief, not consisting of above thirty lines in all. They have been ascribed to a distinguished scholar and antiquary, many years since deceased; but, in the judgment of some whose opinions are entitled to respect, on insufficient grounds. The "corrections" made must have been mere verbal ones, besides those few indicated in the table of Errata in the second volume of the previous editions. This edition, as to paper and printing, is the poorest of all.

Eleven years previously to this, Isaiah Thomas commenced a reprint of this History in the "Royal American Magazine," a monthly publication, which began in January, 1774, and came to an untimely end in April, 1775; the number for March being probably the last issued. It was printed in a form to be separated from the Magazine, and probably was in most cases so separated when the Magazine has been bound. A copy of the latter, "volume I," from January to December, inclusive, is in the Historical Society, and contains 128 pp.* of the History bound in at the end. All but two of the unbound numbers (which were probably fifteen in all), with the History, which extends only to the 152d page, are in the library of the Antiquarian Society at Worcester. The first part of the title of the History corresponds to that of the first and second editions; then follows: "By Mr. Hutchinson, Late Lieutenant-Governor, and now Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Massachusetts Province. * * * * The Third Edition. Boston: Printed and sold by I. Thomas, near the Market." No date.

The Prospectus of the Magazine was first issued July 1, 1773, and was again published in the Spy in January, 1774. After describing the plan of the work, the editor, I. Thomas, continues: "And to complete this plan will be added (to begin at the end of the first number and continued until the whole is finished, printed in an elegant manner, on fine paper, and occasionally ornamented with Copper-plate Prints, exclusive of those particularly for the Magazine†), Governor Hutchinson's

* I have for some years had 128 pp. of this fragment of Hutchinson's History, but was ignorant of the circumstances attending its publication. A few weeks since I called the attention of my friend Mr. Haven, of the Antiquarian Society of Worcester, to it, who at that time had never heard of such an attempted edition. Since then, however, he has informed himself, and has kindly afforded me the desired explanation. I am also indebted to him for other valuable hints in preparing this article.

† This Magazine, by the way, is not unworthy the notice of the curious. It contains a number of engravings, some of which are by the celebrated Paul Revere. The first number contained "A view of the Town of Boston, with several ships of war in the harbor." This view is similar (though on a larger scale) to that which

History of the Massachusetts Bay; which, when finished, will be worth the cost of the Magazine." The price of the Magazine to subscribers was "ten shillings and eight pence" per annum. Among the "conditions," it is stated that "the publication will always be on or before the last of the month." The first number, for January, was not issued till the 7th of February. This number contained sixteen pages of the History, including the title and preface; all the other numbers contained probably eight pages each. The supplement to the first volume contained twenty-four pages (105 to 128 inclusive) of the History.

On account of "the distresses of the Town of Boston," Thomas resolved to suspend the publication of this Magazine for a short period, after the issue of the first six numbers; and he never resumed it. After some delay it was purchased by Joseph Greenleaf, who continued it, with the History, to its speedy conclusion, as stated above. Greenleaf used a different type from Thomas, and this peculiarity marks the History; pp. 57 to 152 being printed by the former. In Greenleaf's notice to his subscribers, dated Dec. 31, 1774, and which appears as a preface to "volume I.," he says: "I have at length with difficulty gone through the last six months of the Magazine; the publication having been suspended near two months by the original undertaker, I have been obliged to publish one oftener than once in three weeks. I now present you with a Supplement, though not promised in the proposals, also with an Index and Title Page. As it must be a great length of time before the History of Massachusetts Bay will be finished, by being thus slowly published with the Magazine, many of the subscribers have desired that the Supplement might consist wholly of said History. Such subscribers as desire to hasten the completion of the History, by signifying it to the publisher, may have the addition of a whole sheet to every Magazine the year to come, making a proportionable addition to the price, provided that three hundred at least of the subscribers desire it; by this means twenty-four pages of the History will be published every month. If any persons, not subscribers, choose to have the History alone, monthly, they may by subscribing." Further on he says: "Many of the subscribers wish to get rid of Hutchinson's History; I am willing to gratify both those who request its continuance, and those who wish to drop it, therefore, those subscribers who had rather have the Magazine without the

History, upon signifying the same one month beforehand (provided that three hundred at least shall certify the same), they shall be gratified, and a proportionable abatement be made in the price." The war, says Thomas, put an end to the Magazine in April; and the edition of Hutchinson, thus commenced, remains a fragment.

As is well known, Governor Hutchinson was superseded in the office of chief magistrate of the province by the arrival of General Gage, in 1774; and on the first of June of that year he sailed for England. He died there before the close of the war, in 1780. He left among his papers, in MS., a continuation of his History down to the period of his departure from the country. This was published in London in 1828, edited by his grandson, Rev. John Hutchinson, of Trentham, Staffordshire.

The credit of having procured the publication of this volume, which was attended with much difficulty and delay, is mainly due to the zeal and perseverance of Mr. Savage. We have recently had the privilege of perusing the greater part of the interesting correspondence which took place in reference to it, from the year 1817 to the time when the volume made its appearance in print; and, were it not that this notice is already extended much beyond our original purpose, we should be tempted to give some extracts from the letters. It having been reported that Governor Hutchinson left, at his decease, in MS., a continuation of his History, prepared for the press, Mr. Savage formed a plan, in 1817, of procuring a copy for publication. Accordingly, on the 18th of August of that year, he addressed a letter to Mr. Elisha Hutchinson, a son of Gov. H., then residing at Birmingham, Eng., soliciting the favor of allowing a copy to be taken for the purpose indicated. Mr. Hutchinson, however, knew nothing of the MS. in question: he had never seen his father's papers since his death, and was ignorant of what they consisted. The Governor's literary remains were in possession of his nephew, a son of his deceased elder brother, who resided at Exeter in Devonshire. Inquiries were then made in that direction, and the next year it was announced that a portion of the MS. had been found, but that the first part unhappily was wanting; additional search, it was said, would be made for it. The family were reluctant that it should be seen in its fragmentary form. In 1820 Mr. Savage wrote again respecting it, and had his application supported by Judge Davis, President of the Historical Society, by President Kirkland, and by Gov. Gore. (Two years before this his request had been seconded by the Historical Society.) It was thought desirable to procure the fragment, even if the missing part could not be found. Soon after, in that year, 1820, the gratifying intelligence was received that

appeared in "Edes & Gills' North American Almanac and Massachusetts Register for the year 1770." See Drakes' Boston, p. 747. The number for May contained the curious "Indian Gazette," which was afterwards issued in Thomas's History of Printing, II. 190. We are told in the Magazine that "This print is engraved from an authentic copy, drawn by a French engineer, from the American original."

the missing portion had been recovered, and negotiations were continued, with a view to secure the publication of the work. The correspondence on the part of the Hutchinson family was conducted by a Mr. Sabbatier, a connection, and by Rev. John Hutchinson, a son of Elisha, who subsequently edited the work. Owing to the terms they insisted on, no arrangement could then be effected, and the correspondence terminated in 1823. In 1826 it was revived by Mr. Savage, and terms of publication were finally agreed upon. Mr. Savage was solicitous that the work should be published in this country; the Hutchinsons insisted that it should be published in London, alleging that the other volumes of the History were originally issued there,—which, as we have seen, was not the case. They therefore arranged with John Murray, of London, for the publication of one thousand copies, five hundred of which, as per agreement, were taken by Mr. Savage and his friends for the American market, at a charge of £200. These were sent over in paper covers, and thus entitled: “The | History of the | Province | of | Massachusetts Bay | from | the year 1750, until 1774. | By Mr. Hutchinson, | Late Lieutenant-Governor of that Province. | Vol. III. | London: | John Murray, Albemarle Street. | MDCCCXXVIII.” pp. 551, including a large appendix of official papers. The remaining five hundred copies, designed for the London trade, were published as an independent work, as the editor supposed but few persons in England would be likely to possess the other two volumes. These contained a preface and a dedication to Lord Lyndhurst, which were wanting in the other copies, and were entitled: “The | History of the Province | of | Massachusetts Bay | from 1749 to 1774, | comprising a detailed narrative of the | origin and early stages | of the | American Revolution. | By Thomas Hutchinson, Esq., LL.D., | formerly Governor of the Province. | Edited from the Author’s MS. by his Grandson, | the Rev. John Hutchinson, M.A. | London: | John Murray, Albemarle Street. | MDCCCXXVIII.”

The sale of this volume was slow. Of the five hundred copies ordered for this country, a large number were, some years after, bought by one of our booksellers for a trifling sum; and, in order to give the volume the appearance of an independent work, rather than one of a series, he had a new title printed (omitting “vol. III.”) and put into some of the copies, which have been thrown upon the market. Many of those designed for the London trade have also found their way here.

These particulars relative to this third volume may seem too minute and even trivial to the present reader of this notice, but they may serve to satisfy the curiosity and solve the perplexity of some future antiquary and book collector.

The editor partly promised a biographical volume relative to his ancestor, “with curious and interesting details,” from papers in the possession of the family; “among these may be particularized a conversation between his Majesty, George III., the Earl of Dartmouth, and Governor Hutchinson, immediately on the arrival of the latter in England.” This promise is as yet unfulfilled.

Governor Hutchinson’s historical labors are of the highest value, and Massachusetts owes him a debt of gratitude for what he has done to illustrate her annals. Although lacking that elegance of style so delightful in an historian, yet, as his work will ever be regarded as of the first authority by the student of our history, it can never be wholly superseded. The ample materials he possessed for the earlier portion of it have already been referred to, and he was well fitted to make use of them. Hutchinson’s mind was eminently a judicial one, and candor, moderation, and a desire for truth appear to have guided his pen. In a note which he wrote, near to the close of his life, on the back of an unpublished MS. on American affairs, left among his papers, he says: “In the course of my education I found no part of science a more pleasing study than history, and no part of the history of any country more useful than that of its government and laws. The history of Great Britain and of its dominions was of all others the most delightful to me; and a thorough knowledge of the nature and constitution of the supreme, and of the subordinate governments thereof, I considered as what would be peculiarly beneficial to me, in the line of life upon which I was entering. And the public employments to which I was early called, and sustained for near thirty years together, gave me many advantages for the acquisition of this knowledge.”

In his last volume he furnishes a detailed narrative of the principal events immediately preceding the Revolution,—

“All which he saw, and part of which he was.”

His subject was a delicate one, but it is treated with his usual good judgment and with an excellent spirit.

Hutchinson’s volumes, particularly the first and second editions of the History, and the collection of “Papers,” have become quite rare, and are not often found except at the breaking up of some old library; and then they usually command a high price. A copy of the first edition of the History (the two volumes) was purchased at Mr. Corwin’s sale, recently, in New York, by a dealer, for eight dollars; and was resold by him in Boston, for twelve dollars. Even the edition of 1795 is fast taking its place among those books that have to be sought for before they can be obtained. Be-

fore many years a new edition of the *two* volumes of the History will probably be called for, and possibly a reprint of the "Papers." The preparation of a new edition of the latter would involve a collation with the originals, so far as they now exist. More attractive and popular Histories of our State may in a measure take the place of this with the great mass of readers, but to the curious and critical, Hutchinson will always have a value, and to the student who seeks for the sources of our history, his work will always be indispensable.

It may perhaps not be deemed out of place here to allude, in conclusion, to a few miscellaneous publications of Gov. Hutchinson. Dr. Allen says he published, in 1764, "a brief state of the claim of the colony." We have never met with a work of his with this title. On the first of June, 1763, the General Assembly of Massachusetts "Resolved, that his Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, be desired in the recess of the Court to prepare a very particular state of the controversy between this government and the governments of Connecticut and New York, respecting the boundary lines between them." On the 23d of December the report was announced, and on the 28th accepted, and the secretary was directed to transmit the same to Mr. Agent Manduit. It was also "Resolved, that the above Report be printed at the end of the Journal of this session." This Report as printed is entitled, "The Case of the Provinces of Massachusetts Bay and New York, respecting the boundary line between the two Provinces. Boston; New England. Printed by Green and Russell," etc., etc., "1764." This is a valuable paper, and may be the work intended by Dr. Allen.

Previously to this, a committee was appointed by both houses "to prepare a State of the title of the Province to the Country between the rivers Kennebeck and St. Croix." From this committee Hutchinson made a report, dated Jan. 18, 1763, which was accepted in concurrence Feb. 1, and a copy directed to be sent to the agent. It was also printed at the end of the journal of 1762-3.

In 1761 quite an interest was excited on the question of the currency, and an earnest newspaper controversy on this subject was carried on between Hutchinson and the younger Otis. In the College library is a pamphlet of 27 pp., being "Considerations on lowering the value of Gold Coins within the Province of the Massachusetts Bay,"—no date. The first eight pages is a reprint of one of Hutchinson's papers from the Evening Post of Dec. 14th, 1761, to which the pamphlet is a reply.

The half-dozen letters which Hutchinson wrote in 1768 and 1769 to his friend, Thomas Whately of London, and which in 1773 were returned to

the province by Dr. Franklin, were, with the others sent back with them, printed at Boston in that year, and at London in 1774.

Many of Hutchinson's official papers, while acting-governor and governor of the province, were published at the time, and have since (the most of them) been republished in the collection of State Papers prepared by Alden Bradford and issued in 1818. Many valuable unpublished papers and letters of his are in the archives of the State, and in the library of the Historical Society.

MATHEW'S NARRATIVE.

THE writer of the following narrative was the late George Mathew, Esq., of Llandaff, St. Kew, and the Leeward Islands. At the age of 15 or 16, he entered the Coldstream Guards, commanded by his uncle, Gen. Edward Mathew, and came with that corps to New York as one of his uncle's aids-de-camp, the other two being the late Marquis of Hastings, and the late Lt.-Gen. Sir Thos. Maitland. This narrative, whilst it exhibits some tokens of the boyish years of the "Ensign and Lieutenant," is marked by good sense, and the simplicity with which it is told gives one a better notion of things as they happened, than a more artificial account could have done. The original, from which this copy was made by permission, is in the possession of his only son, George B. Mathew, Esq., himself formerly a captain in the Coldstreams, and governor of the Leeward Islands, and lately H. B. M. Consul at Philadelphia.

THOS. BALCH.

PHILADELPHIA, 23 Feb., 1857.

MARCHED from London with the detachment of the guards destined for America. Halted at Petersfield, where we remained until the 15th of April, when we marched to Portsmouth and embarked on board of the three ships allotted to us. I went on board of "The Grand Duke," East Indiaman, lying at Spithead.

The Juliana and Grand Duke (East Indiamen), and the Smyrna (galley). On board of the Juliana were Lt.-Cols. Howard, Leland, Stewart, and Lord Thos. P. Clinton; Captains Richardson and Maitland. On board of the Grand Duke were Lt.-Cols. Schultz, Norton, Guydickens, and Hall; Captains Christie, Eld, and myself. On board of the Smyrna were Captains Lovelace and Schultz.

On the 16th [April] we got under way and anchored the same day in St. Helen's Bay, off the Isle of Wight. On the 1st May. May we set sail, and on the 3d cast anchor in Torbay. On being joined by Admiral Darby with fourteen or sixteen sail of

the line and some frigates, we left Torbay and proceeded on our voyage. On the 25th

Aug. 25. of August we arrived at New York, and disembarked on the 26th, and joined our brigade, then doing garrison duty in New York.

The fleet consisted of upwards of 300 sail with about 3500 troops, under convoy of Admiral Arbuthnot with the "Europe" and "Russell" men-of-war. Other ships of war were added to our convoy part of the way, bound to Halifax, Quebec, Newfoundland, and other ports. The day after we left St. Helen's, the Admiral received intelligence that the French had landed a body of men on the Island of Jersey. The Admiral, having consulted Col. Leland, the senior colonel in the fleet, they resolved to endeavor at dislodging them. In consequence thereof orders were issued for the troops to hold themselves in readiness to disembark. Accordingly we bore away for the coast of France, but when we came within a few leagues of Jersey, we learnt that the French had attempted a landing, but had been repulsed with loss, and hearing, at the same time, that a French fleet was out, we steered for Torbay, on the coast of Devonshire. During our stay here we augmented our seastock, got plenty of excellent fish and greens. I went on shore almost every day. We were joined here by other ships, which were not ready when the fleet came from Portsmouth. Admiral Darby convoyed us for only two or three days, and then returned.

Nothing worth relating happened during our voyage [to New York] of four months and ten days from the time we embarked at Spithead. We caught several fish of different sorts; sharks (one of 14 feet long), bonettos, dolphins, dogfish, which is a species of shark though much smaller, and numbers of small fish. We caught a great number of mackerel after we left St. Helen's. In the latter end of the voyage we caught a great many hawksbill turtle, which were very acceptable, and at that time we thought them as good as any green turtle we ever ate. The heat was insupportable. We were, in the month

July. of July, within two degrees of the tropic of Cancer. We were obliged to kill our meat an hour or two before we sat it down to roast, and it would sometimes become tainted whilst roasting.

Aug. 24th. The entry into Sandyhook, and the prospect of the town of New York, is, to a stranger, the most beautiful that can be imagined. The houses, except in the best streets, are built of wood. There are two or three very good streets; but one of the best is partly burnt down. It is the most secure and commodious harbor for shipping possible. The island is far inferior to Long Island in fertility and beauty, there

being hardly a tree left upon it. Long Island is a beautiful spot, the soil very good, plenty of game, and every thing a fine country can afford. In time of peace it must be a perfect paradise.

The inhabitants are everywhere alike (I mean the common people), excepting those who have been used to our army. They are the most disobliging, uncivil, indifferent, lazy set of people that the world produces; so much so that, if they can cultivate enough grain to subsist themselves, they are satisfied; and those that have dealings with us show much low cunning and roguery.

October. On the 26th of October we went down to do duty at the lines at Kingsbridge, which is at the extremity of New York island, and the creek that runs under the bridge, runs from the East river to the North river, and forms the island, about thirteen miles in length. About two miles behind the bridge is the stockade, along which there are many strong forts; the hills very high and vastly strong ground between the North or Hudson's river and Morrisania creek, that runs out of the East river. The brigade was so thin of officers before we joined it, that it was not fit for any other but town duty. Upon our going down we encamped on the hills until we learnt that we were to winter there, when we set about building huts, which, however, from the vast

December. scarcity of materials we could not get finished until after Christmas, during which time we had a great deal of snow and bad weather. When we began building our huts we were obliged to send without the lines to get wood, all the trees having been cut down when the works at this post were erected. Some of the officers, who did not mind expense, sent to New York to buy boards and materials, and built very comfortable huts. Others built theirs against a bank of earth, and by cutting it down made it, as it were, a side wall. Sometimes the weather was so extremely severe that the men could not work.

Whilst the huts were building, my tent being blown off the ground in a storm, and my room (in a barrack at Fort Tryon, then building) not being finished, I was allowed to go into a room adjoining a hospital, until mine should be habitable. It was completed in the beginning of January, when I went into it. This [blowing down of my tent] happened to me one morning as I lay in bed. It snowed very hard at the time, and lay two or three feet deep. I was obliged to throw my things over me, and run down about a quarter of a mile to the hospital, which was an old barrack converted to this use. My room in Fort Tryon (one of the works in the stockade), I made tolerably comfortable by papering it, etc. I was very ill at the time, having caught a cold, and required a warm room.

1780.
January. We remained here until the month of June. During the winter, which was reckoned one of the severest, we made several incursions in the rebel country, in which we generally succeeded to the utmost of

February. our expectations; in particular, February 24, to Young's House, when we marched a good forty-six miles in twenty-four hours, in deep snow, and across the country to avoid giving the alarm, which we should have done by going by the road. We left Kingsbridge at ten o'clock one night, and returned about the same hour the next. The intention was to have surprised them by night; but, as we had been deceived in the distance, and found the roads so much worse than we expected, we did not arrive until two hours after daybreak. This being a very stony country, and the stones at this time being covered with snow, threw our men down often. Another thing, which tires very much on a long march, is getting over rails, which is the only fence used in this country. The pioneers took them down until they were tired, and were left behind.

It being a fine, open country about the house, the rebels perceived us coming, and formed to receive us. They were two hundred in number, under the command of Lt. Col. Thomson. He drew up about eighty in front of the house, twenty in an orchard behind the house, sent out a flanking party of fifty to some distance, and kept fifty in the house to fire out of the doors and windows. Although we marched from Kingsbridge nearly six hundred strong,—350 Guards, 150 Hessians, and about 100 horse,—there were not above two hundred in sight of the field of battle, when the house was taken. We took Lt. Col. Thomson and four or five officers and 96 men, and killed about 40. The Hessians were knocked-up long before we reached the house, and although almost all the Guards came up a little after the house was taken, not more than two hundred were there at the time. The horse were of no use till the rebels began to run away. The house was of stone, and the rebels made a very resolute defence. We could not ascertain the number of killed, as the horse had cut down a great many in their flight at a distance from the house. There were near thirty killed in and about the house with the bayonet. Col. Norton commanded our party. We had only three men killed. Capt. Boscawen, of the Grenadier Comp'y, was slightly wounded in the thigh.

June 6th, 1780.—The brigade marched from Kingsbridge and embarked at Turtle bay, on the East river, between New York and Kingsbridge, in sloops, and joined about 5000 men at New York, also in sloops; some of whom embarked at New York, some came from Long Island, and

some joined us at Staten Island. The whole disembarked the same day on Staten Island. The army formed three divisions; the first under the command of Genl. Stirling, the 2^d under Genl. Mathew, and the 3^d, in which were the Guards, under Genl. Tryon; Genl. Knyphausen commanding the whole. The whole moved forward upon landing, and next day (the 7th) in the morning crossed in flatboats (the first division crossing first and so on), the creek that divides Staten Island from the Jerseys and forms the island, and marched within a mile or two of Springfield. Here the first division halted and were joined by the second and third. The rebels, in retreating, opposed the first division the whole day. It is their custom to keep up a fire as they retreat. This they can do with great advantage by knowing the country, which was very woody and hilly here. This morning Genl. Stirling received a wound from a musket-ball in the knee. The second division had been very little engaged during the fore part of the day, and the third still less. During this halt of the army the flank companies of the Guards were ordered to make a charge at the rebels, who had collected in some body in the road. Accordingly we advanced; but the rebels no sooner saw us than they ran off as hard as they could. We pursued them upwards of a mile and overtook a few. They ran much faster than we. They are of a thin, long-legged make; most of them without shoes and stockings and without coats, and sometimes they throw away their arms when closely pursued.

Finding that the night would come on before we reached Springfield, we retreated to a very commanding ground near a place or village called Connecticut farms, which we burnt on our retreat afterwards. Here the army divided their ground and sent out pickets, expecting to lay here the whole night. I was on a picket. I went on it about five o'clock in the evening. It was in the skirts of a wood; the rebels kept firing on it from the time I went on till dark. About ten o'clock the whole army got into motion and moved off. It was so exceedingly dark, and there was such strict silence observed, that one regiment could not perceive the adjoining regiment going off. Indeed, one company of the Grenadier Guards moved off and the company next to it did not know that the first had gone till some time after.

Being much fatigued, I laid down, and in the hurry and confusion of moving off, my picket, was not called in till the army had left the ground, when a soldier came to me and informed me that I was to return with my picket. On coming to the ground where the army had lain, I could not find a soul. The fires were almost out. It was

* About this time arrived the news of the surrender of Charleston.

the darkest night I can remember in my life, with the most heavy rain, thunder, and lightning known in this country for many years. After running about some time, I fell in with our pieces of artillery, which led me into our army. My joy was inexpressible at the meeting, for I had given myself and picket up for lost. It rained, I think, harder than I ever knew, and thundered and lightened so severely as to frighten the horses, and once or twice the whole army halted, being deprived of sight for a time. General Knyphausen's horse started so as to throw the general.

We continued our march until we reached the bank of the creek which we had crossed in the morning. Nothing more awful than this retreat can be imagined. The rain, with the terrible thunder and lightning, the darkness of the night, the houses at Connecticut farms, which we had set fire to, in a blaze, the dead bodies which the light of the fire or the lightning showed you now and then on the road, and the dread of an enemy, completed the scene of horror. We were informed the next day that the rebels had discovered our retreat a short time after we had marched, and went after us, but had gone another road.

We halted at the side of the creek, and took up our ground, and the whole army encamped. While we were in the Jerseys, the Commander-in-chief and admiral arrived from Charleston, and came down to us. Here we remained until the — of

July. July, when we made another march up to Springfield and returned. During our stay here we erected three small works by the landing, to cover our retreat, and made a bridge over the creek. The bridge was the best of the kind I ever saw. There were very large planks laid across sloops, and wide enough for five or six men to march abreast. The whole time we lay here the rebels were continually firing on our pickets and advanced posts; by which means they wounded and killed some Yagers who were advanced, and also wounded Mr. Hill of the Engineers, and other officers; and if they could not fire on our men they would fire on the horses.

On the — of July, in the morning, we marched with part of our army towards Springfield. Here we endeavored, as we had done before, to bring on a general action, but to no purpose. The rebels, on this march, showed themselves on the heights at a distance several times, but on our approaching always gave way, but always firing.

Having entered Springfield, we set fire to it and retired. The burning of Springfield was against the positive orders of the commanding officers; but they found it impossible to keep the soldiers from setting fire to the houses. Indeed, it is not

to be wondered at that the soldiers should have wished to fire the houses from which the rebels had fired on them.

At night the whole army crossed the bridge over to Staten Island again. During this expedition neither side gained any advantage. Both sides lost a good many men. I cannot be certain as to the number of killed in this expedition to the Jerseys; but I dare say that there were not less than five hundred killed, wounded, and missing, besides officers.

Having marched about four miles on Staten Island, we halted, and lay there the remainder of the night. The next day we reembarked in our sloops and proceeded up the North river as far as Phillipsburg. Here we found the troops,—the British Grenadiers, and Light Infantry, the 42^d, and some other corps,—on board of transports that came from Charleston with the Commander-in-chief, and disembarked with them the day following. The army encamped here until we had collected all the forage hereabouts.

July 22^d.—The brigade returned to Kingsbridge, and the flank companies marched to Frog's Neck,* facing Long Island, and on the 25th embarked in transports to go to Rhode Island. Whilst we lay at Frog's Neck,* the French arrived at Rhode Island, about six thousand in number, with a fleet of seven sail of the line and some frigates; and as we heard they were very sickly, and we had a superior fleet, we were going to attack them, and proceeded as far as Huntington Bay in Long Island, and there cast anchor to await the return of a ship which the General had dispatched to the Admiral, who had blocked up the French fleet in Rhode Island harbor and lay at the mouth of it. Upon the intelligence which the Commander-in-chief received by this ship, a stop was put to the expedition. It was reported, some time after, that the French were in such consternation at being blockaded by a superior fleet, that had we proceeded they would, at our arrival, have run their ships aground and thrown their guns overboard.

August. We were ordered back, and on the 2^d of August disembarked on Long island near Flushing. Here the whole encamped till the 26th August, when we marched to Hellgate, crossed in flat-bottomed boats to New York island, within nine miles of Kingsbridge, and thence marched up to Kingsbridge, where we joined our brigade. Here we betook ourselves to our old habitations, and [were assigned to] the same duty which we had had in the winter. The best part of the army, however, remained on Long Island. On the 29th, the brigade of Guards received orders to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation.

* Throg's Neck?

Other regiments received orders at the same time: Col. Simcoe's Rangers, Col. Watson's corps, etc., etc.

September. In September, Lt.-Col. Thomas, of the First Regiment, was brought to a general court-martial for "secretly and scandalously "aspersing Lt.-Col. Gordon's character." It lasted about ten days, and Lt.-Col. Thomas clearly proved by witnesses that he had not accused Col. Gordon secretly, but openly and repeatedly, of misbehaviour before the enemy in the Jerseys. However, the sentence was not made known at New York, and the brigade went away without Col. Gordon or Col. Thomas: without the former, because Col. Thomas in clearing himself must, of course, have brought things to light to the prejudice of Col. Gordon's character, — which was the case, and on which account his brother officers could not roll with him till he had cleared himself to the world; the latter, because, the sentence of the court-martial not being made known, he was still a prisoner. He obtained leave to go to England, and went in the packet, after the fleet with the brigade had sailed. Col. Gordon remained in New York.

In September also (the —) the unfortunate Major André suffered. The circumstances of his death are too well known to need any account here. The plan, had not Major André been discovered, was, that Sir Henry Clinton, on a certain day agreed upon between him and General Arnold, was to lay siege to Fort Mifflin. Fort Mifflin is reckoned almost impregnable. The main fort contains seven acres of land, mounts 120 pieces of cannon, and is surrounded with redoubts. It is built on the side of the North river, about eighty miles up. Genl. Arnold was immediately to send to Washington for a reinforcement, and before that could arrive was to surrender the place. Sir Henry was then to make a disposition to surprise the reinforcement, which probably would have been commanded by General Washington in person. Had this plan succeeded it must have put an end to the war. Genl. Arnold did but just escape, and upon his arrival in New York was appointed a Brigadier-General in our service by Sir Henry. Had the scheme answered, no rank would have overpaid so important a service.

October. On the 2^d October the brigade marched up to New York and embarked in transports. The fleet sailed on the 16th with about 4000 troops. I was exceedingly ill in bed, and was left behind. I was confined to my bed for near a month, and for another month confined to my room. The first time I went out was to go on board of ship. I had, with much trouble, obtained leave during my illness to return to England.

November. On the 12th November I went on board "The Hannah" merchant-ship. We

were with a small fleet convoyed by the Yarmouth man-of-war. Sailed from Sandyhook, on the 15th, in company with Admiral Rodney's fleet, bound for the West Indies. On the 16th, at night, parted from our convoy in a violent gale of wind, which lasted till the 19th. We went under easy sail for the two following days, hoping to fall in with our convoy, but, seeing nothing of her, we made the

December. best of our way. On 17th Dec^r, discovered land, the coast of Ireland; anchored off Deal the 30th December; landed at

1781. Deal 31st December; and arrived in January. London the 1st of January, 1781.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

Read at the annual meeting Feb. 5, 1857.

DURING the past year we have had manifested a sense of the value of our paintings and a laudable desire to add to the collection. Of the former, an evidence, forming in itself matter of history, was furnished in a letter written at Chicago on the 15th August, 1856, by George P. A. Healy, stating that he was to sail from New York early in October for Paris, where he is to paint for Congress a large picture of Franklin, and the other American commissioners, treating with Louis XVI., and asking to have a good photograph taken from the portrait of Arthur Lee. The portrait having been deposited in our library room by Mr. Charles Carter Lee, it was in compliance with his request allowed to be temporarily withdrawn, to have the photograph taken which Mr. Healy desired. From the portraits of George Washington and James Madison, taken by Charles Gilbert Stuart, and now in possession of Edward Coles, Esq., of Philadelphia, fine copies have, with his permission, been made by Thomas Sully of that city; and been presented to the society by two citizens of Richmond. Mr. William Barrett is the donor of one, and Mr. Jaquelin P. Taylor of the other.

Of John Marshall we have two portraits; one of which is presented by Col. Thomas H. Ellis, in the name of the family of his father-in-law, the late Mr. Thomas Taylor, and is said to have been taken for Mr. Taylor by Thompson. The other is copied from a portrait in possession of Mr. Marshall's descendants, which was taken by Inman, when he completed his work for the bar of Philadelphia; and gives an excellent likeness of the Chief Justice in his latter days. Our copy is so well made that, even with the two side by side, some of the committee had difficulty in telling which was the original and which the copy. The society will be pleased to know that this copy is a contribution from the artist who made it; that he is a citizen of Richmond; and that it was com-

pleted by him when he had just attained the 17th year of his age. Our satisfaction at the admirable manner in which the youthful artist (Mr. William B. Myers) has done his work, and our thankfulness to him and the other donors whom we have named, will, we are sure, be shared by you, when you look upon the portraits which to-night adorn the walls of the room in which you meet.

When you meet again, we expect to show you fine copies of the portraits of Thomas Jefferson and George Mason. The gentlemen who are to present them have arranged to have them made by distinguished artists.

We indulge the hope, also, that at the next annual meeting you will have the pleasure of hearing the discourse which Mr. Grigsby is preparing upon the Convention of 1788; a discourse which, treating of the individuals who composed the convention as well as of the body itself and its proceedings, may be expected to restore its history with something of the freshness of life. Done as Mr. Grigsby does his work, it will doubtless be arduous, but he will have the satisfaction of accomplishing what we are sure will prove useful as well as interesting, not only to Virginians but to others.

The members of the society cannot fail to notice the absence of one who has been present at each meeting of the society since its organization in 1847. On the 6th ult., Mr. Maxwell wrote from Lombardy, in James City county, saying that his health had not improved as he hoped it would have done, and expressing his apprehension that he should not recover soon, if ever, and his opinion that he ought to retire at once from the service of the society, and not hinder the progress which he could no longer aid. Thereupon his letter proceeded to state that he declined the contracts and engagements which he had heretofore had with the committee; but, in thus retiring from employments, which he mentioned he had heretofore found so agreeable, he expressed the hope that the society would continue to flourish with increasing prosperity, and to satisfy the reasonable expectations of all its friends. This letter it is believed was the last signed by Mr. Maxwell. When, on the evening of the 15th January, the chairman laid it before the committee, he at the same time informed the committee that he had that day seen a letter from Mr. Littleton T. Waller, stating that Mr. Maxwell died at Lombardy, the residence of Mr. Waller, on the night of Friday, the 9th inst., about 12 o'clock, in the 73d year of his age, and that his remains would, according to his wish, be interred in Hollywood Cemetery. Thereupon the committee unanimously adopted these resolutions:

1. That the members of this committee sincerely deplore the continued illness which caused Mr. Maxwell to contemplate retiring, and which has terminated in withdrawing him forever from a

position which he has held with so much advantage to the society, and to the cause of our historical literature; and will ever cherish the liveliest sense of the services which he has rendered to this institution.

2. That as a mark of respect for his memory, the members of the committee would in a body attend the funeral of the deceased. And

3. That to make known to the widow of the deceased our sentiments in regard to her respected husband, and our sympathy with her in her bereavement, the recording secretary should transmit to her a copy of these resolutions.

In addition, it may not be inappropriate to record the fact that the body was brought to Richmond on the 17th, but, owing to the unexampled snow-storm of the 18th, and the depth of the snow for several days after, the funeral and interment did not take place until the afternoon of the 21st. Then all of the committee, who could, attended the funeral obsequies. They listened with interest to what was said of the deceased by his pastor, and joined in the procession through the streets and fields of snow. It was a striking scene,—a solemn spectacle,—and must make, upon all who were present, a lasting impression.

REVOLUTIONARY LETTERS. — NO. II.

TWO LETTERS FROM REV. THOMAS ALLEN, 1775.

AGREEABLY to request, I send for the Historical Magazine two patriotic letters of my father, addressed to Gen. Pomeroy of this town, written at the beginning of the Revolutionary struggle, and pervaded by the bold and determined spirit which then reigned in the hearts of so many distinguished citizens of New England. Allow me, in order to make the matter perfectly intelligible to the reader, to accompany these letters with a few notices and explanatory remarks.

My father, at the date of these letters, was the first minister of Pittsfield, a village in the centre of the western valley of Massachusetts. He had been settled eleven years, and at the age of thirty-two was in the vigor of his early manhood, and was one of the leading patriots of Berkshire. His correspondent was Gen. Seth Pomeroy, like himself a native of Northampton, an old soldier of the French war, who fought also at Bunker Hill, and who lamented that he, an old man, had not fallen, instead of Warren. But as yet that battle had not been fought; these letters preceded it. In two years, however, the old soldier died, while Mr. Allen lived to participate in the triumphs of freemen, and survived until 1810.

What, then, in the year 1775, was the state of our country, and what could justify a humble, faithful minister of the gospel for taking such a deep interest in the incipient conflict of arms?

For a few years the colonies had carried on a contest of argument and remonstrance with the mother country, and with the governors residing on our shores. But matters were now approaching a crisis. The provincial congress of Massachusetts, in Oct., 1774, passed a resolution to enlist men, who should be ready to turn out at a minute's warning, and appointed three general officers to command those men and the militia; of these three officers Col. Pomeroy was one. It was resolved in Nov. to raise 12,000 men; and Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire, were requested to raise 8,000 more. At the same time a circular letter was sent to the ministers of the gospel; and Mr. Allen read in it: "In a day like this, when all the friends of civil and religious liberty are exerting themselves to deliver this country from its present calamities, we cannot but place great hopes in an order of men, who have ever distinguished themselves in their country's cause, and do therefore recommend to the ministers of the gospel, in the several towns and other places in this colony, that they assist us in avoiding that dreadful slavery with which we are now threatened." He responded to this call, and it will be seen that he acted the part of a determined, energetic friend of his country. A memoir of him may be read in Dr. Sprague's *Annals of the American Pulpit*, just published.

This business of writing letters, concerning the affairs of the colonies and the movement of troops, was not an unauthorized assumption by the spiritual teacher of Pittsfield; the town, at a meeting June 30, 1774, nominated as a "standing committee of safety and correspondence," first, Rev. Thomas Allen, then Col. James Easton, Col. John Brown, and four others. After a few months came the year 1775, with its all-important events. First, on April 19th, was the battle of Lexington; a fortnight after which the first of these letters was written, and the next week, on the morning after the last letter is dated, was Ticonderoga captured by Col. Ethan Allen, when the commander of the fort, taken by surprise and required to surrender, inquired, "By whose authority?" The answer of the colonel is well known,—"I demand it in the name of the great Jehovah, and of the continental congress." I need only to add, concerning my father, that in Oct. and Nov., 1776, he was a chaplain in the army at White Plains, and in June and July, 1777, he was at Ticonderoga; and on Aug. 16th, he was present with his people from Pittsfield, and participated in the battle of Bennington, not refusing to carry and use his musket in the fight. He shared in the joys of triumph. I remember well two white flint square bottles, which, after giving the wine to the wounded, he brought back with him the next day as trophies for his home.

"Col. Easton, Capt. Dickinson, and Mr. Brown," mentioned in the first letter, were citizens of Pittsfield. They were present at the capture of Ticonderoga. Col. John Brown, a brave soldier, fell in an ambuscade on the Mohawk, Oct. 19, 1780. His daughter, the widow Huldah Butler, widow of William Butler, who founded the Hampshire Gazette, still lives in this town, in good health, aged upwards of eighty. The men of the other names, mentioned in the letters, were citizens of Pittsfield, either Tories or of doubtful and suspected patriotism. Without doubt, some of the facts mentioned in these letters will be regarded as new and important. The letters, after slumbering eighty-one years, have only come to my knowledge within a few days. W. A.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

PITTSFIELD, May 9, 1775.

General Pomeroy:

SIR,—I shall esteem it a great Happiness if I can communicate any intelligence to you, Sir, that shall be of any Service to my Country. In my last I wrote to you of the Northern Expedition; before this week ends we are in raised hopes of hearing that Ticonderoga and Crown Point are in our Hands. Whether the expedition fails or succeeds, I will send you the most early intelligence, as I look on it as an affair of great Importance. Solomons, the Indian King at Stockbridge, was lately at Col. Easton's of this Town, & said there that the Mohawks had not only given Liberty to the Stockbridge Indians to join us, but had sent them a belt denoting that they would hold in readiness 500 men to join us immediately on the first notice, & that the said Solomons holds an Indian post in actual readiness to run with the news as soon as they shall be wanted. Should the Council of War judge it necessary to send to them, after being better informed of the matter by Capt. Goodrich, now in the service, if you should issue out your orders to Col. Easton, I make no doubt but he would bring them down soon. Those Indians might be of great service should the King's Troops march out of Boston, as some think they undoubtedly will, upon the arrival of their recruits, & give us battle.

Our Militia this Way, Sir, are vigorously preparing for actual readiness. Adjacent Towns & this Town are buying arms & ammunition. There is a plenty of arms to be sold at Albany as yet, but we hear, by order of the Mayor, &c., no powder is to be sold for the present there. The Spirit of Liberty runs high there as you have doubtless heard by their post to our Head Quarters. I have exerted myself to disseminate the same spirit in King's District, which has of late taken a surprising effect. The poor Tories at Kinderhook are mortified & grieved, & are wheeling about, & be-

gin to take the quick step. New York Government begins to be alive in the glorious Cause, & to act with great Vigour. Some this way say that the King's Troops will carry off all the Plate, Merchandise, & Plunder of the Town of Boston to pay them for their ignominious Expedition, which in my opinion would not be at all inconsistent with the shameful Principles of those who have sent them on so inglorious an Expedition.

I fervently pray, Sir, that our Council of War may be inspired with wisdom from above to direct the Warlike enterprise with prudence, Discretion, & Vigour. O may your Councils & Deliberations be under the Guidance & Blessing of Heaven.

Since I began to write, an intelligent person who left Ticonderoga Saturday before last informed me that having gone thro' there & Crown Point about 3 weeks ago, all were secure; but on his Return, he found they were alarmed with an Expedition, & would not admit him into the fort; that there were 12 soldiers at Crown Point, & he judged near 200 at Ticonderoga; that those forts are out of repair, & much in ruins; that it was his opinion our men would undoubtedly be able to take them; & that he met our men last Thursday, who were well furnished with cattle & wagons, laden with provision, & in good spirits, who he supposed would arrive there last Sabbath day, & he doubted not but this week they would be in possession of those forts. He informed them where they might obtain a plenty of ball; & there are cannon enough at Crown Point which they cannot secure from us. That he saw the Old Sow from Cape Breton, & a number of good brass cannon at Ticonderoga. Should this expedition succeed, & should the Council of War send up their orders for the people this way to transport by land 20 or 30 of the best of the cannon to Head Quarters, I doubt not but the people in this Country would do it with all Expedition. We could easily collect a thousand yoke of cattle for the business.

Since I wrote the last Paragraph an express has arrived from Benedict Arnold, commander of the forces against Ticonderoga, for recruits, in consequence of which orders are issued out for a Detachment of 18 men out of each Company in this Regiment, to march immediately, who will be on their way this day.

I am, Sir, with great Respect,
Your Humble Servant,
THOMAS ALLEN.

—
PITTSFIELD, May 4, 1775.

General Pomeroy:

SIR,—I have the pleasure to acquaint you that a number of gentlemen from Connecticut went from this place last Tuesday morning, having been joined by Col. Easton, Capt. Dickinson,

& Mr. Brown, with 40 soldiers, on an Expedition against Ticonderoga and Crown point, expecting to be reinforced by a Thousand Men from the Grants above here; a Post having previously taken his Departure to inform Col. Ethan Allen of the Design, and desiring him to hold his Green Mountain Boys in actual readiness. The Expedition has been carried on with the utmost Secrecy, as they are in hopes of taking those forts by surprise. We expect they will reach those forts by Saturday next, or Lord's Day at farthest. The plan was concocted at Hartford last Saturday by the Governour & Council, Col. Hancock, Mr. Adams, and others from our province being present. Three hundred pounds was drawn immediately out of the Treasury for the aforesaid purpose, and committed to those gentlemen that were here. We earnestly pray for success to this important expedition, as the taking those places would afford us a Key to all Canada. There is, if the Accounts are to be depended on, not more than 20 soldiers at each fort, & there is a large Number of Cannon, & I hear as excellent brass Cannon as we could wish. Should success attend this Expedition, we expect a strong reinforcement will be sent from the Western part of Connecticut to keep those forts & to repair & fortify them well.

We have had much work here of late with the Tories. A dark plot has been discovered of sending names down to General Gage, in Consequence of which & the critical situation of this town, we have been obliged to act with vigour, & have sent Mr. Jones & Graves to Northampton Goal, where they now lie in close confinement; & have sent a Hue & Cry after Maj. Stoddard & Mr. Little, who have fled to New York for Shelter. We hope it will not be long before they are taken into Custody & committed to close Confinement. Our Tories are the worst in the Province. All the effect the late & present operations have had upon them is, they are mute & pensive & secretly wish for more prosperous Days to Toryism.

As to your important Operations, Sir, you have the fervent Prayers of all good Men that Success may attend them. I hope God will inspire you with wisdom from above in all your Deliberations, & your Soldiers with Courage and Fortitude, & that Boston will be speedily delivered into your Hands, the General thereof & all the King's Troops—that that Den of Thieves, that nest of Robbers, that Asylum for Traitors & Murderers may be broken up, & never another red-coat from England set foot on these shores. I have been concerned lest General Gage should spread the small Pox in your Army. May Heaven protect your Army from his wicked wiles. May you be shielded, Sir, in the day of Battle, & obtain a complete Victory over those enemies of God &

Mankind. I have but one observation to make, which I have often made upon the Histories I have read, & then I must put an End to this tedious Epistle; it is this — Seldom or never do the greatest Generals duly improve a Victory when it is obtained.

I am, Sir, with great Respect, Your
obedient Humble Servant,
To General Pomeroy. THOMAS ALLEN.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To the President and Members of the Historical Society:

THE report of the treasurer, presented at the last meeting of the society, and that of the trustees of the publication fund at this, are gratifying as evidence of a prosperity which a few years ago was not deemed within our reach. It has only been by a rigid care for the interests of the society, and the development of a system permanent in its character, that we have been carried thus far towards a point at which our establishment may be viewed as based upon a solid foundation.

It may be well to recall some of our past history, in order that a proper value shall be attached to the means by which we have been raised from obscurity. About the year 1840, no money for several years had been collected by the treasurer; and, although the society had been in existence nearly twenty years, its library numbered less than one hundred volumes. At a meeting in that year, there were present but two members to hear a discourse which was to be read. The failure was so apparent that, in a moment of mortification, there was offered a resolution to dissolve the society. It was fortunate that one of the gentlemen present saw, in this unpropitious state of affairs, only a reason why there should be adopted measures for its retrieval. He accordingly introduced the policy of increasing the number of members, having a care that a portion of them were young. It is to the venerable Samuel Breck that we are indebted for, perhaps, our continued existence.

It was just at this period of the revival of the society, that it received from the estate of Paul Beck a bequest of one hundred dollars, and from that of Peter S. Du Ponceau, one of two hundred dollars. Owing, however, to its embarrassed financial condition, both these bequests were expended, although that of Mr. Beck was in the nature of a trust. He had left to thirty institutions one hundred dollars each, "with the request that they would keep the principal of the bequest permanently invested, and use the income thereof; it being his intention to perpetuate, by this bequest, his annual subscription to each, so long as they may continue to exist." And he "recommended

to the societies to pass a by-law, making it obligatory on the members to keep their subscription list full, by making constant exertions to supply the place of every member they may lose by death, resignation, or otherwise."

It has not been eight years since a resolution to restore these sums, as well as those resulting from life-memberships, from the treasury when it should be found practicable, and to invest them as a permanent fund, was defeated, because, it was said, the receipts of the society would not admit of it. In the following year the resolution was again offered, and again defeated. A third attempt was successful. For carrying out these views, the society is entirely indebted to the liberal and intelligent action of the present treasurer, Mr. Charles M. Morris, who, to the lasting benefit of this institution, has just been elected to that most important office. His report shows us that those sums, now become almost insignificant, were long ago restored; that more has been added; and that the whole now amounts to more than one thousand dollars. There has recently been created by us a permanent trust fund for publications, which, with the above, now amounts to twelve thousand five hundred dollars. Entire success, then, has so far attended the labors which have been directed towards the liberal endowment necessary for the sphere of usefulness we desire to occupy.

When the paintings, which now are fitly placed in the Hall of Independence, were sold, I deemed it proper to give what aid I could to our associate, Mr. D. B. Hinman, then a member of the city councils, that as many as could be of the historical gallery created by the elder Peale, should be there preserved. It is a source of gratification to know that a very liberal subscription towards obtaining them was made among our members; which, however, became inoperative, on an agreement by the city councils to purchase to a certain amount. Yet there was a considerable number of the pictures secured to that public use by means of the aid spoken of.

The importance and value of this gallery, situated as it is in that place around which the richest historical recollections of the nation will forever cluster, may faintly be appreciated, by the fact that there have visited it, in the course of a single month, ten thousand three hundred and fifty-six (10,356) persons. It is to be regretted, considering its importance, that quite a number of the names painted on the frames of the portraits are not correctly spelt. And it would be well if councils, in view of so rich a trust, should request some such institution as the Academy of Fine Arts to permanently exercise over it, by a committee of its board of directors, an advisory and concurrent supervision with their committee on city property. Owing to certain inherent causes, there will

not be maintained, without some such intelligent action, the high degree of excellence which marked its inception. To my mind there has already been a departure from it.

With the same feeling as in the above case, there was such aid as he required furnished to our associate, Mr. James R. Lambdin, who was urged to undertake painting the series of portraits of Governors of the State, which, a year ago, was completed; and which, being as well appreciated at Harrisburg as here, was at once, with a judicious liberality, purchased for the public use by the legislature. These paintings now adorn the Governor's room in the Capitol.

The gallery of paintings in the hall of the society has so increased as to occupy very nearly all the space which can be devoted to it. It should be viewed only as the nucleus of a collection that may with certainty be acquired. But, small and imperfect as it is, there has been manifested towards it a degree of interest well calculated to repay those who have generously contributed to its formation.

Until a few days ago there was every reason to believe that, through the exertions of one of our members, Mr. James Ross Snowden, there would shortly go into operation a law under which would have been established a medal department at the mint of the United States. A groundless fear that the business of artists would be interfered with has just led to the withdrawal of the section of the proposed law relating to it. As artists have no right to use the public dies, and as the establishment of such a department would, in fact, be a direct advantage to them, there can be no doubt of the success of this measure within a reasonable time. When it shall be adopted, it is to be hoped that it will be in such a form as to authorize sets of the medals to be sent to foreign governments, to the different State governments, and to their Historical Societies. The returns of their medals, which would be made by foreign governments, would form at the mint a cabinet of remarkable historical interest and value.

It may be of interest to the society to know that the volume produced by Mr. Winthrop Sargent, the "History of Braddock's Expedition," has elicited from the press of this country numerous encomiums of a most flattering character. Those from abroad have not been less so. A late letter of Mr. George Grote, the historian of Greece, speaks in high terms of it. I am tempted to extract the following remarks concerning it, from the Westminster Review: "An American book of considerable merit. * * * * The chief matter of it is derived from official reports obtained in the English and French State paper office. These have been carefully edited, and for their better elucidation, a long explanatory in-

troduction is prefixed, which occupies indeed half the book; but which deserves very far more respectful treatment than the similar introductions usually furnished by editors for the English societies." Another work, on an event of deep interest, also of the western part of the State, and which will contain rather more matter than Braddock's Expedition, has been written, and is now in preparation for the press, from which it will appear in the course of a few months.

It is then seen that, in the short space of three years, our society has been instrumental in the establishment of three galleries of paintings; and a permanent publication fund; and a national cabinet of medals may almost be added to the list. They are all of an historical order. It is true that they are not of great magnitude, for they are new; yet they are of such a character that, with intelligent direction, their proper and satisfactory increase may be readily effected; and, should such direction happily attend them, they will surely be of first importance.

My intercourse with the members of the society enables me to state that the direction of its labors meets with their cordial approbation. With a very few exceptions, the gentlemen who had resigned, some of them more than twenty years ago, have, under a general resolution, withdrawn their resignations. These, as well as the members newly elected, have expressed their approval of our policy by a material indorsement in their payments to our funds that leaves no room for misapprehension. This policy, as our members have been told, and which has been sanctioned by repeated resolutions, is to continue our present labor, with a view to make the publication fund to consist, as soon as practicable, of a thousand subscribers. This desirable result could easily be attained were each subscriber to obtain another one. To further this, new subscribers are entitled to the volumes already issued.

It cannot be many years before measures to secure for the society's use a fire-proof building will become necessary. To establish a foundation for this object, subscriptions, amounting to two thousand dollars, payable in five equal annual instalments, have been made for a building fund; which, however, will not be binding until the sum of five thousand dollars shall have been subscribed. This moderate sum, it is hoped, will soon be obtained. It is very certain that, without such a beginning, no successful effort to accomplish the object can reasonably be hoped for.

But it is to be from a much more widely extended basis of our system of publications, that the society can hope to properly perform the labor that is before it. It has been freely claimed, that, in material for the field of historical literature, as in every other, our State is behind none in

the Union. The intelligence of the State, however, has not, either in its collective capacity or in associations of its citizens, afforded the needful and sufficient support for its development, and for such display of it as is thought to be the duty of a people who claim for their political institutions a transcendent pre-eminence. It has not been the fault of the people at large; for, so far as our society is concerned, there has been of our recent labors a responsive appreciation on their part, which has quickly resulted in placing it, as to its publications, at the head of American historical societies. So remarkable has been our success in this department, that, following us, there has been created for the Massachusetts Society a publication fund of ten thousand dollars, and one, on our plan, for the American Antiquarian Society, that also promises to be entirely successful. The president of the New York Society, Mr. Luther Bradish, in a late letter to our treasurer, informs him that as soon as their fine building, now nearly completed, shall be entirely so, their attention will be directed to the founding of just such a trust fund as ours. A number of other societies either have established, or are about to do so, their publications on an enlarged and liberal system. No greater want has been felt by such associations, and yet, until ours, there had been scarcely an effort made to meet it.

Since my last report there have been added to the library seven hundred and sixty-nine volumes, six hundred and twenty pamphlets, thirty-six titles of maps, atlases, and engravings, and forty-seven of manuscripts. Some of these latter two titles include numerous separate maps or manuscripts.

TOWNSEND WARD, *Librarian*.

Hall of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, }
Philadelphia, February 9th, 1857. }

Societies and their Proceedings.

CONNECTICUT.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. — A business meeting was held at the Mansion House in Litchfield, on Friday evening, March 6, Hon. Seth P. Beers in the chair. Rev. J. M. Willey and Rev. James Richards, D. D., were invited to lecture on some historical topic of their own selection, at such convenient time as shall hereafter be agreed upon. Hon. Frederic A. Tallmadge, of New York city, William Paver, Esq., of York, England, and William H. Whitmore, Esq., of Boston, were elected honorary members of the society.

MAINE.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers below). — The semi-annual meeting of this society was held at Augusta on the afternoon and evening of March 5th: Hon. William Willis, the president, in the chair. After some preliminary business, E. L. Hamlin, Esq., of Bangor, exhibited two MS. journals, one of an exploring expedition from New Gloucester to Livermore in Maine through the woods for a settlement in 1773; the other of a journey from Roxbury to Lake George in 1755, also the autobiography and correspondence of the late Park Holland. A. C. Hamlin, of Bangor, produced some fine pictographs of the Dighton Rock, and other Indian remains in New England, also a *fac simile* of the scratches on the rocks at Monhegan; all taken by himself, and described in an interesting paper, which he read to the society. There were also read extracts from Gov. Pownal's journal to the Penobscot in May, 1759, to establish a fort there, and take possession of the country, with interesting notes, prepared by Joseph Williamson, Esq., of Belfast. Mr. Williamson also furnished a valuable paper, giving a description of the large collection of coins found in the neighborhood of Castine in 1840-41, principally French crowns, and none of a later date than 1689; together with an account of the Baron St. Castin, his family, and settlement on that promontory. At the same meeting, John McKeen, Esq., of Brunswick, read an able and elaborate article on Weymouth's voyage to our coast in 1605, and Popham's colony in 1607: in this, he undertook to prove that the harbor visited by Weymouth was Boothbay and not St. Georges, and the river, the Kennebec and not the Penobscot. He entirely repudiated the theory of Dr. Belknap on this subject, and believed that he and Capt. Williams, by whose opinion Belknap was guided, formed their conclusions on a misapprehension of the facts and localities. We think this question is still an open one, and we desire to see a further discussion of it.

In the evening, the society met again at the Representatives' chamber, where an address was delivered by the president, Mr. Willis; in which, after reviewing the progress of literary and historical studies in Maine, he proceeded to give biographical notices of his six predecessors in the presidency of the society, viz: Gov. Parris, Pres. Allen, late of Bowdoin College, Rev. Dr. Nichols, the late Chief Justice Mellen, the Hon. Stephen Longfellow, and the Hon. Robert H. Gardiner.

This address was followed by a very interesting paper, read by J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., of Boston, on the settlement of Pemaquid and the adjacent territory. Mr. Thornton's researches have

recovered many new and valuable facts relative to the early settlement of Maine, and will make his paper, which is to form a portion of the forthcoming volume of the society's Collections, an interesting and valuable contribution to our historical knowledge.

We noticed among the members present, President Woods of Bowdoin College, Rev. J. S. C. Abbott, Hon. R. H. Gardiner, Dr. Tappan of Augusta, and a number of members of the legislature, besides a very pleasant sprinkling of ladies, whose attendance upon these public meetings have given them a cheerful aspect. The audience appeared highly gratified by the communications read, and the meeting was one of the most successful which the society has held.

We are permitted to make some extracts from the discourse of Mr. Willis:

"The government of Maine, early after its organization, in June, 1820, imitating the noble example of the Commonwealth from which it had amicably separated, after a union of 142 years, took prompt measures to promote the cause of good learning and good morals in the new Commonwealth, then commencing its hopeful career." He then states that Maine, at the first session of her legislature, made provision for the establishment of a medical school at Bowdoin College; and passed an "act to encourage literature and the useful arts and sciences," by which was granted to Bowdoin College \$21,000, and \$7,000 to the College at Waterville. He then continues: "The next year this historical society was incorporated, consisting of 49 members, including the governor of the State, the president of Bowdoin College, the judges of the supreme court, and other prominent men in the State, of whom 16 only are now living. The society was organized in April, 1822, and Albion K. Parris, then governor of the State, was elected president. * * In 1831 the society published its first volume of transactions, which embraced the histories of several towns, and other exceedingly valuable papers; among which were extracts from Gov. Lincoln's MS. on the Indian language and Catholic missions; a journal of the expedition across Maine to Quebec in 1775, by Col. Montrossor, with Gen. Arnold's letters; and original documents relating to the early history of the State; all prefaced by a beautiful introductory chapter from the classic pen of Judge Ware. Our 1st volume has been followed by three others, containing matter of great interest to the students of our history, and creditable to the society. The 3d volume was published in 1853, the 4th in 1855, and the 5th will be published before the expiration of another year, containing the first printed edition of valuable documents relating to the early settlements between the Kennebec and Penobscot

rivers, which have recently been discovered in the State department of New York."

The officers for the current year are: *President*, Hon. William Willis, of Portland; *Corresponding Secretary*, Prof. Parker Cleaveland, LL. D. of Brunswick; *Recording Secretary*, Hon. Phineas Barnes; *Treasurer*, John McKeen; *Librarian*, Prof. A. S. Packard; *Publishing Committee*, Hon. William Willis, Leonard Woods, D. D., Rev. John S. C. Abbott, Hon. Robert H. Gardiner, and John McKeen, Esq.; *Standing Committee*, Leonard Woods, D. D., Hon. James W. Bradbury, Prof. Parker Cleaveland, LL. D., John McKeen, Esq., and Hon. Robert P. Dunlap.

The annual meeting is held at Brunswick on the day of commencement at Bowdoin College. A semi-annual meeting is held at Augusta during the session of the legislature.

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers, No. 3, p. 77).—The monthly meeting, held on Thursday, March 5, was fully attended.

The following gentlemen, nominated at the last meeting, were elected active members: Lyman Fulton, Charles Findlay, J. Stricker Jenkins, Hugh Jenkins, Jr., Hugh A. Cooper, H. D. Mears, Alexander E. Brown, William S. Waters, Wilson C. N. Carr, William H. Beatty, Edward M. Keith, Philip T. Tyson, Alfred Jenkins, George U. Porter, Robert T. Baldwin, Milton Whitney, Joseph C. Whitney.

Rev. Dr. Burnap, chairman of the library committee, in view of the recent liberal donation of Mr. Peabody, in part for the formation and support of a library, asked instructions relative to the course to be pursued by the committee, respecting the subscriptions for the same purpose, which they were on the point of endeavoring to obtain.

On motion, the society resolved to desire the committee to suspend further action on this point, until otherwise instructed. Mr. George W. Brown deemed it due to John Hopkins, Esq., to say, that he was the first person to whom application was made, and liberally responded by a subscription of one thousand dollars.

The president read a letter from J. R. Lambdin, of Philadelphia, proposing to paint and present to the society a copy of a portrait of Baron De Kalb, now in Independence hall; also his own letter in reply, accepting the offer in the name of the society.

Hon. W. F. Giles, after some remarks commendatory of the character of George Peabody, Esq., and his recent noble endowment of an Institute, to be placed under the charge of the society, offered a resolution proposing the appoint-

ment of a committee, including the president, to obtain a portrait of Mr. Peabody, to be placed in the hall of the society, which was unanimously adopted. The president named Judge Giles and Alonzo Lilley, to act with him on the committee.

Hon. John P. Kennedy desired to offer a resolution, connected with the subject introduced by Judge Giles. The management of the Institute, so liberally endowed by Mr. Peabody, will entail upon the society large responsibilities. Having known that gentleman's views from the beginning, he was enabled to say, that Mr. Peabody's interest in the prosperity of the society had been ever active since his first election as a member; that he had long since given substantial proofs of the strength of his good will, and now was desirous of doing still more. His first idea was to intrust the whole management of his donation to the society; but, considering that the existence of the society was not beyond the reach of contingencies, had thought it best to establish a board of trustees, composed of his old friends or their sons, with a subsidiary list, many, if not the most of whom, are members of the society. The trustees have an organizing and a visitatorial power; the execution of the details of the plan is left with the society. It was Mr. Peabody's particular wish that the charge of the visible property should be with the society, and he had, therefore, made ample provision for its accommodation, and wished it to occupy its rooms immediately on their completion, and to assume the charge of the institution.

Mr. Peabody believed that this community stood in need of the means of improvement in science and art. His plan was the embodiment of an idea, that would be felt and appreciated, not here only, but through the State and the United States. It would result in affording additional facilities to the art student and the man of letters, — to all, in fact, desirous of improvement, — and would tend to elevate the standard of literary culture, and make the city a centre of taste and refinement.

In its connection with this noble and comprehensive design, the Historical Society would find itself strengthened, and could not but enjoy increased means, as well of general usefulness as of accomplishing the special objects of its organization.

Mr. Kennedy concluded by presenting a copy of Mr. Peabody's letter of Feb. 12, 1857, and moving the appointment of a committee of five, to consider and report to the society what is expedient to be done by it, in reference to coöperating in the promotion of the objects contemplated by him in that letter. Messrs. Kennedy, Streeter, Nicholas, Read, and Rev. Mr. Dalrymple were chosen to serve as the committee.

The president stated that the publishers of the Historical Magazine desired the society to appoint a corresponding editor; and proposed the appointment of Mr. Streeter, who was accordingly chosen to act in that capacity.

On motion of Mr. Kennedy, a committee, consisting of Gen. Smith, Judge Giles, and Mr. Hinckley, was appointed to nominate a gentleman to deliver the next annual address.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ESSEX INSTITUTE. — A meeting was held in Salem on Friday evening, March 20. A very interesting paper upon the clergy of Salem just previous to the Revolution was read by Mr. G. L. Streeter. Sketches of Rev. Dr. Thomas Barnard, of the North church; Rev. Thomas Barnard, senior, and Rev. Asa Dunbar, of the First church; Rev. James Dimon, of the East church; Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, of the Episcopal church; and Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Whitaker, of the Tabernacle church, were given. At the conclusion of the paper, Hon. Charles W. Upham expressed the pleasure he had enjoyed in listening to it, and narrated several anecdotes relating to the subject, one of which he had from Col. Timothy Pickering. Mr. Upham also spoke of several eminent characters in Salem at the time he went there, any one of whom would have taken a front rank in the largest cities of the country. He was followed by brief conversational remarks from several other gentlemen. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Streeter, for the interesting and instructive entertainment he had furnished. Quite a number of donations were announced at this meeting.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers, No. 2, p. 46). — A monthly meeting was held in Boston, on Thursday evening, March 12, at the residence of the president, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop.

On opening the meeting, the president called the attention to two interesting relics before him. One was a small, neat mahogany table, well supplied with drawers, formerly used by Lord Chat-ham; passing from him to Lord Temple; and thence coming down, a family heirloom, to its present owner. On this table was a portable mahogany writing-desk, of thorough workmanship, about twelve inches wide, sixteen inches long, and four inches deep, box-like in shape, and in every way neat and light. At one end is a drawer, parted off for ink, pens, letters, and paper. On opening the cover, a slanting and convenient writing desk, lined with velvet, is formed by means of a neatly arranged rack. Here may be seen, in the round, clear, and characteristic handwriting

of the immortal author of the Declaration of Independence, the following history :

"Tho: Jefferson gives this writing desk to Joseph Coolidge, Junr., as a memorial of affection. It was made from a drawing of his own by Ben. Randall, cabinet-maker, of Philadelphia, with whom he first lodged on his arrival in that city in May, 1776, and is the identical one on which he wrote the Declaration of Independence. Politics, as well as Religion, has its superstitions. These, gaining strength with time, may, one day, give imaginary value to this relic, for its association with the birth of the great charter of our independence.

"MONTICELLO, Nov. 18, 1825."

In the drawer were three Paris visiting cards of the olden time, with pictures on them of the Coliseum, etc., and an original visiting card of John Adams. It is small, rather rough looking, bearing simply, in large handwriting, "Mr. Adams."

After business of no special public interest, Rev. Dr. Frothingham arose, and, with a feeling allusion to Dr. Kane's death, presented some appropriate resolutions; which were unanimously adopted.

The meeting was uncommonly interesting from the articles of *vertu* which the president — and on this occasion, also, the host of elegant hospitality — exhibited. Among these were the Bible once in the possession of Melancthon, now owned by George Livermore, Esq.; Price's original map of Boston in 1733; the beautiful Washington cane, so long, or tall, as to look more like the baton of the leader of a band, than one of our modern canes, — for, in wearing it, it was usual to take hold of such canes in the middle; and several collections of manuscripts which were presented to the Society.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY (Officers, No. 2, p. 46). — A stated meeting was held on Wednesday afternoon, March 4, the president, William Whiting, Esq., the chair.

The meeting was chiefly of a business nature. Letters — accepting membership, to which they had been elected at a previous meeting, and tendering their thanks for the honor conferred — were read from the following gentlemen, viz.: John L. Fox, M. D., U. S. N., of Charlestown; Edwin D. Buckman, M. D., of Bristol, Pa.; George T. Thacher, Esq., of Dorchester; Enoch C. Rolfe, M. D., of Boston; and Luke Brooks, Esq., of Salem.

David Pulsifer, Esq., exhibited a relic from the old Curwin mansion in Salem, being a fragment of a beam of red oak taken from the apartment where Judge Curwin examined the witches in the

time of the delusion of 1692. This house — of which a view is given in Dr. Felt's "History of Salem," vol. 1, p. 410 — is said to have been built in 1642. Mr. Pulsifer related some circumstances connected with this delusion; among them, certain facts concerning the torture of Giles Corey, who was pressed to death; which facts he had heard a number of years ago from an aged friend in Salem, to whom they had been related by his uncle, a witness of that tragic scene.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers, No. 2, p. 48). — The monthly meeting was held on Tuesday evening, March 3, Hon. Luther Bradish presiding. Mr. Moore, the librarian, read a letter from Mr. Henry Bowers, accompanying the donation of two interleaved almanacs, formerly belonging to William Cushing, one of the Associate Justices of the U. S. Supreme Court. The following memorandum, under date of March 4, 1793, has a peculiar interest at this time:

"4, Monday. — Adm^d y^e oath of office to y^e Presid^t of y^e U. S."

This was the inauguration of Washington at the beginning of his second term. John Jay, the Chief Justice, was then in England, negotiating the famous treaty with that country, and Judge Cushing, as senior Justice, administered the oath.

The Committee on the Fine Arts, through Benjamin R. Winthrop, Esq., presented a report upon the donation of John Earl Williams, Esq. (See No. 2, p. 48). The committee regard the bust of Columbus, presented by Mr. Williams, not only as possessing rare merit as a work of art, but as having a peculiar interest for its associations. The bust was executed by Mr. Gott, an English artist in Rome, and is copied from an original in the Museum of the Capitol at Rome. At the recommendation of the Committee, the thanks of the society were voted to Mr. Williams, and a complete set of their publications ordered to be suitably bound and presented to him.

Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., offered some appropriate resolutions upon the death of Dr. Elisha K. Kane, recording a "grateful tribute to his memory, as of an heroic navigator, instructor, historian, and patriotic and humane man." Dr. Osgood in a brief but eloquent speech paid a reverend homage to the memory of Dr. Kane. Frederic De Peyster then read an interesting paper reviewing the services of Dr. Kane to science and humanity, and eulogizing him as one of the highest benefactors of his race.

The paper of the evening — on "The Dutch at the North Pole, and the Dutch in Maine," by General Watts De Peyster — was read by Frederic

De Peyster, Esq. On account of its length, extracts only could be read. The paper was evidently prepared with care, and will be valuable as an historical document. On motion of Hon. J. W. Beekman, the thanks of the society were accorded to the author, and a copy solicited for the archives and for such further disposition as the society should see fit to make.

S. F. Streeter, Esq., of Baltimore, who has made important investigations into the Indian history of Maryland and Virginia; David Pulsifer, Esq., of Boston, an antiquary well versed in the early history of New England, whose labors upon the ancient records of Massachusetts are beginning to be appreciated; and Henry Bond, M. D. of Philadelphia, author of the lately published history of Watertown, Mass., which is a miracle of industry and an invaluable addition to the genealogy of New England, — were unanimously elected corresponding members of the society.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA (Officers No. 3, p. 81). — A stated meeting was held March 9th, at their hall, Dr. George H. Burgin presiding.

The corresponding secretary announced the death of the Earl of Ellesmere, one of the foreign members of the society. He also read an interesting letter from President R. Weiser, of the Central College of Iowa, a great-grandson of Col. Conrad Weiser, the well known Indian interpreter.

The librarian read a letter from E. W. Bailey, presenting three folio volumes of the Antique Florentine Gallery. The work is very rare and is in excellent preservation. He also read a letter from James S. Earle of Philadelphia, presenting a picture of the "Blowing up of the frigate *Augusta*;" which, as it possesses historical interest, Mr. Earle wishes to retain in *Philadelphia*, and therefore desires to have placed in the society's collection of paintings. He next announced the arrival at Philadelphia of Granville John Penn, Esq., a great-grandson of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania; and stated that he had received from him the following letter:

"JONES' HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, }
March 4, 1857. }

"My Dear Sir, — I brought out with me, from England, a very interesting and valuable record belonging to our family, which I am desirous to present to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, as the fittest depository for a document of so much historical interest, viz: the belt of wampum presented by the Indian chiefs to the founder of Pennsylvania, at the great treaty which was held at Shackamaxon, in 1682, confirmatory of the

treaty of friendship which was then concluded between them.

"I shall be much obliged to you to be so good as to inform me at what time it would be most agreeable to the society to receive this precious relic, when I shall have great pleasure in placing it in their hands, to be preserved among the archives of Pennsylvania.

"And I remain, my dear sir, yours, very faithfully,
GRANVILLE J. PENN.

"To Townsend Ward, Esq., etc., etc., etc., }
Librarian of Hist. Soc. of Pa." }

When, on motion, it was

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to confer with Mr. Penn, and to make with him such arrangements as shall be most agreeable to him for the formal presentation of this interesting gift, and for its deposit in the archives of the society, in connection with the evidences by which its authenticity may be manifested to future generations."

And the following gentlemen were appointed: George W. Norris, J. Dickinson Logan, Richard Penn Lardner, William Shippen, John Jay Smith, and Israel Pemberton.

The Finance Committee, through Charles S. Keyser, Esq., made their report on the treasurer's account, which was adopted; and the report of the Trustees of the Publication Fund was also referred to the committee for audit.

Balloting for new members then took place, when the following were elected: Rev. Robert Desha Morris, of Newtown; Anthony D. Levering, of Leverington; Hon. John Innis Clark Hare, Archibald McIntyre, Daniel M. Robinson, James S. Earle, Clifford J. Sims, William Struthers, John C. Martin, George K. Ziegler, James C. Hand, of Philadelphia.

After appropriate resolutions concerning the death of Elisha Kent Kane, M. D., the Arctic Explorer, were passed, the society adjourned.

RHODE ISLAND.

NEWPORT HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers below). — The annual meeting was held March 18, at Newport. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, David King, M. D.; *First Vice-President*, A. H. Dumont, D. D.; *Second Vice-President*, Duncan C. Pell, Esq.; *Corresponding Secretary*, George C. Mason, Esq.; *Recording Secretary and Cabinet-keeper*, Benjamin B. Howland, Esq.; *Treasurer*, Nathan H. Gould, Esq.; *Trustees*, William S. Wetmore, William Gibbs, Henry Bedlow, William P. Sheffield, and J. Prescott Hall, Esquires.

The peculiar object of this society is to bring

out facts relating to the island of Rhode Island and to the southern portion of the State.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers, No. 2, p. 49). — At the monthly meeting of this society for March, a paper was read by Professor William Gammell, of Brown University, on the "Loyalists of the American Revolution." The object of the paper was to present an outline of the entire question relating to the Loyalists, as a subject of American history. The professor first enumerated the principal sources of information respecting them, which exist in American literature, also many of the leading publications which have been made concerning them in Great Britain; and presented several rare tracts devoted to the statement of their case, and petitions to the King and Parliament, published in England at the close of the last century, which now belong to the library of John Carter Brown, Esq. The subject was then presented in three divisions. 1. The description and number of the persons who may be denominated Loyalists at the period of the Revolution. 2. The services they rendered to the cause of the King during the war. 3. The manner in which they were treated by the governments of the two countries, — or, their punishment in America and their reward in England.

In presenting an outline of each of these divisions of the subject, Prof. Gammell referred to particular events, and narrated the lives of many eminent Loyalists; borrowing his illustrations in all instances as far as practicable from the history of Rhode Island at the period of the Revolution. Their disappointment at the treaty of peace in 1783, and the claims which they made upon the British Government, and their manner of prosecuting them, were also illustrated from the contemporary pamphlets and petitions, and a general estimate was given of their fortunes after the war as compared with those of the officers and soldiers of the Revolution.

TENNESSEE.

TENNESSEE HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers below). — A meeting was held at the office of the secretary of State, in Nashville, on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 25th. Dr. Felix Robinson was called to the chair, and Anson Nelson chosen secretary *pro tem*. Many valuable donations were announced; among them, a miniature of Gov. John Sevier, the first chief magistrate of Tennessee; a portfolio used by Henry Clay while senator; and the original manuscript articles of government adopted at Nashborough, May 1, 1780, with the proceedings of said government, and the autographs of 246 inhabitants.

A committee consisting of Thomas Washing-

ton, Samuel D. Morgan, and A. W. Putnam, Esqrs., was appointed to wait upon Andrew Jackson, Esq., and Mrs. Polk, to solicit from them donations of articles connected with the personal and public histories of the late Presidents Jackson and Polk.

Messrs. Wales and Putnam made some interesting suggestions, looking to the promotion of the object of the society; and, on motion of the former, the corresponding secretary was requested to open a correspondence with other historical societies, for the purpose of a more free interchange of views.

On motion of William Wales, Esq., it was ordered, that an annual address be delivered in the month of October of each year, by some person to be designated by the society for that purpose.

Messrs. Hiram K. Walker, R. J. Meigs, Jr., and Anson Nelson, were admitted members. The meeting was then adjourned to the 25th of March.

The Nashville Banner, in noticing this meeting, observes: "There are scattered throughout the State, historical records, archives and mementos, numerous and invaluable, which are constantly being drawn away by foreign societies, or destroyed and lost. The Tennessee Historical Society have the assurance that they will have the permanent occupation of a suitable room in the Capitol for the deposit of their records and relics, and already they have the temporary use of one of the vacant apartments. They desire to collect whatever can be collected, as speedily as possible."

The officers for the current year are: *President*, Nathaniel Cross, Esq.; *Vice-President*, A. W. Putnam, Esq.; *Recording Secretary*, William F. Cooper, Esq.; *Corresponding Secretary*, John R. Eakin, Esq.; *Wartrace Depot*; *Treasurer*, William A. Eichbaum, Esq.

VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — The annual meeting was held at Richmond, in the hall of the Athenæum, on Thursday evening, Feb. 5, the second Vice-President, William H. Macfarland, Esq., in the chair.

Conway Robinson, Esq., chairman of the Executive Committee, read the report of that committee, which will be found in full in our General Department. The annual address was then delivered by Rev. Moses D. Hoge. It treated of the history, legislation, and policy of Virginia under the protectorate of Cromwell. The thanks of the society were voted to Rev. Dr. Hoge for his able and interesting discourse, and a copy was requested for preservation in the archives.

On motion of Robert R. Howison, Esq.,

Resolved, That the society have listened with interest and sorrow to the narrative given in the report of the Executive Committee, of the last

days, death, and burial of our late esteemed secretary and librarian, William Maxwell, Esq.; and that we adopt the sentiments of the report, and warmly approve the action of the committee in expressing their regard for the memory of one whose labor for the society will never be forgotten.

A vote of thanks was passed to the donors of portraits of Washington, Madison, and Marshall.

Messrs. Thomas Sampson, Robert J. Morrison, and Archibald Bolling, being recommended by the Executive Committee, were unanimously elected resident members.

This society was founded in 1832, with the name of "The Virginia Historical and Philosophical Society." Chief Justice Marshall was its president for many years. On the 16th of January, 1848, it was reorganized as "The Virginia Historical Society." Hon. William C. Rives was elected president, which office he still holds.

WISCONSIN.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN (Officers, No. 2, p. 49). — A stated meeting was held at Madison, on Tuesday, March 3, Hon. D. J. Powers in the chair.

Forty-three letters were read. The following gentlemen, in their letters, promised to furnish papers, viz.: Hon. O. C. Crocker, On the early settlement of Sheboygan; Rev. Cutting Marsh, On the Stockbridge Indians; Hon. M. Frank, On the history and progress of Kenosha. Cyrus Woodman, Esq., in his letter, suggested that the corresponding secretary should visit Jesse Shull and other pioneers of western Wisconsin, and secure their historical narratives, and authorized them to draw upon him for fifty dollars towards the expenses. The letter from Hon. Henry S. Randall, formerly secretary of the State of New York, urged upon the society the importance of procuring a fire-proof building. That from Rev. C. B. Smith, secretary of the Iowa State Historical Society, acknowledged the receipt of a statement relative to Wisconsin legislation in behalf of this society, and stated that use had been made of this example and precedent in securing an annual State appropriation for a similar organization in Iowa, just effected. That from Capt. George S. Dodge was accompanied by a collection of 110 coins of various nations.

Quite a number of donations were announced. Among the relics received, was a fan carried by the wife of Hon. Oliver Wolcott, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, at her marriage in 1755.

Hon. George F. Wright, of Oshkosh, was chosen a life member of the society; J. Kneeland, of Milwaukee, and John Willans, of Madison, active members; and several persons, corresponding members.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

PLAINS OF ABRAHAM. — The historical reader and the tourist are familiar with the classical field where Wolfe and Montcalm fell, and some may have inquired whence the name is derived. The Rev. Mr. Ferland, of Quebec, published in 1854 a small tract, entitled *Notes sur les Registres de Notre Dame de Quebec*, which furnishes an explanation on the subject.

It seems that Surgeon Adrien Duchesne on the 10th of October, 1648, donated to one Abraham Martin, a pilot, 20 French acres of ground, and that the company of New France deeded to the same Abraham Martin 12 additional acres.

A map, accompanying these papers, shew that the farm of Abraham lay outside the walls of Quebec, between the present Protestant burying-ground and the hill known as the *Côte d'Abraham*. The farm of Abraham (continues M. Ferland) occupied precisely the ground which long bore the name of Abraham's plain, before that designation had been extended to the neighboring plateau, and none can dispute that the honor belongs to the old pilot of having bequeathed his name to the field of battle whereon the armies of Wolfe and Montcalm met. — *Notes*, pp. 12, 13. * † *

ENTERPRISE AND BOXER. — The U. S. schooner "Enterprise," under the command of Lieut.-Com. William Burrows, sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., on the 1st of September, 1813, to cruise between Cape Anne and the Bay of Fundy, in search of British privateers. The capture of the British brig-of-war "Boxer," Capt. Blythe, off Monhegan, four days after, is well known as one of the most brilliant feats in our naval history. The Enterprise took the Boxer into Portland on the 7th of September.

Captain Gordon, of the British flag, wrote to Dr. Thornton, the U. S. Marshal, requesting an exchange of prisoners, or their leave of absence on parole. He received, in answer, the following very courteous letter:

"FORT SCAMMEL, Sept. 13, 1813.

"Capt. Gordon:

"Sir,—Col. Learned having communicated your letter of this day to me, I have the honor to state to you, that no power is vested in me to exchange prisoners of war, or parole them without the country. The officers of the Boxer, who survived the action, are paroled and treated as gentlemen and brave men who contended with courage in a very equal contest for victory and glory. Their

wounded are in the same hospital with the wounded of the Enterprise, and as well treated. Captain Blythe's body was buried with the same honors as the body of Captain Burrows, and the remains of the two brave men lie near each other.

"Your prisoners are treated with humanity, and my personal attention will be given to make them comfortable.

"I witnessed the handsome treatment of Capt. Gordon to the officers of the Alexander. I am proud to say that his reputation stands high as a humane officer, and I regret that those, whom the fate of war has made prisoners, cannot be permitted to communicate with the Flag this morning.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your obed^t serv^t,

THOS. G. THORNTON,

"Marshal."

The noble spirit of this letter reflects honor upon its author, and its interesting details, respecting the brave officers and the gallant tars in that splendid achievement, develop a temper as honorable to our humanity as was the capture to our valor.

THETA.

LAKESIDE, March, 1857.

HERMANN E. LUDEWIG.—The writer of the notice of the late Mr. Ludewig, in the second number of the Historical Magazine, has omitted to mention one of the literary efforts of that accomplished gentleman, which should not be forgotten in an account of his publications. In 1854, Mr. Ludewig communicated to the "*Société de Géographie*," of Paris, an article entitled, "*De l'Histoire des Aborigènes du Mexique*," in which he advanced some original and peculiar views respecting the origin, migrations, and mutual relations of the Mexican tribes. It is printed in the 9th volume, 4th series, of the Bulletins of the society. Whatever may be thought of its merits as a philosophical and ethnological treatise, it manifests the activity of the author's mind and his interest in various departments of historical inquiry.

S. F. H.

WORCESTER, MASS., March 6.

THE GRAHAM FAMILY.—A reference to "Cothren's Ancient Woodbury," in your February number, page 51, suggests to me a Note of similar character. At page 156, of the above-mentioned work, it is stated that the Rev. John Graham, A. M. (ancestor of Col. John Lorimer Graham, of New York), was the second son of one of the Marquises of Montrose, and that he was born in Edinburgh, in 1694. This statement is altogether erroneous, as the following facts—taken from "Collins's Peerage, edited by Sir Egerton

Brydges," vol. iv. pages 214-230—will plainly show.

James, 1st Marquis (the Great Montrose), was an only son. He was succeeded, May 21st, 1650, by his only surviving son, James, 2d Marquis. The latter had but two sons; James, his successor, and Charles,—who died a young man. James, 3d Marquis, succeeded his father in 1669; and, dying in 1684, left an only son, James, who, in 1707, was created Duke of Montrose. This James, the 1st Duke, had four sons, viz: James, who died an infant; David, 1st Earl Graham of Belford; William, 2d Earl Graham, and successor to his father, as 2d Duke of Montrose; and George, who died a bachelor, in 1747. To go back a little, and thus cover the whole ground: John, 4th Earl—father of the "Great Marquis"—had but two brothers, Sir Robert Graham of Innermeath, and Sir William Graham of Braco. The father of these brothers, John, 3d Earl of Montrose (who died in 1608), was an only and posthumous son.

R. T.

ALBANY, March 7, 1857.

BENEDICT ARNOLD.—Among my series of autograph letters (nearly complete) of Generals of the Revolutionary War, I find one of Benedict Arnold; from which, as it is indicative of his feeling at the time, I make the following extract.

MONKBARNES.

PHILADELPHIA.

"ST. GEORGE'S KEY, 9th June, 1770.

"Dear Sir,—

"I am now in a Corner of the World whence you can expect no News of Consequence—Was very much shocked the other Day, on hearing the Accounts of the most Cruel, Wanton & Inhuman Murders, committed in Boston by the Soldiers—Good God, are the Americans all asleep and tamely giving up their Liberties [birth-rights effaced], or are they all turned Philosophers, that they don't take immediate Vengeance on such Miscreants; I am afraid of the latter and that we shall all soon see ourselves as poor and as much oppressed as ever heathen Philosopher was—

"With greatest Esteem Dr Sir

"Y^r sincere Friend

"B. ARNOLD."

"To B. Douglas, Esq., New Haven."

QUERIES.

ROBERT STOBBS.—Can any of your readers furnish an account of the life and doings of Robert Stobbs, the gallant Scotchman who, with Jacob Van Braam, was given as a hostage to the French at the time of the capture of George Washington, at Fort Mifflin, in July, 1754? He was subse-

quently sent to Quebec, from which place he made his escape in 1759, and after a series of most daring exploits arrived at Louisburg in the island of Cape Breton. From the latter place he followed Wolfe back to Quebec, where he arrived in time to render some valuable information. The last mention of his name which I have seen is in a letter from Washington, dated 7th Nov., 1771, published in Sparks's Life and Writings of Washington, vol. II. It is information subsequent to that date that I desire.

A memoir of Stobbs — containing a brief notice of his birth in the city of Glasgow, of his early life, his removal to Virginia, his entering the provincial army, his capture with Washington, his delivery as a hostage to the French and removal to Fort Du Quesne and thence to Quebec, with a full account of his remarkable escape and daring exploits — was obtained by me from the British Museum, several years ago, and republished here, with all the additional information I could collect; including his two very remarkable and characteristic letters, written while confined at Fort Du Quesne, to the Governor of Virginia; the complimentary notices of his sufferings and services by Gen. Amherst and the Governor of Virginia, and also by the legislature of that State; also an extract from the journal of Capt. Knox of the British army, alluding to Stobbs's "*particularly meritorious services*." N. B. C.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 11.

ROANOKE. — I have read, with much pleasure, the query and replies in the H. M. on the signification of "Manhattan." I wish that some of our Indian names of places in North Carolina could be translated, as I have long had a curiosity to know their true meaning. I would therefore ask if any of your correspondents can give me the signification of Roanoke, — the name of the site of the first English colony in the New World, and also of one of our most important rivers. I would also inquire how the island and river, nearly a hundred miles apart, came to bear the same name.

W. F. T.

RALEIGH, N. C., March.

DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK. — Why is the name of this county spelt with a t?

BETA.

REV. MR. BACKUS AND HIS MISSION TO CONGRESS IN 1774. — In the Diary of John Adams (vol. II. p. 397) I find, under date of Oct. 14, 1774, the following entry: "In the evening we [several members of congress] were invited to an interview at Carpenter's Hall [Philadelphia] with the quakers and anabaptists. Mr. Backus is come

here from Middleborough with a design to apply to the Congress for a redress of grievances of the anti-pedobaptists in our province. The cases from Chelmsford, the case of Mr. White of Haverhill, the cases of Ashfield and Warwick were mentioned by Mr. Backus."

I wish to know where I can find any account of this Mr. Backus or his mission. In Allen's History of Chelmsford, published in 1820, it is stated that a Baptist church was established in Chelmsford, in 1771; but this work makes no allusion to their grievances. H.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.

[Rev. Isaac Backus was born at Norwich, Conn., Jan. 9, 1724. He was settled at Middleborough, Mass., first as a Congregationalist and afterwards as a Baptist minister. He published a History of the Baptists, in 3 vols., 1777, 1784, and 1796; of which he prepared an abridgement continued to the year 1804. The latter work was reprinted in 1813, at New York, in the first volume of the Baptist Library. Mr. Backus died Nov. 20, 1806, aged 82. A good memoir of him (reprinted in part in the Baptist Library) will be found in Benedict's History of the Baptists, vol. II., pp. 267-274. Dr. Allen devotes nearly a page and a half to him in the second edition of his American Biographical Dictionary. One of the grievances of which the Baptists here complained, at that day, was the law obliging them to contribute to the support of the Congregational ministers in the towns where they resided.]

INSULT TO THE FLAG OF AMERICA. — Can any of your readers inform me of the nature of the alleged insult to "the sovereignty and flag of America," mentioned in the following letter of John Paul Jones to Robert Morris?

COCKED HAT.

PHILADELPHIA.

"L'ORIENT, Oct. 26, 1780.

"Dear Sir, — As I send the present packet for the Admiralty by the Independence, I take the liberty to put it under your cover, and leave the seal flying for your perusal. I will write you more particularly by Captain Read, who will be ready to sail in five or six days. In the mean time, I beg you to promote an inquiry into Mr. Truxton's indecent conduct here, by insulting the Sovereignty and Flag of America.

"I am ever, with the most affectionate respect, Dear Sir,

"Your most obliged

"& humble servant,

"JOHN PAUL JONES.

"The Honorable Robert Morris, Esq."

REV. JOHN THAYER, of Boston, originally a Congregationalist, afterwards a Catholic clergyman, is very slightly and not very correctly mentioned in Thayer's Memorial. When did he enter the ministry? In what church did he officiate, or was he merely a private chaplain?

The only data given by his narrative and a letter in a French account is, that he became a minister in 1779, officiated two years, was during some or all that time chaplain to one whom in 1791 he styles mayor (*gouverneur*) of Boston. Can these names and the precise dates be given?

When and where was his book printed, entitled "Controversy between the Rev. John Thayer, Catholic missionary of Boston, and the Rev. George Leslie, Pastor of a church in Washington, New Hampshire, to which are added several other pieces," and how many pages does it contain? * * *

NEW YORK, March 17.

[There was no mayor of Boston in 1791. The person spoken of must have been the governor of Massachusetts. We learn from Loring's Orators, (p. 193) that, in the same year, the "governor and other great men" attended church to hear a "Romish bishop,"—undoubtedly Bishop Carroll, who was here in June. John Hancock was governor then.

Rev. John Thayer is mentioned on p. 170 of Mr. Loring's work. By 1 Mass. Hist. Coll. III. 264, we find that he was "converted to the Catholic faith in 1783, received priest's orders at Rome, and began his mission here June 10, 1790." In the *Columbian Centinel*, Jan. 26, 1791, John Thayer, "Catholic Missionary of Boston," warns the public against "Louis Rousselet, who styles himself Pastor of the Catholic congregation of Boston;" and the same journal, June 18, 1791, has the following announcement: "On Thursday [the 16th] the Right Rev. Bishop Carroll left this place on his return to Maryland. During his visit here he suspended Mr. Rousselet from his functions, and confirmed Mr. Thayer as pastor of the Roman Catholic church in this town." Mr. Thayer officiated in the building erected by the old French Protestant church. In the *Centinel* for Jan. 26, 1791, will also be found an article signed by Thayer, which refers to former advertisements by Mr. Leslie and himself, and challenges Mr. L. or any other minister to a discussion, either in public or through the columns of a newspaper.]

MR. WELSH AND HIS IMAGE OF KING HENDRICK. — Mr. Welsh, an ingenious Boston artist, toiled assiduously a whole twelvemonth in carving an image in wood of the famous Mohawk, King Hendrick. It was a naked figure, nine feet high,

16

and surrounded by the implements of riot, murder, and war. The artist carried his work to England for exhibition, but on arriving at Plymouth there happened to be a hot press, and being threatened to be impressed, Mr. Welsh was obliged to abandon his exhibition and to leave the country. *Sagittarius's Letters*, p. 92. Can any of your correspondents give additional particulars of this "Boston artist?" * † *

JOHN GOODWIN, of Charlestown, married Martha Lawthrop Dec. 2, 1669, removed to Boston about 1683, and died June 21, 1712, aged 65. Can any one inform me where he was born and who were his parents? His son Nathaniel married for his second wife Bridget Salisbury, perhaps widow of John, July 6, 1708-9. Can any person inform of her birth, parentage, and the date and place of her death? Her husband died at Middletown, Conn., about 1753. John Goodwin, son of the above Nathaniel, born July 14, 1699, married Mercy Robie, Sept. 18, 1722, and died about 1731. I should like to know when and where he and his widow died. All of the above were residents of the North End, where John Sevier had a large estate on Lynn street, including a wharf.

JOHN G. LOCKE.

BOSTON, March 2.

AMES. — Any information concerning Salmon or Zalmon Ames, who was born at Mansfield, Ct., Aug. 8, 1769; or of Asa Ames, who was born at the same place April 2, 1759; or of any of their descendants, would be most gratefully received by

BERNICE D. AMES.

FORT EDWARD, N. Y.

LT.-COL. JOHN KINGSBURY. — I wish to ascertain the ancestry of this person. He was born about the year 1718, and was at one time a merchant in Newbury, Mass., but afterwards removed to Pownalborough in the District of Maine. He died at Boston, while there on business, between the years 1760 and 1770. A younger brother, named Benjamin, is said to have emigrated to the Coos country in New Hampshire. D. B. A. G.

BOSTON, March 21.

BROWNE. — Mary Browne was married, 24 May, 1686, to Thomas Lord, of Ipswich, Mass. Can any of your correspondents furnish me with her pedigree? X. Y. Z.

BOSTON, March 13.

MASSACHUSETTENSIS. — In a catalogue of a London bookseller, bearing date 1843, I find the following title: "Massachusettsensis, or a Series of

Facts which laid the foundation of the present troubles. 8vo., 1776." If any reader of this can tell me where this edition was printed, by so doing he will oblige
R. T.

Boston, March 6.

WILLIAM LOCKE was a surgeon stationed with the troops at Hadley, May, 1676. He had also been with the soldiers previous to that time, "at Mount Hope and Naragansett with Capt. Mosely, in the Nipmogg country and Quaboag, with Capt. Lathrop," at "Swansey, Seakonk, Rehoboth, and other places." This appears from his own letter to Secretary Rawson, and from certificates signed by Major Savage, Captains Henchman, Pynehon, and Mosely, found in the archives at the State House. Any thing further relating to the pedigree and history of this man, furnished to me, will be thankfully received.

JOHN G. LOCKE.

Boston, March 2.

MEARS FAMILY. — I observe, in the proceedings of the N. E. Historical and Genealogical Society, reference made to *Samuel Mears*. Can any member of that society give me information of the Mears family? A Judah Mears was admitted a Freeman of the city of New York in 1738.

MONKBARNES.

PHILADELPHIA.

COUNT ERNEST'S RIVER. — In Murphy's translation of the *Voyages of De Vries*, page 36, the Indians are said to have killed "some Englishmen, who had gone into Count Ernest's river in a sloop." Which of the tributaries of the Delaware was called "Count Ernest's river?" Do any of the old maps or charts show such a designation?
S. F. S.

Baltimore, Md.

SHAWMUT. — What is the etymology of the word Shawmut, the Indian term for Boston?

H. R. S.

Washington, D. C., March 23.

MICHILIMACKINAC. — At what time and on what occasion was the island of Michilimackinac first occupied by an English garrison?

H. R. S.

ORIGIN OF THE INDIANS. — Are the Indians of Hebrew origin?

H. R. S.

PRINCE MADOC. — Do the disclosures heretofore made, and now *in the process of being made*, in the great tumulus at Grave Creek in Western Virginia, afford evidences that this tumulus was

the place of sepulture of Prince Madoc and his successors, or compeers, in the twelfth century?

H. R. S.

ATAKULLA-KULLA. — Is there any biographical account of Atakulla-kulla, who was the presiding chief of the Cherokee nation, in 1755?

H. R. S.

DOLLAR MARK. — When was the dollar mark (\$) first used, and what is its origin?

G. H. C.

PHILADELPHIA, March.

OFFICERS IN THE FRENCH WAR. —

Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona

Multi: sed omnes illacrymabiles

Urgenter ignotique longa

Nocte, carent quia vate sacro.

Hor., Lib IV., Ode 9.

THE truth of these words of the Latin poet was sensibly impressed on our mind when lately searching for material for brief notices of the officers who served in the several Provincial regiments during the French war. It was the cradle in which many were rocked who afterwards immortalized themselves in the war of Independence. But many more having gone down to the grave, after lives of hardship and bravery, of whom scarcely any traces remain, in the hope of yet rescuing even their names from utter oblivion, a list of some of them and of their regiments (as far as ascertained) is submitted, which 'tis hoped will elicit the required information. They served under Amherst in the campaign of 1759-60.

Avery, Lieut. of Fitch's regiment.

Baillie, Major.

Baldwin, Capt. of Ruggles' regiment.

Baldwin, Major, supposed to be of R. I.

Bean, Lieut. of Willard's.

Bell, Major.

Bishop, Lieut. of Lyman's regiment.

Brian, Lieut.

Brewer, Capt. of Rangers.

Burk, Capt. of Ruggles' regiment.

Chick, Lieut. of Lyman's regiment.

Collins, Lieut. of Whiting's regiment.

Douglass, Major.

Dougrie, Major.

Ferris, Capt. of Wooster's regiment.

Fitch, Col. Eleazer.

date of death.

Gross, Lieut. Col.

Hawks, Major.

Harber, Capt. of Lyman's.

Hastings, Capt. of Willard's.

Hall, Ensign, of Fitch's.

Holdby, Capt. of Wooster's regiment.

Ingersol, Lieut. Col.

Johnson, Capt. ? Rangers.

Medlie, Lieut. Col.

Miller, Lieut. Col.

Moor, Major.

Page, Capt. of Ruggles's regiment.
 Parsons, Lieut. of Whiting's regiment.
 Parsons, Capt. of Lyman's regiment.
 Pickering, Lieut.
 Pringle, Lieut. of Wooster's regiment.
 Pulling, Lieut. of Babcock's regiment.
 Pysan, Lieut. Col. of Lyman's regiment. (?)
 Rivett, Ensign.
 Rose, Lieut.
 Russell, Capt. of Babcock's regiment.
 Shore, Lieut. of Ruggles's regiment.
 Slap, Major.
 Smedley, Lieut. Col.
 Smith, Lieut. of Wooster's regiment.
 Spencer, Lieut.
 Waterbury, Major David — date of death.
 Waterman, Ensign.
 Wheelock, Capt.
 Willard, Major.

* † *

REPLIES.

ESSAYS OF LITTLETON AND WEST (No. 3, p. 88). — West's "Observations on the History and Evidences of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ" was published in the year 1747, contemporary with Lyttleton's "Observations on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul." These two remarkable works, among the ablest specimens of legal analysis and profound argument to be found in the whole range of philosophical investigation, were the result "of a late conversation," upon Christianity, between these two gentlemen, probably at Wickham, in Kent, where, in his retirement, West was visited by Pitt, Lyttleton, and other kindred souls.

Both works immediately attracted the attention of the great minds of the time, and they have ever since been ranked in the first class of Christian literature. They were republished, probably the 2d editions, in one volume, in the next year.

The imprint is as follows: "LONDON: | Printed by voluntary SUBSCRIPTION | In order to be dispersed in His Majesty's Colonies and Islands | in America. | MDCCXLVIII." The history of this edition is sufficiently set forth in a preface by the Bishop of London, in which he says that "The two ensuing discourses have been lately published here, and have been receiv'd with general Approbation, as excellent Defences of the CHRISTIAN REVELATION, on the Two important Points which they severally treat of. And, besides the Clearness and Force of the Reasonings that are found in Both, They receive an additional Strength from their being the Performances of LAYMEN; and so are not liable to the malicious Suggestions of Sceptics, and other Infidels, against Defences of Religion which come from the CLERGY as pleading their own Cause; and so, not to be consider'd as impartial Writers.

"We find by our Accounts from AMERICA, that great Diligence is us'd by the Enemies of

Christianity *here*, in sending over Infidel Books to our Plantations; which the Clergy *there*, as Eye and Ear Witnesses, must be more sensible of, than we can be at this Distance. But our Care of Religion, and Concern for the Preservation of it from such dangerous infections, is not confined to our own Country: And therefore, by way of ANTIDOTE, an Edition of these Two Excellent Treatises has been printed by voluntary Contributions; and they are transmitted thither, in order to be dispersed in such manner as may most effectually answer the great and good End they are design'd for. The *Dispersing* of them must be chiefly the Care of the Clergy, into whose Hands the Books will be *first* put, to be by them communicated to such of the *Laitie*, as they think most proper; and *these*, when they have perus'd and attentively consider'd them, will not fail to communicate them to their Neighbours." To us, this edition is replete with interest, but perhaps there is not a copy of it more valuable, from its associations, than that which furnishes this article.

On the fly-leaf, Willard, the Province Secretary, wrote: "To the Rev. Mr. Edwards | of Northampton:" and on the other side, facing the title page, was written by Edwards's own hand: "Jonathan Edwards his Book The Gift of the Honorable Secretary Willard." Just beneath is the autograph of "Samuel Hopkin's, Nov. 11, 1786." Mr. Hopkins pursued his theological studies with Mr. Edwards, and to him, says Professor Park (Memoir, p. 24), "we are indebted for the authentic information which we have concerning the devotional observances, household arrangements, and social usages of his beloved instructor."

Other books from Mr. Edwards's library, bearing his signature, were added to Mr. Hopkins's collection, and contain his autograph immediately beneath that of his teacher. THETA.

LAKESIDE, March.

PAPER-MILLS IN AMERICA (No. 3, p. 86). — I have carefully examined the query of "H. Linden," and also Mr. Munsell's pamphlet. The date of 1730 evidently refers, not to the British, but the New England colonies. William Bradford, who, in 1728, owned a paper-mill at Elizabethtown, N. J., was the celebrated printer who came to Philadelphia among the first emigrants in 1682; but in 1693 was compelled to remove to New York, having incurred the displeasure of the dominant party in Pennsylvania. Bradford resided for a time at Elizabethtown, and died in New York May 23, 1752, aged 94.

I have been unable to learn when Mr. Wilcox's paper-mill on Chester creek was erected; but it certainly was not the first paper-mill in Pennsylvania. *Roxborough Township*, now included in the 21st ward of the city of Philadelphia, claims

the honor of having had erected within its limits not only the first paper-mill ever built in Pennsylvania, but the first in British America. This mill was situate on a small rivulet, now called Paper-mill Run, in Roxborough, near the southwestern line of Germantown township. It was owned by William Ruttinghouse [now spelled Rittenhouse], his son Claus [Nicholas], William Bradford of New York, and Thomas Tresse of Philadelphia, each of the latter two owning a fourth part. Mr. Watson, in his *Annals of Philadelphia* (vol. II. p. 27), erroneously ascribes the erection of this mill to Garrett Rittenhouse, another son of William. The precise date of its erection is not known, but, as Bradford was interested as part owner, it was doubtless built before 1693, when he removed to New York. The Rittenhouses are said to have settled in Pennsylvania about 1690, having emigrated from Holland, where their ancestors were engaged in paper-making. We have positive proof, however, that paper was made at the Roxborough mill in 1697; for Gabriel Thomas, in his *History of the Province of Pennsylvania*, written in that year, says: "All sorts of very good paper are made in the Germantown," with which place Roxborough was often identified. And besides, there now lies before me a MS. lease, dated "this 24th day of September in y^e year of our Lord, 1697," signed by William Bradford, who is described as "having one-fourth part of y^e said paper-mill near Germantown." He rented his share to the Rittenhouses for ten years, upon the following terms: "That they the s^d W^m and Clause Rittenhouse shall pay and deliver to s^d William Bradford, his Exeors. or assigns or their order in Philadelphia, y^e full quantity of Seven Ream of printing paper, Two Ream of good writing paper and two Ream of blue paper yearly, and every year during y^e s^d Term of Ten years."

Further particulars might be given; but I trust that enough has been said to satisfy H. L., when, where, and by whom the first paper-mill in America was erected.

H. G. J.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21st, 1857.

CAUCUS (No. 3, p. 88). — In a note which Pickering quotes from Gordon's *History of the American Revolution* (I. 240), it is stated that this word was in use "more than fifty years" before that note was written. As the work in which this statement appears was published in 1789, if it be correct, the word *caucus* must have been extant prior to 1739. Gordon's language is as follows: "The word is not of novel invention. More than fifty years ago, Mr. S. Adams's father and twenty others, one or two from the north end of the town where all the ship business is carried on, used to meet, make a caucus, and lay their

plans for introducing certain persons into places of trust and power."

It is not improbable that Pickering may be correct in his theory, that the word was derived from the meetings of the *caulkers* of Boston for political purposes; but it seems to me that we ought, if this be the case, to find in print or writing, in the early part or middle of the last century, some expression similar to *caulker's meeting* or *caulker's club* (with the original spelling), applied to political meetings and clubs.

The earliest mention of the word, that I have met with, has the present orthography. It is in John Adams's *Diary*, under date of February, 1763, where he says: "This day learned that the caucus club meets at certain times in the garret of Tom Dawes, the adjutant of the Boston regiment." (Works, II. 144.) It would be well for those who have occasion to examine our early newspapers to bear this word in mind. S. S.

Boston, Mass., March 18.

ORIGIN OF YANKEE DOODLE (No. 3, p. 86). — The verses alluded to by E. A. M., of Philadelphia, were written by our fine lyric poet, George P. Morris, several years ago, and set to music. I heard them sung by the *Alleghenians* at the Printers' Festival, New York, in 1854 and 1856. They are published in Lossing's *Field-Book of the Revolution* (vol. I. p. 480), in connection with the notice of the fact that the air of *Yankee Doodle* was played by the band in Castle William, Boston harbor, in September, 1768. B. J. L.

NEW YORK.

[The notice of the air of *Yankee Doodle*, in Lossing's *Field-Book*, is contained in the following extract from the Boston *Journal of the Times* for September 29, 1768: "The fleet was brought to anchor near Castle William; that night there was throwing of sky-rockets, and those passing in boats observed great rejoicings, and that the *Yankee Doodle Song* was the capital piece in the band of music."]

VANDALIA (No. 3, p. 85). — Monkbarns, who makes inquiry about "Walpole's Grant," or "Vandalia," will find a very full account of that matter in Sparks's *Washington*, vol. II. pp. 357, 483; and in Franklin's *Works*, (Sparks's edition,) vol. I. p. 339, and vol. IV. pp. 233 and 302. Franklin was one of the principal agents in procuring this grant from the British government for establishing a settlement on the Ohio river. The breaking out of the Revolution prevented its being carried into effect. X. Y.

AMERICAN TAXATION (No. 2, p. 58). — It is stated in the H. M. that Samuel St. John of New

Canaan, Ct., was the author of this song. Frank Moore gives the ballad at p. 1 of his *Songs and Ballads of the American Revolution*, and says the author's name was *Peter St. John, of Norwalk, Ct.* The discrepancy in the names of the places is explained, however, by the fact that New Canaan lay originally in the town of Norwalk, from which it was set off in 1801, as appears by Barber's *Connecticut Hist. Collections*, 385. X.

NATHANIEL BACON (No. 3, p. 85).—Below is a copy of a communication which appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Oct., 1816, vol. LXXXVI. part 2, page 297. It may furnish your correspondent, "Theta," with some further and acceptable information respecting Nathaniel Bacon :

"LOWESTOFT, Aug. 3.

"MR. URBAN,—Some few years since, there was an inquiry in your publication after Nathaniel Bacon, the author of a book upon Government. A few notes which I then wrote down, partly from my own papers, I now trouble you with.

"In the quarto edition, he is said to be of Gray's Inn; and probably a reference to the books of that Body would satisfy your Correspondent. In the time of Oliver Cromwell, the period of Bacon's publication, a Nathaniel Bacon was Recorder of the Borough of Ipswich; at the same time, a Nathaniel Bacon, Esq., lived at Freston, near Saxmundham, in Suffolk. I am inclined to think these were one person. Nathaniel, the son of the last, married against his father's consent, who violently marked his disapprobation, to Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Sir Edward, sister to Sir John Duke, of Benhill-lodge, near Saxmundham. They afterwards went to Virginia, where he died in Oct., 1676. (His widow afterwards married there to Mr. Jarvis, a merchant; and thirdly, to Mr. Mole.) This was about the period when, as Beverly, in his *History of Virginia*, tells us, a Rebellion was raised in that colony by Capt. Nathaniel Bacon, a young man, who wrested the Government from the hands of the Lord Berkeley, and died of a brain fever. There can be little doubt these were the same person.

"Ray, who set out upon his travels into foreign parts in 1663, says he was accompanied by Mr. Willoughby, Sir Philip Skippon, and Mr. Nathaniel Bacon, a hopeful young gentleman.

R. S."

There are other notices of Bacon in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. LXXIV. p. 807, and vol. LXXVII. p. 1191.

SENGA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.

REV. JOHN COTTON (No. 1, p. 25).—Pishey Thompson, in his *History of Boston, England*, just received in this country, says he thinks there

is reason to conclude that Rev. John Cotton "was descended from the Cottons of Etwall, near Derby, who descended from the Cottons of Shropshire" (pp. 412–413). He finds many Rowlands and Johns in this family. He hints, however, that the father of our John may have been illegitimate. Mr. Somerby, whose opinion is entitled to weight, informs me that he considers the latter surmise improbable. When he was last in England, he discovered the will of Roland Cotton, (father of the Rev. John), which Mr. Thompson does not appear to have seen. There are, no doubt, documents in England that would prove the descent of the family through many generations. D.

BOSTON, MASS., March 24.

Retropections, Literary and Antiquarian.

WHO WROTE HARRIS'S VOYAGES?—There is a very valuable work, familiarly known to every student in American history, under the name of "Harris's Voyages." That work was first published in two volumes folio, in 1705. This, so far as known to the writer, was *his* only edition. It is a very valuable work, in which the author rendered Hakluyt and Purchas almost unnecessary to all but the critical student; and he illustrated it with many highly finished portraits, views, maps, etc., etc.

Many years after the death of Dr. Harris (he was a doctor of divinity), there appeared a Collection of Voyages, also in two large volumes in folio, purporting to be by the same Dr. Harris; but, in reality, it is another work. From internal evidence, there cannot be much doubt, but that Dr. John Campbell was the author of all the Harris's Voyages, except that of 1705, though Dr. Campbell's name does not appear in any of the editions. Dr. Harris had a wide reputation as an author in his day, and hence the reason for putting his name to books he never wrote.

Of this interesting writer, who took much pains in collecting and preparing accounts of the early voyages to America, it cannot but be desirable to American readers to know something, especially as the biographical dictionaries are both very brief and very inaccurate. We are told by Watkins, in his biographical dictionary, that Dr. Harris died about 1730. Dr. Lord, in his *Lempriere*, says he died in 1730; in other respects his article on Dr. Harris is verbatim from Watkins; nor has Dr. Blake, in his new and elaborate work, added any thing to their accounts. Now, in the *Historical Register* for 1719, vol. iv., Appendix, p. 36, we find this entry: "Sept. 7, Dy'd Dr. Harris, Rector of St. Mildred, Bread-Street, Fellow of the Royal

Society, and Author of the *Dictionarium Technicum*."

The place of Dr. Harris's nativity does not appear to have been known to the biographers; and it is conjectured that, as he wrote a history of the county of Kent, he may have been born in that county. However, he is said to have been born "about the year 1670." He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. at the age of seventeen, and M. A. at twenty. He took orders in the church, and was at one time prebend of Rochester. In 1699 he was made doctor of divinity, and about the same time he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and soon after was its secretary, and then its vice-president. Mathematics was a favorite study with him, and, besides other works, he published a treatise on the Theory of the Earth; Astronomical Dialogues, which went through three editions; F. Ignat. Gaston Pardies's Elements of Geometry, which he translated from the French, and which went through five or more editions; a treatise on Algebra. But the work which gained him the greatest reputation, was his "*Lexicon Technicum*: or, an Universal English Dictionary of Arts and Sciences," in a stout folio. This was published in 1704; and was afterwards enlarged and published in two volumes, folio. To this work Bailey was much indebted in compiling his celebrated dictionary; and it was the foundation of that very useful class of books—dictionaries of arts and sciences, and encyclopedias. To the *Lexicon Technicum* there is prefixed an extensive list of subscribers' names; at the head of which is "Capt. Matthew Adams." No place of residence is given to the subscribers.

Notwithstanding the many useful works of which Dr. Harris was author, it is said he died in absolute penury and want; and, according to Gough (British Topography), "he was buried at Norton Church, at the expense of John Godfrey, Esq., who had been his very good friend and benefactor." And it appears from some of his dedications, that he was an "unfortunate author." His fifth edition of Pardies's Geometry is inscribed "To My Worthy Friend Charles Cox, Esquire, Member of Parliament for the Burgh of Southwark." That gentleman, it appears, "set up" a "mathematick lecture" in Southwark, and afterwards removed it to London. In this, it is inferred, Dr. Harris was employed; for, as he says, the mathematics "in a good measure supported and carried him through such pressures and difficulties as he once almost despaired of surmounting."

Although the work by which Dr. Harris gained his chief reputation is almost entirely unknown to the present generation, yet that work (the first edition of it) is not without peculiar interest at

this day; and, like his Voyages, it will continue a monument of his patience and industry to future ages; it will also remain a monument to the memory of one who had much more at heart than the accumulation of wealth. There should be inscribed upon his tomb-stone, "HE LAID THE FOUNDATION OF ENCYCLOPEDIAS."

Accompanying the first edition of his *Lexicon Technicum*, there is a splendid portrait of the author, by White; upon which is seen "Ætat. suæ 37." Hence he was born in or about 1667, and was about fifty-two years of age at his death. Underneath the portrait are the family arms, also finely engraved, in the style of that time.

Reviews and Book Notices.

The History of Massachusetts. The Commonwealth Period. By JOHN STETSON BARRY. Boston: Published for the Author. 1857. 8vo. pp. 468.

THE present is the last and concluding volume of Mr. Barry's History of Massachusetts. The first volume was devoted to the colonies of Massachusetts and Plymouth, which in 1692 were united as the Province of Massachusetts Bay; the second gives the history of the Province; and this third volume details that of the Commonwealth.

For the first time, we have a full and continuous narrative of events in this State, from the landing of the pilgrims in 1620 to the revision of the Constitution in 1820, a period of two centuries. It is evident that the author has spent much labor upon his task; and he has succeeded in producing a work of sterling merit. An index to the three volumes is appended to this; and also—what is rarely met with now-a-days—a list of subscribers.

The work has deservedly met with much favor, and we trust Mr. Barry will be amply compensated for the time he has bestowed upon it.

Annals of the Minnesota Historical Society, 1856, containing Materials for the History of Minnesota. Prepared by EDWARD D. NEILL, Secretary of the Society. Saint Paul: 1856.

WE have been favored with a copy of this work, a goodly octavo of a hundred and fifty pages, which we have examined with much pleasure. It was printed in accordance with a joint resolution of the Legislature, and contains very full sketches of the early explorers of the Territory, extending back to the Jesuit missionary enterprises. There are also several interesting essays upon the Indian tribes occupying the Territory, and upon the signification of the local names

now incorporated into our vocabulary. For example, Minnesota means whitish water, the name given to the river from its appearance at certain seasons. So the Ha-ha falls, immortalized by Longfellow, means laughing water; but our friends deny the existence of the poetic word Minne-ha-ha, and say that the latter part is given by the Dakotas to all waterfalls. The chapters on the early voyagers and the Indians are a very valuable contribution to the history of the Great West. We trust the society will go forward in its enterprise, and accomplish the work whose importance they so well understand.

Papers relating to the Island of Nantucket, with Documents relating to the Original Settlement of that Island, Martha's Vineyard, and other Islands adjacent, known as Dukes County, while under the Colony of New York. Compiled from official records in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, New York. By FRANKLIN B. HOUGH, member of the Albany Institute. Albany, 1856.

IN our first number (p. 32) we mentioned that Dr. Franklin B. Hough had issued proposals to edit a series of historical publications, to be called "The Historical Series of the Albany Institute." In this circular, mention was made of a volume of Nantucket Papers, then in press, which was in the form of the proposed issue. We have since received the work referred to.

The contents, though interesting, do not claim so much attention, at present, as the typographical execution. The printer is Joel Munsell, and he has produced the finest example of the use of an antique font of type, yet issued in America. Type, paper, and ink, are alike perfect; and if the promised series is of an equally high grade, we can recommend it to the attention of every student, who appreciates the externals of a book, as well as its contents. We hope and expect that the enterprise will be warmly sustained by the public.

Documents relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York, procured in Holland, England and France, by John Romeyn Brodhead, Esq., Agent, &c. Edited by E. B. O'CALLAGHAN, M. D., LL. D. With a general introduction, by the Agent. Vol. I. Albany, 1856.

THE New York State government has rendered itself dear to all historical students, by the enterprise and liberality which has authorized the publication of these documents. First were published four volumes of the Documentary History, and now ten large quarto volumes are to contain the results of the explorations of the efficient agent. No other State can compare with New York either in amount of historical information published, or

in liberality of distribution. The documents are not only interesting, but they are printed in the shape of a translation by the editor, making them at once available to the public. We need not refer to the material of the books, for they have been widely studied and favorably judged; but we must repeat our praises of the legislators who had the sagacity to authorize the publication, and the agents employed, who have exercised their powers with such success.

Miscellany.

THE editor intends to have the copy for each number of the magazine ready for the printer by the 25th of the month preceding its issue. Articles which require an early insertion, especially reports of societies, should therefore be sent in with as little delay as possible.

WE are indebted to the New York State Agricultural Society for several very interesting histories of the counties in that State. An incomplete history of Washington county, by Dr. Asa Fitch, State Entomologist, was published with the transactions of the State Society for 1848. It was very minute and thorough as far as it went. Its talented author is only waiting for the requisite leisure to complete and publish it in a separate volume. A history of Essex county, by Winslow C. Watson, Esq., whose edition of his father's journal and letters has been noticed in our pages, was published in connection with the transactions of the society for 1852, and a short appendix in 1853. These histories have been given in connection with agricultural surveys of the counties. The above two counties embrace one of the most interesting historic fields in the State. It is to be hoped that many other such histories will appear under the same auspices.

MR. BUCKINGHAM SMITH, Secretary of Legation at Madrid, a gentleman who has for many years been actively engaged in investigating the history of the Spanish settlements on this continent, is at last placed in a position which, it is to be hoped, will lead him to discoveries even more numerous and interesting than those which he has already made. He has obtained an order from government giving him the fullest access to the various archives, with liberty to copy at discretion papers relating to America. In the archives of Madrid, Simancas, and Seville, documents indispensable to the true exhibition of our early history have lain buried for centuries. Mr. Smith has printed at Madrid some of the papers already found, in a handsome quarto volume of

about two hundred and fifty pages. The earlier sheets have lately reached this country.

HORATIO G. JONES, Esq., of Philadelphia, is preparing a genealogy of the Levering family, being the descendants of Wigard Levering and his brother, Gerhard Levering, who settled at Roxborough, Philadelphia county, Pa., in the year 1691. He has made considerable progress with the work.

A HISTORY of Warwick, Mass., has been prepared by Mr. Jonathan Blake, of Brattleboro', Vt., but the work yet remains in manuscript. Mr. Blake commenced his labors upon it about twenty years ago.

REV. JOHN A. VINTON, of Boston, has in press a full genealogy of his family, which will appear soon. It will make an octavo volume of from three to four hundred pages, and will be illustrated by portraits and autographs.

THE first festival of the Connecticut Association was held in Boston on the 14th of January, and a report of the proceedings thereat has reached us, in a neat pamphlet. The speeches of Messrs. Winthrop and Putnam have particularly pleased; the former, like many of its author's productions, abounds in valuable historical information.

BERNICE D. AMES, Esq., of Fort Edward, N. Y., is at present collecting materials for a "History of Fort Edward, Town and Fortress," which he will proceed with as rapidly as circumstances will permit. He would be grateful for any thing throwing light on the subject, the libraries that would be of the most service to him being at a distance.

PREPARATIONS have been made by the citizens of Charlotte, N. C., for celebrating the anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, on the 20th of May. Rev. Dr. Francis L. Hawks, of New York, a native of North Carolina, has been invited to deliver an oration on the occasion, and has accepted the invitation.

THE April number of the N. E. Historical and Genealogical Register, just issued, contains many valuable papers. We would mention as particularly so, the genealogies of the Fillmore, Whitney, and Chauncey families; Gen. Burgoyne's account of the battle of Bunker Hill; the Lane Family Papers; and the Danvers Church Records. The Lane Papers contain many new facts concerning the Lane, Reyner, and other families, that emigrated from Yorkshire to New England early

in the seventeenth century. The Danvers Church Records — transcribed by the late Wm. Thaddeus Harris, editor of Hubbard's New England — have an interest from their connection with the witchcraft delusion.

A FOLIO edition of Drake's History and Antiquities of Boston is announced to be published by subscription. Only one hundred copies will be printed, the greater part of which are already subscribed for. About twenty additional steel engravings will be given.

MR. CHARLES W. ELLIOTT has published a New England History, in two volumes octavo. The Boston Daily Advertiser says: "He has attempted to work on Arnold's notion that the legendary history should be written in legendary style, and in the earlier narrative of the English settlement, he uses, as far as he can, the language of the original annals. He has collected, with care and zest, details of customs in church, State, and social manners, such as generally escape history. He looks at the whole from a cheerful, hopeful point of view; a great admirer of the Puritans, though not wholly blind to their faults, and satisfied that they builded a great deal better than they knew."

WE learn from the newspapers that at a town meeting in Pittsfield, Mass., April 4, a sum not exceeding fifty dollars was voted for a monument to Mrs. Deming, the first female pioneer in the settlement of that town.

VALENTINE'S Manual of the Common Council of New York city, for 1857, "contains drawings of old buildings, long since demolished, which were prominent landmarks in that city; and, among others, two interior views of the old Walton House, where Gen. Washington resided while in New York. Among the interesting articles of an historical character, is an account of the 'Red Sea Men,' the filibusters of other days. The volume is valuable to all who wish to know any thing about New York."

WE are called upon this month to record the deaths of Rev. John F. Schroeder, D. D., author of a Life of Bishop Hobart, and other works, who died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 26; of James W. Bailey, Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology in the West Point Military Academy, and President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, who died at West Point, Feb. 26; and of Calvin Colton, LL. D., Professor of Political Economy in Trinity College, Hartford, Ct., and author of a Life of Henry Clay, and other works, who died at Savannah, Ga., March 15.

THE
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. I.]

MAY, 1857.

[No. 5.]

General Department.

HON. ALBION K. PARRIS.

From the Discourse before the Maine Historical Society, by Hon. William Willis, delivered at Augusta, March 5, 1857.

GOVERNOR PARRIS, our first president, held the office but one year. He was then governor of the State, and his official duties demanded his exclusive attention. He was born in Hebron, in this State, January 19, 1788. His father, Samuel Parris, of whom he was the only child, was a native of Pembroke, in Massachusetts, who, after the war of the Revolution (in which he served as an officer), established himself at Hebron, which at that time was an unincorporated plantation. He held the office of judge of the court of common pleas for Oxford county several years; was repeatedly chosen a representative to the General Court from Hebron, and in 1812 was chosen by the Federal party one of the electors of president, and united with the other electors of Massachusetts in casting her vote for De Witt Clinton. He died in Washington, at the residence of his son, Sept. 10, 1847, aged 92.

Gov. Parris worked on his father's farm until he was fourteen years old, when he began to prepare for college, and entered, in advanced standing, at Dartmouth, in 1803, and graduated in 1806, in the class with William Barrows and Gen. Fessenden, of this State, Judge Harvey, of New Hampshire, and Judge Fletcher, of Massachusetts. He soon after commenced the study of law with Chief Justice Whitman, who was then in practice at New Gloucester, and who, the next winter, moved to Portland. He pursued his studies with great diligence, and was admitted to the Cumberland bar in September, 1809. He immediately established himself in the practice at Paris, the shire-town of the county of Oxford, and at the same time entered upon his career as a politician. In both these pursuits he had uninterrupted success.

In 1811, two years after commencing his profession, he was appointed county attorney for Oxford. In 1813 he was elected to the General Court of Massachusetts from Paris. In 1814 he was chosen a senator for the counties of Oxford and Somerset; and in November, 1814, he was elected to the

Fourteenth Congress of the United States, for the years 1815-1816, and again to the Fifteenth Congress. While holding the office of representative to Congress, he was appointed by President Monroe judge of the District Court of the United States for Maine, in 1818, at the age of thirty, as successor of the venerable Judge Sewall, who had held the office from the organization of the government.

On receiving this appointment, he removed to Portland, and the next year, 1819, was chosen to represent that town in the convention called to frame a constitution for the new State, then seeking admission into the Union. This body was composed of the most prominent and able men in the State, over which William King was chosen to preside. Judge Parris took an active part in its proceedings and debates, and was a member of the committee which drafted the constitution. John Holmes was chairman of this important committee, and among its members were Messrs. Dane of Wells, Whitman of Portland, Generals Wingate and Chandler, Judges Bridge and Dana. Judge George Thacher and Judge Cony, of Augusta, were also members of the convention.

On the adoption of the constitution, and the admission of the State into the Union, of which it became the twenty-second member, Mr. Parris, then holding the office of district judge, was appointed judge of probate for Cumberland county, under the new regime, succeeding the venerable Samuel Freeman, who had held the office sixteen years, as successor to Judge Gorham, the first probate judge of the county. While in the enjoyment of these honorable and responsible trusts, public opinion designated him for the highest office in the State, as successor to Gov. King, who, having been appointed one of the commissioners on Spanish claims, resigned the office. This nomination was not unanimously accepted by the democratic party, some of whom preferred Gen. Joshua Wingate; and a triangular contest ensued, of considerable harshness and asperity.

Judge Parris was elected, and entered upon the discharge of the duties before he had quite attained the age of thirty-three years, and was continued in the office, by successive elections, five

years. In his annual message, in 1826, he peremptorily declined another nomination. Gov. Parris administered the government with ability and faithfulness. It was a period of repose: there were no exciting questions to irritate the public mind. The most important subjects calling for attention were those relating to the common property owned with Massachusetts, and the disputed northeastern boundary. The latter subject was, toward the close of his administration, becoming of serious import, and had begun to create alarm as to the final result. The interests of education, religious culture and temperance, were often and earnestly urged by him upon the attention of the legislature, and received respectful consideration. In 1825, Lafayette visited the State, where his reception was most cordial, and where he found some of his old companions in arms, to welcome their illustrious ally and friend. He was warmly greeted and entertained by the governor.

Gov. Parris was not permitted to enjoy repose from official life. The last year of his administration had not expired, when he was elected to the senate of the United States, in place of John Holmes, whose term of service ended March 3d, 1827. He had scarcely, however, become familiar with his new position, when, in June, 1828, he was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court of our State, in the place of Judge Preble, who had resigned on receiving the appointment of minister to the Hague. Judge Parris, having been for many years withdrawn from practice, and never having had much experience in the routine of the profession, on account of his early and steady employment in the public service, found himself somewhat rusty in regard to the decided cases, and the progress of legal science. But with his accustomed industry and facility, he applied himself to the study of the reports, and the learned elementary treatises, until he thoroughly qualified himself for the arduous and important duties of the Bench. And it is but just to say, that he received unqualified testimony, from the Bar and the community, of the ability, promptness, and impartiality which graced his judicial life.

He was not, however, destined to grow old upon the Bench, for he had hardly ripened his judicial powers, and opened the way to judicial fame, before he was transferred, I will not say to a higher sphere, but to one of more emolument and ease. In 1836, by the favor of President Van Buren, he found an honorable position, and a salary of \$3,000 a year, as second comptroller of the treasury of the United States. This office he held thirteen years, until 1849. He soon after returned to Portland, of which city he was chosen Mayor in 1852, declining a second nomination. This was the last public office he held, and, for the

remainder of his life, he reposed quietly upon his many and well-won laurels.

This career of public duty, continued through a period of thirty-eight years, never for an hour interrupted, is extraordinary, not to say unparalleled, in the ardent competition of recent times; offices, too, of the highest importance and responsibility. A member of Congress at the age of twenty-eight, judge of the U. S. Court at thirty, and governor at thirty-three, prove him to have early acquired an unusual popularity. Without brilliant talents, or a large accumulation of knowledge, he proved himself equal to every office he was called to fill, and to every emergency which required his action. The secret of his success lay in his industry and close application to the duties of every office confided to him, his promptness and fidelity, his sagacity, his general suavity of manner, and an easy adaptation of himself to every situation.

For several years prior to his death, he had been troubled with difficulty of breathing, and sharp pains in the region of his heart, when making any considerable bodily exertion. This increased the last year, and terminated in his sudden death on the morning of February 11th, 1857. Honorable notice was taken of the event by the Cumberland bar, and the city council of Portland and the press of Maine united in a common expression of sympathy in honor of this faithful public man.

In 1810, Gov. Parris married Sarah, eldest daughter of the Rev. Levi Whitman of Welfleet, Mass., who, with three daughters and one son, survives him.

After his return to Portland, in 1849, he united himself with the Orthodox Congregational church under charge of the Rev. Dr. Chickering, of which he became a very active and exemplary member, engaging in the instruction of the Sunday school, and other instrumentalities for the promotion of religious improvement in the city. His death is severely felt in those circles of his usefulness, and his name and memory will long be held in esteem and veneration.

NOTE.—Gov. Parris was descended from Thomas Parris of London, who had four sons living in London in 1660, viz., John, Thomas, Samuel, and Martin. John was minister of the reformed church at Ugborough, near Plymouth, England. He had one son named Thomas, who came to New England in 1683, having set sail from Topsham in Devonshire, June 26th. This Thomas settled first at Long Island, N. Y., where he married. From there he moved to Boston, where his wife died. He then moved to Pembroke, Mass., where he married Miss Rogers, by whom he had four sons and three daughters, and died in 1752. His son Thomas was born May 8, 1701, O. S. He married Hannah Gamett, of Scituate, Mass., by whom he had four sons. He died Sept. 7, 1766. His son Benjamin, born August 27, 1731, O. S., married Millicent Keith, of Easton, Mass., July 4, 1753, and had by her five sons and three daughters. He lived in Pembroke, Mass., and was much employed as an in-

st. tor of youth: he died Nov. 13, 1815. Samuel, the eldest son of Benjamin, was born August 31, 1755; entered army in 1775, and performed much service by sea and d. On retiring from the army, he married Sarah P. of Middleborough, Mass., by whom he had but one child, viz., Albion Keith Parris, the subject of the foregoing memoir.

LETTER FROM GEN. LAFAYETTE.

I INCLOSE a copy of a letter, in my possession, from Gen. Lafayette to Dr. James Thacher, author of the "Military Journal," which will doubtless interest many of your readers.

JOHN BARTLETT.

CAMBRIDGE, April 17.

LACRANCE, January 22d, 1824.

MY DEAR SIR,—Your most welcome favor, June the 12th, and the precious gift which accompanied it, have been a long time on their way to me. But they have been received with lively gratitude and afforded me inexpressible delight. Old, dear recollections, happy years and beloved friends, have at once reappeared before me. The form of a Journal is more pleasing to a contemporary brother soldier who loves to enjoy day by day every remembrance. I want words to tell you how happy, how deeply interested I have been in the perusal and perusal of your excellent book. Nor do I hesitate to proclaim the impression it has made upon me, although the particular kindness with which I have been treated ought to put me on guard against the charge of grateful partiality. I thank you, my dear sir, for the justice you have done to my filial love for our venerated commander-in-chief, to the mutual affection that bound me to my companion in arms, and mainly to that dear light infantry, many of whom no doubt are still living in your part of America, although so many of my brother generals of the time are now no more.

I thank you for having related the testimonies of benevolence with which I have constantly been blessed by the people of the United States and their representatives.

Nor can I refrain from thanking you for the quotation of some expressions of a farewell speech to Congress, which proves luckily adapted to the noble part the United States are now taking in defence of American independence and freedom against European despotism and aristocracy. Genuine and unmixed liberty, of which *Faneuil Hall* has been the cradle, shall thrive under the protection of the first flag and the only civilized nation on the globe. You invite me, dear doctor, to the happy shores where so many unutterable motions await me; far I am from giving up the delightful hope, yet on this critical moment, a sense of duty to a cause so boldly threatened keeps me, in spite of disappointment and disgust,

on the European side of the Atlantic. But, should it not only call me as formerly, but even promise me to look over to you, be certain no time would be lost.

Your dedication to my excellent friend Brooks has given the book an additional merit for me.

Receive the expression of my gratitude, attachment, regard, and good wishes.

LAFAYETTE.

To Dr. James Thacher,
Plimouth, Massachusetts.

DORCHESTER ANTIQUARIAN AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A SKETCH.

IMPRESSED with the value of those materials for general New England history, which, scattered among the families of the older towns of Massachusetts, have long been exposed to the ravages of time and the ruthless hand of vandalism, a few of the citizens of Dorchester assembled, on the 27th of January, 1843, to devise measures for the collection and preservation of such fugitive records and relics of the past as might from time to time be gathered. As the result of the consultation then held, an association was organized, having for its object the collection and preservation of books, pamphlets, manuscripts, and curiosities, bearing on the biography and history of men and things in the United States, from the earliest period,—these to be preserved as a sacred trust, and their results published, from time to time, as might be thought expedient.

The society is designedly limited in number, the better to secure its efficiency by throwing such direct responsibility upon every member as would require the exercise of watchfulness and energy in the work to which the association is devoted. And all this is a pure gratuity,—a work of love, and the fruits of a desire to perpetuate the memory of those worthies through whose instrumentality the blessings of our rich heritage have descended to us.

The officers of the society are such, only, as are required for the due execution of their associate trust. These labor with a hearty good will, esteeming it a sufficient reward, that their labors and those of their associates produce the rich fruits which are to be spread, in due time, before the student, the biographer, and the historian.

Pursuant to the original design of the association, a large library of books, pamphlets and MSS. has already been collected,—special efforts being made in regard to mementos of Dorchester, of which the society already has a well-filled casket; and yet there is room for large additions, which they hope to receive from their fellow citi-

zens, so that nothing which has yet been written respecting this old pilgrim town may fail of permanent preservation.

The design of the preservation of historical writings by the multiplication of copies was taken up by the society in the earliest stage of its existence. With this object in view, the well-known "Memoir of Capt. Roger Clap" was republished; this was followed in due time by Blake's "Annals of Dorchester," which was now submitted to the press for the first time, — many MS. copies having already been made by those who justly prized this concise history of the church and town of Dorchester. This work was soon followed by the republication, from the original MS., of "Richard Mather's Journal," to which was added an account of his life, republished from the edition of 1713.

Perhaps the primary design of the society in carrying out their views was to publish a history of the town of Dorchester. This they have well begun. Five numbers have already appeared before the public, and have been received with flattering tokens of approbation.

Aware of the facilities for progress which an act of incorporation would impart, the society, by a unanimous vote, in 1855, petitioned the General Court for the passage of such an act as the circumstances of the organization seemed to require. The prayer of the petition was granted with little delay, and on the 3d day of May, 1855, his Excellency the Governor affixed his signature to the parchment, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society;" which being accepted and adopted by the society, it became a corporation, with all the powers and privileges usually conferred by a legal charter.

Since this legal recognition, the society has largely increased in historic wealth, every month adding new treasures to its library and cabinet, and every meeting evolving new motives for labor, and new incentives to zealous study in the various departments of the work they have espoused.

ANCIENT PEMAQUID.

Extract from a paper read before the Maine Historical Society, at Augusta, March 5, 1857.

BY J. WINGATE THORNTON, ESQ.

THE purchase by John Brown constitutes one of the most memorable epochs in New England history, and introduces to our attention one of the most beautiful and noble characters that adorn the annals of any people.

It is a glory to Pemaquid, that she can claim Samoset, or Sammerset, as her Lord, or Sagamore, and as such he is entitled to our special attention. It was he who welcomed the Pilgrims at

Plymouth, and seemed to them as God's messenger to prepare the way for them in the wilderness. Governor Bradford says that *Samaset* "came bouldly amongst them, and spoke to them in broken English, which they could well understand, but marvelled at it. At length they understood, by discourse with him, that he was not of these parts, [about Plymouth], but belonged to y^e eastrene parts, wher some English ships came to flish, with whom he was acquainted, and could name sundrie of them by their names, amongst whom he had gott his language." He told the Pilgrims that he was Sagamore of *Morattiggon*, distant from Plymouth "a dayes sail with a great wind, and five dayes by land. He had a bow and 2 arrows," and though it was but the middle of March, his only clothing was "a leather about his waist with a fringe about a span long, or little more." He was a tall, straight man, beardless, with long black hair, cut only on his brow. By his agency and that of his friend Squanto, the Pilgrims made a treaty of peace with Massassoit, which continued uninterrupted down to Philip's war. He extended to Levett the hand of friendship in the visit to his dominions in the year 1623. This voyager says that he was "a Sagamore who hath been very faithful to the English and hath saved the lives of many of our nation, some from starving, others from killing." With the simplicity of Nature, and a generosity peculiarly his own, he proposed to his "cousin" Levett that their sons should be brothers, and that there should be "*mouchicke legamatch*,"* that is, great friendship between them, until Tanto carried them to his wigwam, — till they died. In every view, Samoset appears in a most attractive and interesting light. He seems to have been unalloyed with the jealousy which is said to mark the Indian character. His manly confidence and sincerity are in humiliating contrast with the mercenary and sordid spirit of Levett. The savage, as we to our own shame call him, was an honor to humanity, for though untaught, he exemplified the virtues which our representative only professed. So steeped in selfishness was the traveller, that he was unconscious of the shame his own pen was leaving on his character. He writes: "The Sagamore told me that I should be very welcome to sit down on his lands, and that he, and his wife, would go along with me, in my boat to see them, which courtesy I had no reason to refuse, because I had set up my resolution before to settle my plantation there, and was glad of this opportunity, that I had obtained the consent of them, who as I conceive hath a natural right of inheritance, as they are sons of Noah, and therefore do think fit to carry things very

* Captain Smith, in his list of Indian words, folio 40 of the Gen. Hist. — "*Mawchick chammay*, The best of friends."

fairly without compulsion (if it be possible), for avoiding of treachery." Jocelyn wrote, in 1673, that "amongst the Eastern Indians, *Summersant* formerly was a famous *Sachem*."


Governor Pownall, the ablest statesman in the provincial administrations, remarks that "the European land-workers, when they came to settle in America, began trading with Indians, and obtained leave of them to cultivate small tracts, as settlements or dwellings. The Indians, having no other idea of property than what was conformable to their transient, temporary dwelling-places, easily granted this. When they came to perceive the very different effect of settlements of land-workers creating a permanent property, always extending itself, they became very uneasy; but yet, in the true spirit of Justice and honour, abided by the effects of concessions which they had made, but which they would not have made, had they understood beforehand the force of them."

We behold Samoset once again, and then he is heard of no more,—"sadly prophetic of the fate of his people. His last act was true to every known deed and word of his life; he, who was the first to welcome the English, was now the first of his race to part with his hunting-grounds; to fix the irrevocable seal, significant of the doom of the red man, all of whose race, like Samoset, will soon have passed into history. In this view, a mystery and a sadness envelope the simple instrument, now laid before the reader; more potent in its meaning, for a whole race of men, peopling a continent, than all the bulls of Popedom or the royal acts of Christendom are to the poor Indian's successor.

In the summer of the year 1625, Brown, probably one of the planters sent to New England by Pierce or Jennings, had been so long here as to have ingratiated himself with the Indians, and to be commonly known as "John Brown of New Harbour." The story of their dealings is told in


SOMERSET'S DEED.

"To all people whom it may concern. [Ah, my friends, it concerns, fatally, your people on the whole continent.] Know ye, that I, Captain JOHN SOMERSET and UNXONGOTT, Indian Sagamores, they being the proper heirs to all the lands on both sides of Muscongus river, have bargained and sold to John Brown, of New Harbour, this certain

*I have since found an original MS., bearing the mark made by Samoset's own hand; it is a bow and arrow. The MS. is as follows: "Thes presente Obelly gelon . . . mee Capitaine Sommarset of M . . . s . . . s [Muscongus?] have sold unto William Parrell and Thomas Way and William England one thousand hak-kurs [acres] of land in Soggohannago being Quite [quietly] possessed by William Parnell and Thomas Way and William England the . . . day of July, 1653. The mark of Capitaine  Sommarset."

tract or parcell of land as followeth, that is to say, beginning at Pemaquid Falls and so running a direct course to the head of New Harbour,* from thence to the South End of Muscongus Island, taking in the island, and so running five and twenty miles into the Country north and by east, and thence eight miles northwest and by west, and then turning and running south and by west, to Pemaquid, where first begun—To all which lands above bounded, the said Captain JOHN SOMERSET and UNXONGOTT, Indian Sagamores, have granted and made over to the above said John Brown, of New Harbour, in and for consideration of fifty skins, to us in hand paid, to our full satisfaction, for the above mentioned lands and we the above said Indian Sagamores, do bind ourselves and our heirs forever, to defend the above said John Brown, and his heirs in the quiet and peaceable possession of the above said lands. In witness whereunto, I the said Captain JOHN SOMERSET and UNXONGOTT, have set our hands and seals this fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord God, one thousand six hundred and twenty-five.

"Captain JOHN SOMERSET,  [L. S.]
mark.

"UNXONGOTT,  [L. S.]
mark.

"Signed and sealed in presence of us:

"MATTHEW NEWMAN, }
"WILLIAM COX." }

The conveyance from Somerset, and acquisition by Brown, marks the distinct legal boundary between barbarism and civility; the hunter, all unconscious of the nature and consequences of the legal formulas of the stranger, alienated his forests and hunting-grounds, and relinquished the streams which had yielded their treasures every summer; he had admitted the tiller of the soil to a permanent abode on his ancestral domain, and now the earth, for the first time, consecrated by the hand of labour, will yield her increase; migratory life must disappear before the tenure of the fixed cultivator of the soil; and the ensuing struggle between these hostile conditions of life could end only in the destruction of the weaker. The savage state of vagrant liberty could not coexist with individual permanent domain in the soil.

Thus the life of the Pemaquid chief, Samoset or Somerset, must ever awaken the most tender and interesting reflections; and the generosity, the genuine nobility of soul, displayed by this son of the forest, must be allowed as a fairer index to the true character of the aborigines, than their

*New Harbour was a cove on the Eastern shore, about two miles from Pemaquid, much frequented by the fishermen.

deeds of resentment or cruelty in after days, when goaded to madness by the cupidity or the treachery of the European. Only the humanity of an Eliot, or the Christian zeal of a Mayhew, can be shown by us as a parallel to the truth and innocence of Sommerset. The worst portions of the Indian history must be charged, in truth, not to them, but to the French or English.

The precision and conciseness of this first deed of conveyance of American soil, written at Pemaquid, and the neat and compact formula of acknowledgment, drawn up by Abraham Shurt, and still adhered to in New England, word for word, are interesting to the jurist. There was no precedent for the acknowledgment, and Abraham is well entitled to be remembered as the father of American conveyancers.

There is no record of Brown's family at the time of his purchase; but it is certain he was not a hermit; for Pemaquid and Monhegan already presented the busy scenes of trade, the bustle and excitement of coming and departing ships, whose holds were well filled with the homeward cargoes of fish and peltry, and on whose decks were mingled throngs of fishermen, planters, and factors, of Indian traffickers, and Sagamores eager for the glittering baubles, the knives and hatchets of iron, and trinkets most inviting to savage tastes.—the English capital in trade. At this period, probably, Pemaquid was the busiest place on the coast, though Conant was then laying the foundation of Massachusetts at Cape Anne, and the Pilgrims at Plymouth were struggling for life. Weston, Thomson, and Gorges, were here. At the east and north, the French were diligent in their rival plantations, and each watched the other with a jealous eye.

It was not yet a quarter of a century since Robert Aldworth and his associates had commissioned Admiral Pring to survey the New England shores. Every haven, and river, and island had now become familiar to the fishermen, and, as we have seen, the old Bristol merchants again appeared and now became owners of New England soil.

Their agent, Shurt, possessed, or assumed, the authority of a civil magistrate, and Brown availed himself of the earliest opportunity after his arrival to complete the formality of Somerset's sale of two hundred square miles of his domain. The acknowledgment was made July 24, 1626, when the two Sagamores "personally appeared at Pemaquid," before Abraham Shurt. His magisterial power would often be called into use in the plantation, which, but for his presence, would have been lawless; though we are at a loss to know the source of his dignity.

For several years, the planters pursued a gainful trade with the Indians for their furs, and gave a practical demonstration to the sagacity and

foresight of Capt. John Smith's schemes for colonization; and it is a pleasant thing to know that he lived to witness its auspicious beginning.

The ships brought frequent tidings from home; and the incidents of border experience, and of rival plantations, broke the monotony of the planter's life. One source of uneasiness was lessened by the extinction of the French interests, which were surrendered by Champlain to David Kirk at Quebec, on the 19th of July, 1629, though they still hovered about the coast. At this time, Pemaquid was a larger and more important settlement than the capital of Canada. The weakness of authority invited lawlessness and crime, which, in the crude societies of primitive settlements, always hope for the impunity not to be found in older communities; and their cupidity was tempted by the prosperity which distinguished Pemaquid, since the purchase by Jennins, and especially under the judicious management of the agent of the new proprietors, Aldworth and Eldridge.

Next to his own ruin, the chief result of Weston's treachery to the Pilgrims, in attempting a rival plantation, was to scatter along the shore the idle and profligate men whom he had gathered, at hap-hazard, in England.*

There seems to have been no discord between the various interests at Pemaquid, and they were united for general safety and peace.

Within about three years from Shurt's arrival his plantation extended to Pemaquid, and in the year 1630, no less than eighty-four families, besides the fishermen, were settled at this place and in its vicinity, constituting in the aggregate, probably, a population of between five hundred and six hundred English. The legal services rendered by Shurt to Brown, in perfecting his Indian title to a portion of the soil, indicates a friendship between them; and it may have been under cover of this claim, that Shurt now occupied Pemaquid, some three years before he received formal possession under the patent to Aldworth and Eldridge. The increasing value and population of the colony required a stronger defence, and a fort was erected at the entrance of the harbor. This was four years before the building of the sea fort at Boston. That was at first of mud walls, rebuilt with pine trees and earth, and then "a small castle built with brick." The Pemaquid "castle" was probably about as formidable.

Shurt extended his business to the bottom of Massachusetts bay on the west, and far along on the eastern shore; yet, amid the competitions of trade by the various colonies, there is not left on

* John Pierce thought "them so base in condition (for ye most part) as in all appearance not fit for an honest man's company."

record against him even one complaint: this indicates a high character for fairness and prudence.

It was the policy of the Pilgrims to observe perfect faith with the Indians, as the best security for their fidelity; and this seems to have been the principle adopted by Shurt.

The Tarratines, whose territory included Pemaquid, were hostile to the western tribes, and for this reason sought the friendship of the English. In the summer of 1631, a war party of about a hundred of the Tarratines made a murderous assault at midnight upon the wigwam of the Ipswich Sagamore, and carried his wife a captive to Pemaquid. Not long after, Shurt, who had long dealt with those at the west, and was well known to them, was about to dispatch an agent on a trading voyage thither, and to him they committed the captive, for whom a ransom was demanded. The confidence reposed in him by both parties, reflects the highest credit on his integrity.

Every year now added to the number of settlements, and Pemaquid was already looked upon as an old colony. There were Mason at Piscataqua, Cammock at Black Point, Bonython at Saco, and the Kennebec Patent. The conflicting titles to lands about the Kennebec, and at Pemaquid, were not set at rest till a late period. They served to collect and perpetuate much historical matter, which would otherwise have been lost.

It was in connection with this patent and the Plymouth trade, that Allerton visited Pemaquid in 1630. Sailing along the shore, eastward, in his shallop, not venturing in a direct course across the sea, but hugging the coast, as the colonists were wont to do for safety, the Plymouth factor had reached Cape Anne: it was just at sunrise, about the middle of June, that he went on board the *Arbella*, which had not yet let go her anchor in the waters of New England; and so it pleasantly happened that a pilgrim of the Mayflower was the first to welcome Johnson, and Winthrop, and Dudley, and Bradstreet, and Saltonstall, to New England.

Winthrop came to supersede Endicott, governor of the colony, as he had succeeded Conant, the first governor thereof. Thus, amid the various fortunes of the different settlements, Shurt at Pemaquid now saw the plantation that struggled for existence at Cape Anne in 1626, suddenly expanded into the most important colony on the whole coast.

The futile and unhappy attempts to monopolize the trade and fisheries on our seas were a prolific source of discord and petty quarrels, highly injurious to the interests of the colony, and detrimental to the adventurers in England, because it embroiled them in the angry political strifes of the times. Their misery was the price of our liberty. The exclusive grant of the fisheries in

the American seas was prominent in the catalogue of royal offences,—the abuses of prerogative, and violations of the constitution. The last of these patents was that given to Aldworth and Eldridge. They had extended their settlement from Monhegan to the Maine, and had fortified Pemaquid. Their expenditures were unsafe without a better territorial title than occupation afforded; besides, their holding from the Plymouth council, which was but one move from the crown, gave them a national prestige, no slight safeguard against foreign adventurers. The grant bears date not long after the treaty of St. Germain, when "baby Charles," with that recklessness of national interests and honor which made the Stuarts detestable, conveyed to France the whole of Canada, and Acadia. This folly was the greater, because the limits of Acadia were left undefined. Pemaquid was within this doubtful jurisdiction, and from this time became one of the most important points in the colonial struggles of the two nations, and its fate depended, chiefly on interests external to itself. It ranked as a military post, and its history is to be found in the State archives at Paris and London, at Boston and Albany, and at Toronto. From this, it will be seen that Pemaquid has a twofold interest,—one as illustrating the influence of European politics on the American colonies, and the other the no less exciting story of its own romantic fortunes, akin to the age of Froissart, and worthy the genius of a Scott.

PICKETT'S HISTORY OF THE SOUTHWEST.

ALBERT J. PICKETT, Esq., author of the "History of Alabama," which we purpose to notice at greater length in a future number of this Magazine, appears, by the following extract from the Montgomery Mail, to have recovered his health sufficiently to resume his promised work on the Southwest. We hope he will be able to complete it soon; and have no doubt it will prove a valuable contribution to American history.

"Soon after the publication of his first history, which has been so generally read and favorably received in the United States, as well as in France, Mr. Pickett assumed the more difficult task of writing the history of the Southwest. Intense application to this great undertaking resulted in the accumulation of important letters, written centuries past by various Jesuit priests, and manuscripts obtained from European archives, all shedding floods of light upon the colonial history of six of the present Southwestern States. These succeeded a vast amount of his own manuscripts, prepared with his accustomed fidelity in narrative, and rare discrimination in selecting those parts

most attractive to the reader. The labor required to advance thus far, attempted so soon after he had escaped from that of his first work, combined with other causes to throw Mr. Pickett into a distressing and protracted dyspepsia; to recover from which, all literary pursuits had to be abandoned for near the space of two years.

"It will be gratifying now to the friends of Mr. Pickett, especially in other parts of the State, to learn that a recent tour of Texas, a close observation of her alluvial soil and extensive prairies, wild animals and beautiful scenery, and, more than all, greeted everywhere with the unbounded hospitality of her inhabitants, has had the effect to restore him to health. And all men of letters will be pleased to learn that the History of the Southwest is progressing to a state of completion.

"We have been informed that Mr. Pickett intends an historical survey of all the country, from the Savannah on our east to the Rio Grande on our west, now embracing Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. On no portion of our continent, as on this, has there been such daring and perilous adventures by various European expeditions. Spain trampled upon this soil with her steel-clad cavaliers, soon after the last days of Ferdinand and Isabella. France voyaged its coasts and explored its interior in the days of the splendid Louis XIV. In the modern Georgia, even in the days of Charles II., England planted the lion standard, and claimed thence to the Pacific. And then, and long afterwards, did these three great powers contend for the possession of this vast domain. Long has it been the cause of endless negotiations in peace, and expenditures of blood and treasure in war; and it ceased not to be the field of strife until its western portion was acquired in the disgrace of Santa Anna, on the field of San Jacinto. Of all those times, covering a period of over three hundred years, Mr. Pickett proposes to write. Already two-thirds of it have been written. * * *

"The exploring expeditions of the French and Spaniards in all distant countries have ever attracted more of the attention of historians than those of the soberer and more sensible English. Prescott was unwilling to select the Atlantic States to test his historic ability. Of countries similar to that of which our own author has published, and is now engaged in writing, did Prescott establish his enviable reputation. The home of Montezuma, its invasion by Cortes, its long occupation as a Spanish colony, has added to the great fame acquired by his history of the conquest of Peru.

"Texas, which in territory can properly be called the Empire State, will occupy much of Mr. Pickett's volumes. Her earlier and later history — from the time when the first French explorer (and

who was the first to pass from the head-waters of the Mississippi to the sea), the brave and honorable La Salle, was killed by his own men in a Brazos prairie, down to the period of the battle of San Jacinto — will be diligently and faithfully related. Not the least interesting will be an account of the man who lost that battle, Santa Anna; his early life, the unscrupulous means employed to elevate him to power, his turns of fortune, his intrigues with governments and women, his whole life, fraught with brilliant yet unprincipled actions, are familiar to Mr. Pickett; and, suiting his historic palate, we may expect a rich morsel for his readers.

"When the 'History of the Southwest' shall fairly be before the public, we predict that its author will long live in the memory of Southern posterity."

A CURIOUS OLD VIEW OF PHILADELPHIA.

In our March number, page 95, we stated that a picture of Philadelphia, executed about the year 1720, had recently been brought to light. We have been furnished by a correspondent with the following account of it, taken from the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin for Feb. 18, 1857:

"We saw, yesterday, at the picture store of Mr. James S. Earle, Chestnut street, below Ninth, a picture that would gladden the heart of every local antiquarian, and which cannot fail to interest every intelligent Philadelphian who sees it. It was sent home from London by the Hon. George M. Dallas, American minister to England, and it has become the property of the Philadelphia Library. The following extract from a letter of Mr. Dallas, dated London, 12th January, 1857, to I. Pemberton Hutchinson, Esq., will explain how the relic fell into his possession.

"I will send for the Philadelphia Library an antique daub, painted, as is believed here, in 1720, purporting to be 'The South East Prospect of the City of Philadelphia,' by Peter Cooper, Painter. It is on torn canvas, some eight feet long by one and one-half wide. One of the members of Parliament, in looking among the rubbish of a city curiosity-shop, picked it up and brought it to me. The principal buildings of the town at that day are pointed out, and twenty-four good old Philadelphia householders are named in the margin. Although worthless on any score but that connected with 'Auld Lang Syne,' it presents at half a glance so striking a contrast to the 'Consolidated City' of 1857, that it has its interest for a corner of the Philadelphia Library."

The picture is eight feet long by about twenty inches wide. It is painted on canvas which was

greatly dilapidated and broken by rough handling and careless stowing; but Mr. Earle has backed it with new canvas and stretched it upon a frame; and, by dint of a little cleaning and varnishing, he has restored the relic to very excellent condition. There is some little uncertainty expressed by Mr. Dallas, in his letter, concerning the exact date at which the picture was painted; but there is no doubt in our mind of the correctness of the tradition that it was done in 1720. Christ Church was built in 1727, and the State House in 1729, and such famous structures would of course have appeared on the picture, had they been in existence when it was painted; while there are structures represented on the view which were not built much prior to 1720. From these facts we assume that the proper date has been named.

At the top of the picture is the following inscription:

THE SOUTH EAST PROSPECT
OF
THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

BY PETER COOPER, *Painter.*

At the bottom is a key to the most prominent features of the view, the buildings, etc., being marked with numbers corresponding to those on the key. The latter is as follows:

1. The Draw Bridge.
2. Budd's Building.
3. Edward Shipens.
4. Ant Morris Brew House.
5. Capt Vinings.
6. Jonathan Dickinsons.
7. John Witpains.
8. Capt Anthony's.
9. George Painters.
10. Jos Shippens.
11. William Fishbourns Stores.
12. The Scales.
13. Jo Carpenters Store.
14. Sam Carpenter's Store.
15. Sam Carpenter's Dwelling Ho.
16. Saml Bunkleys.
17. Quaker Meeting House.
18. The Court House.
19. Abrm Bickleys.
20. Thomas Masters.
21. Sam Perrys.
22. Bank Meeting House.
23. Tho Chalkley.
24. Penny Pott House.

Until the discovery of this curious old painting, Heap's 'East Prospect' of the city, engraved and published in London in 1754, and republished in 1854 in this city, was the oldest view known of Philadelphia. Heap's picture, also, had a key to the principal features of the view; but, as the city was then beginning to feel its importance, and could boast sundry churches, a State House, etc.,

the artist did not condescend to notice private buildings, so that the antiquarian who cons his (Heap's) picture, is left to surmise which of the buildings is the famous Penny Pott Tavern, which is 'Shippy's Great House,' and which Jonathan Dickinson's palatial mansion.

Master Peter Cooper flourished more than thirty years earlier than Master George Heap; and, in the painting sent home by Mr. Dallas, we find that Master Cooper has pictured off a very cosy little town. Philadelphia then kept within very modest bounds; there was considerable vacant ground between the Penny Pott Tavern at Vine-street wharf and its next neighbors to the south, and the Drawbridge at Dock-street wharf forms the southern limit of the view. The Swedish settlement about the Swedes' church, in Southwark, was too remote to be taken into consideration by Mr. Cooper. At the period the newly discovered picture illustrates, there were very few houses west of Second street, and, in fact, in that very year the bridge over Dock creek, at Second street, was first projected as a very great improvement, and the same Daniel Boonish sort of spirit prompted the enterprising common councilmen in 1720 to order the erection of forty-eight market stalls west of the Court House at Second and y^e High street. These historical facts go to prove that at the period at which Mr. Cooper displayed his artistic skill on a prospect of Philadelphia, the city was in sooth (to use an elegant modern phrase) rather a one-horse sort of an affair. The artist made the most of his subject, however, and scattered queer-looking observatories or cupolas (he even put one on the Quaker Meeting House) very liberally through the town, and he filled the river quite comfortably with all sorts of craft, from small sailing skiffs and row boats to high-pooped ships, every vessel of them displaying the British flag, and looking intensely consequential.

We will attempt to indite a sort of guide to those of our readers who will inspect the painting, or rather we will strive to elaborate the key with which the artist has accompanied his picture. The numbers commence at the left hand, or southern end of the picture, and the prominent points are numbered in regular order up to Vine street, where the Penny Pott House forms the finale of the town and of the picture.

No. 1. THE DRAWBRIDGE. This structure formerly spanned Dock creek at Front street. Every Philadelphian knows there was a drawbridge there in old times, and, in fact, Dock-street wharf is still very generally called the Drawbridge wharf.

No. 2. BUDD'S BUILDING. This portion of the painting is indistinct. It is intended to represent a block of houses built on Front street, immediately above the drawbridge, by a Mr. Budd, and

known as 'Budd's Row.' Much that is very interesting could be written concerning this row.

No. 3. EDWARD SHIPPEN'S HOUSE. This is necessarily thrown somewhat into the background in the picture; it is represented as a large red building, and it appears to stand on Front street. Shippen's mansion, or 'Shippey's great house,' as it was called in old times, in reality stood on the west side of Second street, between Dock and Spruce streets. The house was very large and elegant, surrounded with gardens, and having a green lawn sloping gently down to Dock creek. Mr. Shippen was the first mayor of Philadelphia. Sir William Keith, governor of the province, occupied this house in 1720, the period at which the picture was painted.

No. 4. ANT. MORRIS' BREW HOUSE. This building appears to be located on Water street. We do not recollect ever to have heard or read of such a brewery. Anthony Morris was mayor in 1704.

No. 5. CAPT. VINING'S. This house is near Morris's Brewery on the picture. Benjamin Vining was a member of the common council in 1720. Perhaps he was the captain whose house is represented.

No. 6. JONATHAN DICKINSON'S. This is the most imposing building on the picture. It is represented as a very large three-storied red structure, facing the water, above the drawbridge. Jonathan Dickinson was a merchant and a Friend, who came to Philadelphia in 1697. He purchased, at the rate of 26s. 8d. per acre, 1230 acres of ground in the Northern Liberties, extending from Second street to Bush Hill! A snug little property.

No. 7. JOHN WITPAIN'S. John Witpain, John Witpain, or John Witpane, as it used to be written promiscuously, was the owner of a large house, made up of plaster and patch-work, which stood in Front street, below Walnut. It tumbled to pieces in after days, and was long known as 'Witpain's great ugly house.'

No. 8. CAPT. ANTHONY'S. We know nothing of Capt. Anthony, except that in the picture his house stands hard by Witpain's.

No. 9. GEORGE PAINTER'S. We are unable to say who George Painter was, that his house should be immortalized in print and paint.

No. 10. JOSEPH SHIPPEN. Joseph Shippen was a prominent citizen in his day, and the picture represents his dwelling as a fine building.

No. 13. WM. FISHBURN'S STORES. These stores belonged to a wealthy Quaker merchant, who was mayor of the city at the time the painting we are describing was made. His stores are represented in two distinct blocks; they were located on the wharf near Walnut street.

No. 12. THE SCALES. We must confess our-

selves entirely at fault here. A tall building thus marked stands near the wharf above Fishbourne's stores; but we do not know any thing of its history or purpose. In 1705, Samuel Carpenter wrote that he had sold the Scales to Henry Babcock.

No. 13. JO. CARPENTER'S STORES. Joshua Carpenter lived in a splendid structure which occupied the site on Chestnut street upon which the Arcade now stands. We presume that No. 13 was his store. It is represented on the picture as a substantial brown-looking structure, near the wharf, with a gable in the centre of the front, and two rows of dormer windows in the roof.

No. 14. SAM. CARPENTER'S STORE, and near by, on the picture, stands

No. 15. SAM. CARPENTER'S DWELLING HOUSE. Samuel Carpenter was a very rich merchant of old times; he lived, at one time, on the wharf above Walnut street. The dwelling is represented as being large and stylish. It was Samuel Carpenter who built the slate-roof house which is still standing at the corner of Second street and Norris' alley. It was once the residence of Wm. Penn.

No. 16. SAMUEL BUNKLEY'S. A large building which stands back from the river. We are unable to say who Samuel Bunkley was.

No. 17. QUAKER MEETING HOUSE. This building stood on the southwest corner of Second and Market streets. It was built in 1695, on ground given for the purpose by George Fox, who wanted the house in the middle of the town, and who gave two acres of ground for the Friends to put up their horses on when they attended meeting.

No. 18. THE COURT HOUSE. This old building, which stood in the middle of Market street, at Second, was built in 1707. It was considered a magnificent affair in its time. Most of our Philadelphia readers will remember the quaint old structure. There are very many curious and interesting historical incidents connected with its history, a recital of which would scarcely be in place here.

No. 19. ABRAHAM BICKLY'S. Abraham Bickly was a common councilman in 1705. His house is represented as standing above Market street.

No. 20. THOMAS MASTERS'. Mr. Masters' house is represented as standing back a considerable distance from the river. Thomas Masters was an alderman in 1704, and he was afterwards mayor for several successive years.

No. 21. SAM. PERRY'S. This is a large four-storied building upon the wharf. We cannot say who Sam. Perry was.

No. 22. BANK MEETING HOUSE. The Bank Meeting House was built in 1685. It stood upon the bank in Front street, above Arch. It was torn down in 1789.

No. 23. THO. CHALKLEY. A large house, which appears to have been located about Front and Race streets. We know nothing of Mr. Chalkley.

No. 24. PENNY POT HOUSE. This tavern, the exact location of which was not, for a long time, definitely settled by our local antiquarians, forms the northern bound of the picture. It is represented as a two-story brick, or rather as two two-story brick buildings; as though the second one had been erected to enlarge the accommodations of the original house. It stood on the upper side of Vine street, on or near the present line of Delaware avenue, and was a famous place in its time.

The house took its name from beer being sold there for a penny a pot, and, as early as 1701, Penn decreed that Penny Pot Landing should be left open and free to all. There were no favorable landings, until the wharves were built, between Vine street and Dock. Between those points the ground was a high bluff. John Key, the first person born in Philadelphia, first saw the light in a cave near the spot where the Penny Pot House was afterwards built.

We have barely referred to any of the interesting points represented in this painting; while in some instances our antiquarian lore failed to give us any clue as to who certain parties were whose houses are represented. Those who are familiar with the men and things of Philadelphia, a hundred and forty years ago, have a fine assortment of nuts to crack here. They can, if they think proper, send us the kernels when they reach them."

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD.

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD was born in the parish known as "South Farms," about two miles south of the city of Middletown, Conn., in the year 1789. His father, a shipmaster, died when William was only thirteen years old; but he enjoyed the tender love and guardianship of an excellent and pious mother until after he reached manhood. He had no educational advantages beyond those of the "district school;" and, at the age of fourteen, was apprenticed to a saddler in Upper Middletown, now Cromwell, Conn. He faithfully served out his time; and entered upon the practice of his trade in that place, afterwards combining with it the usual mercantile traffic of a country village. He early became interested in the establishment of steam navigation on the Connecticut and Hudson rivers, and removed to the city of New York, which he made his future residence.

"In the midst of active business," says a writer in the American Journal of Arts and Sciences, "he found time for self-improvement and for sci-

entific inquiry and study. Although he took great interest and pleasure in many departments of science, he gave special attention to Geology, Physical Geography, and Meteorology. In these fields of learning he did not content himself with becoming acquainted with the results of others, but was himself a diligent laborer. Mr. Redfield was one of the original members of the 'Association of American Geologists and Naturalists,' and when, in 1817, that body agreed to resolve itself into the 'American Association for the Advancement of Science,' he was chosen its first president. At an early day, he foresaw the great value of railroads in developing the resources of our country; and, in 1829, he published a pamphlet indicating the most feasible route for a road to connect the Atlantic and the Mississippi, — a route that was substantially adopted, and the last link of which was completed in 1854. But his most important labors were devoted to Meteorology, and his researches and discoveries in this science have rendered his name familiar throughout the nautical and scientific world. In the year 1821, his attention was directed to the investigation of a violent storm which had a short time previous passed through New England; and, on collecting and sifting all the observations he could obtain, he came to the conclusion that this storm was a *travelling whirlwind*. This important discovery he followed up by collecting and studying observations and reports on the gales of the Atlantic, and the hurricanes of the West Indies. He found that these storms were of the same general character, revolving in the same direction, and pursuing paths essentially similar. Restrained by his characteristic modesty, Mr. Redfield did not publish his discoveries until, at the urgent solicitation of Prof. Olmsted, he brought them out in 1831. From that time up to the close of his life, his labors in this field of research have been most industriously continued. Extending his inquiries to the gales and hurricanes of all parts of the world, he found those of the northern hemisphere alike in direction of rotation and in course of travel, while those of the southern hemisphere were found to revolve in the opposite direction, and to pursue a reverse line of travel. In 1838, Lt.-Col. Reid, of the British Royal Engineers, published at London a large volume entitled, "An Attempt to develop the Law of Storms," in which work he adopted Mr. Redfield's views, ably supporting and extending them by new observations. Since that time, the same doctrines (while they have not been universally adopted at home) have been embraced by several foreign authors, and have been reproduced in various publications."*

Mr. Redfield died at his residence in New York Feb. 12, 1857, after an illness of about two weeks.

* Am. Jour. of Science for March, 1857, pp. 292-3.

DR. ZABDIEL BOYLSTON, F. R. S.

THE following biography of Dr. Boylston was published in the *European Magazine* for December, 1794. It is inserted in our pages more on account of the documentary letters which accompany it, than for the value of the biography; as several works on this side of the Atlantic contain better ones. It is only necessary to refer to Dr. Allen's *American Biographical Dictionary*, and Dr. Thacher's *Medical Biography*.

In the introductory paragraph, the writer says, "Inoculation was introduced into America earlier than Europe." This assertion is not quite correct. By reference to Mr. Drake's *History and Antiquities of Boston*, and his authorities, page 563, it will be seen that the practice was introduced into England the same month of the same year that it was begun in Boston. It is remarkable, respecting the origin of inoculation in England, that it was introduced there by a female. Lady Mary Wortley Montague had been travelling in Turkey, and there saw the operation of the practice. On her return to England, she introduced it by inoculating her own daughter. This daughter was afterwards Lady Bute, wife of the well-known minister of George III.

In the work before cited will be found an account of the family and ancestry of Dr. Boylston. There is an elaborate genealogy in Dr. Bond's *History of Watertown*.

A few typographical errors have been corrected in the following article:

"From the following Narrative which contains some curious Medical Facts, we find that the practice of Inoculation was introduced into America earlier than Europe. To those who have been benefactors to mankind the applause of the world is due, and therefore we readily admit the life of Dr. Boylston, at the desire of a correspondent.

Dr. Boylston was born at Brookline (near Boston) in the year 1684, of respectable parents, who gave him a good private education, and then placed him with Dr. Cutler, an eminent physician and surgeon in Boston, under whom he made such proficiency as brought him into life with great advantage.

He arrived soon at distinction and eminence in his profession, and accumulated a handsome fortune. He was distinguished for his skill, his humanity, and close attention to his patients.

But, without something more than these, he would not have merited perhaps the biographical distinction which is now paid him. He would have been honored and beloved as other good men of his profession are, but his name would, in a few years, have been forgotten and unknown.

In the year 1721, the small pox prevailed in Boston. This distemper had always been fatal,

like the plague, to great numbers, and was therefore viewed as an object of the utmost horror. Dr. Cotton Mather, who, with many weaknesses, possessed much knowledge, with more humanity, happened to meet, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, with an account of the method of inoculation used in Turkey. This account he sent to Dr. Boylston, accompanied by the letter marked No. I., hinting to the Doctor the propriety of adopting this practice.

Such a proposal merited very close consideration, and required an high degree of steady fortitude to carry it into execution. It was a new practice never introduced before into America, nor, as he knew, into Europe. He might expect the envy of his own profession and the censure of the world in general. The practice might be unsuccessful, and this would bring upon him the charge of having sported with human life, and sacrificed it to his curiosity, or a worse motive.

Still the practice appeared to him so rational, and he conceived that it would be so beneficial to mankind, that he determined to venture upon it. He began the practice in his own family, and inoculated some of his children and servants. The experiment succeeded happily, and realized his hopes. He then enlarged his practice, and inoculated in Boston and the neighboring towns two hundred and forty-seven persons, in the year 1721 and in the beginning of the year 1722; thirty-nine were inoculated by other physicians; in the whole amounting to two hundred and eighty-six, of which number no more than six died. This demonstrated the utility of the practice beyond dispute, and tended to introduce it into Europe as well as America.

It is not easy to describe the virulent opposition which Dr. Boylston experienced upon this occasion. The greater part of the physicians in the town, and those of most eminence, reprobated inoculation in the strongest terms. Dr. Douglas (author of the *Summary View of America*) placed himself at the head of this opposition, and hesitated not to use any weapons, lawful or unlawful, to destroy his antagonist. This man, who had, in perfection, the hungry penetration and the unrelenting bitterness of his native country (not America), left no method untried to load Dr. Boylston with obloquy, and prevent the success of his practice. Religious prejudices, the most violent and the most difficult to be eradicated from the human heart of any which infest it, were called into play upon this occasion. But, to the honor of the clergy of that day be it spoken, they uniformly supported and assisted, by their public and private influence, this useful practice. They could not, however, prevent a high fermentation in the minds of many, and to such a pitch were rage and prejudice raised, as that a lighted granado was thrown into the

chamber of a young gentleman under inoculation, on a certain evening, and his life, with those of his attendants, would have been lost, had not the fuse been stricken off by its passing through the window.

It certainly required a cool and determinate spirit to combat such a powerful opposition, and bear up under such a heavy load. But this coolness and determination Dr. Boylston possessed naturally; he was also a man of piety; he believed himself to be in the way of his duty, and therefore cheerfully trusted in God. It is not many weeks since the author of this account* was informed, by one of his children (three of whom are still living), of the expressions of pious calmness and trust in God, which he was wont to drop when his family trembled at his leaving his house, for fear that he should be sacrificed to popular fury, and never visit it again.

Some attempts were made in England, in the year 1721, to introduce inoculation there. The experiment was tried upon eleven persons (all of whom, I believe, were convicts under sentence of death); but how it succeeded I do not recollect to have seen. But, when Dr. Boylston's account of his practice in America, and its success, was published, it confirmed Dr. Mead and Sir Hans Sloane in the good opinion which they had begun to entertain of it. The same account encouraged the inoculation of the Princesses Amelia and Carolina (daughters of King George II.), which gave a sanction to it in England. Had Dr. Boylston then taken a voyage to Europe, the honor of attending them on this occasion would have been granted him.

However, his visit to England, which took place about the year 1725 or 1726, was attended with every honorary distinction which he wished. He was chosen a member of the Royal Society, and was admitted to the intimacy and friendship of some of the most distinguished characters in the nation, among whom he used to mention, with great affection and regard, the celebrated Dr. Watts, with whom he afterwards corresponded, and from whom he received the letter No. II.

After his return to his native country he continued at the head of his profession, and engaged in a number of literary pursuits. His communications to the Royal Society were respectable, and it was probably on occasion of one of them that he received the letter from Sir Hans Sloane, No. III.

At length he grew so enfeebled by age and disease that he chose to retire to his country seat (the patrimonial estate) at Brookline. There he passed his last days in the dignity which ever accompanies those who have acted their part well

in life. He had the pleasure of seeing inoculation universally practised, and of knowing that he was himself considered as one of the benefactors of mankind. He died, full of days and of honor, June 2, 1766.

His remains lie interred in the family vault at Brookline, and there is a plain, decent monument erected over them, the inscription upon which commemorates the most important transactions of his life.

His surviving children are John Boylston, Esq., of Bath, in England; Mrs. Jerusha Fitch, widow of Benjamin Fitch, Esq., and Miss Mary Boylston, both of Boston.

NO. I.

June 24, 1724.

SIR:

You are many ways endeared unto me, but by nothing more than the very much good which a gracious God employs you and honors you to do to a miserable world.

I design it as a testimony of my respect and esteem, that I now lay before you the most that I know (and all that was ever published in the world) concerning a matter, which I have been an occasion of its being pretty much talked about. If, upon mature deliberation, you should think it advisable to be proceeded in, it may save many lives that we set a great value on. But if it be not approved of, still you have the pleasure of knowing exactly what is done in other places.

The gentlemen, my two authors, are not yet informed, that among the — [*illegible*] — 'tis no rare thing for a whole company, of a dozen together, to go to a person sick of the small pox, and prick his pustules, and inoculate the humour, even no more than the back of one hand, and go home, and be a little ill, and have a few, and be safe all the rest of their days. Of this I have in my neighborhood a competent number of living witnesses.

But see, think, judge; do as the Lord our Healer shall direct you; and pardon this freedom of, sir,

Your hearty friend and servant,

CO. MATHER.

Dr. Boylston.

NO. II.

SIR:

I am sorry to hear the account your son gives me of your indisposition and confinement to your house. Such a genius is suited to do extensive service in the world, but the Great Author of every gift sometimes teaches his favorites a peculiar self-denial by such restraints, and we learn obedience by the things that we suffer, as our

* This was written about 1789.

blessed Lord did. The inoculation was a glorious and successful retreat, or, if you will, a victory over the powers of death in Boston, when it was the first practised under your conduct. It has not been so happy among us in England, nor do I find it has been equally happy in New England since, but the want of conduct in the undertakers may be one considerable cause of it. May the Almighty restore your health, in order to save mankind, to employ more years in works of piety, and preparation for heaven. Sickness and death are your professed adversaries. May our great Saviour make you superior to them in your person and in your patient. May your hopeful and ingenious son live to be the comfort of your growing years, and a blessing to the world. Amen. This is the hearty desire of, sir,

Your very humble servant,
I. WATTS.

NEWINGTON, NEAR LONDON, April 25, 1735.

No. III.

December 28, 1727.

SIR :

I have ten thousand pardons to ask for being so late in my acknowledgments for your many favors when here, and your remembrance when arrived, by the great present you made me of the stone from (*the stomach of*) the horse, which was one of the largest I have seen. I have indeed several smaller, but none so large, unless one pretended to be a bezoar, from a horse, which is much bigger. I shewed it to the Royal Society, who ordered me to give you their thanks. The account you gave of it was confirmed by a letter from Mr. Dudley, wherein was mention made of the same stone. I hope your relation, who was with me, is arrived safe. I intended him the two volumes of my natural history of Jamaica, but was disappointed by the bookbinder. Since that I have been looking for an opportunity to send them, but could not find one till Mr. Bevan promised me to take care to see them conveyed to you. This, I hope, will in some measure plead my excuse, for I have been really concerned for my seeming disrespect for one for whom I have so great a value. I beg of you to let me know if I can any way serve you here, and I do sincerely assure you I will take pleasure in doing any thing I can for you. I hope you will remember to give us notice here of what you find curious, which will be extremely grateful to

Your most obedient
and most humble servant,
HANS SLOANE."

Societies and their Proceedings.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers, No. 1, p. 17). — The regular meeting for March was held at the society's rooms on the 31st, William H. Brown, Esq., the president, in the chair.

The secretary reported the correspondence of the society, and the additions made to the society's collections, for which latter appropriate acknowledgments were voted. He also reported the results of a recent official tour in the society's behalf.

Col. Samuel Stone, of Chicago, was elected a resident member of the society.

Judge Skinner, L. Haven, Esq., and the secretary were appointed a special committee "to inspect the library and its collections, to review the operations of the society during the past year, and make inquiry into its present condition and prospects, and report thereupon such recommendations as they may deem advisable for the future action of the society, in order to the best and most successful prosecution of its objects hereafter."

The same committee was authorized to make arrangements for observing the first anniversary of the society's organization, in April; and the Hon. E. Lane, of Chicago, was invited to prepare an address to the society on that occasion.

V. H. Higgins, Esq., was appointed a committee to make inquiry for enlarged accommodations for the society's collections and meetings.

IOWA.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. — The first monthly meeting of the Board of Curators was held in Iowa City, Tuesday, April 7, Hon. G. W. McCleary in the chair. A room has been obtained for the use of the society in the State House. Donations of books were announced. Thirty-one letters were read, mostly from distinguished individuals, acknowledging the receipt of notices of their election as members, and expressing cordial sympathy with this young institution. Among them were Hon. William H. Bissell, Jared Sparks, LL. D., Rev. Henry Giles, William C. Bryant, Esq., Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Hon. George Bancroft, Prof. Joseph Henry, Hon. Joel T. Headley, Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D., Horatio G. Jones, Esq., and Lyman C. Draper, Esq.

The committee on the picture gallery were instructed to write to the present governor of the State, and to all past governors of the State and

Territory, requesting their portraits for our rooms. A committee was also appointed to obtain an artist, to devote his time under the auspices of the society.

Rev. Dr. Nott, Rev. Pres. Day, Rev. Dr. Hawkes, Archbishop Hughes, John C. Fremont, Millard Fillmore, and Martin Van Buren were elected honorary members; and J. G. Saxe, Bishop Lee, E. C. Angelrodt, W. Phillips, Prof. H. Crosby, Dr. J. G. Morris, and Hon. J. R. Bartlett, corresponding members.

After the transaction of business, and an interesting interchange of views, the Board adjourned to the first Tuesday in May, at four o'clock, P. M.

The Iowa Daily Crescent, in noticing this meeting, remarks:

"It is needless to recount the benefits of this and similar associations, in order to secure an active and general coöperation. The simple fact that the Historical Society becomes the depository of current State annals, which in time attain the importance and authority of solemn archives, is motive enough to insure an abundance of contributions to its varied treasures. No event of local interest, but will possess a value to the future historian and *virtuoso*, that none but they can duly appreciate; and, with the wonderful increase of newspapers in this State, each the weekly bulletin of its own locality, the sources of historical, statistical, and other desirable information are continually multiplying, and in the State Historical Society will find a common reservoir for preservation and future reference."

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers below.)—The annual meeting was held at Boston, Thursday noon, April 9, forty-six out of fifty-nine members being present. Hon. Robert C. Winthrop presided on the occasion. Reports were made by the recording secretary, librarian, cabinet-keeper, and standing committee.

The nominating committee reported the names of the following gentlemen as officers for the ensuing year, and they were unanimously elected:

President, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop; *Vice Presidents*, Jared Sparks, LL. D., and Hon. David Sears; *Recording Secretary*, Rev. Chandler Robbins, D. D.; *Corresponding Secretary*, Joseph Willard, Esq.; *Librarian*, Rev. Samuel K. Lathrop, D. D.; *Treasurer*, Richard Frothingham, Jr., Esq.; *Cabinet-keeper*, Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M. D.; *Standing Committee*, William Brigham, Francis Parkman, and George Livermore, Esqs.; Rev. William P. Lunt, D. D.; and Thomas Aspinwall, Esq.

George Livermore, Esq., then rose, and, after a

brief speech, presented to the president of the society, in behalf of the executors of the late Mr. Dowse, a catalogue of the Dowse Library, and the key of the room in which that library is contained. The president then invited Hon. Josiah Quincy, senior, and Hon. James Savage, the senior members of the society, to marshal the newly elected officers and the members of the society into the new room.

After the officers had taken their seats at the table, the president made one of his admirable addresses on this "new era" of the society. He sketched the history of the association from its beginning more than sixty-six years ago, and paid a merited tribute to its founders, Belknap, Eliot, Freeman, and others, and concluded, after referring to some of its later benefactors, among whom Appleton and Dowse were conspicuous, by reading a letter from the executors of the will of Mr. Dowse, stating that, in accordance with the trust imposed upon them by the will, they had decided to appropriate the sum of ten thousand dollars as "the Dowse Fund of the Massachusetts Historical Society,"—the principal to be kept intact, and the income to be used for the permanent safe-keeping and superintendence of the library. The executors also presented to the society the marble bust of Sir Walter Scott, by Chantrey, and the unfinished portrait of Hon. Edward Everett, by Stuart.—the only works of art which had a place in Mr. Dowse's library at Cambridge.

Gov. Washburn then moved resolves expressive of the thanks of the society to Messrs. Livermore and Dale, executors, for the munificent liberality in furnishing the room, and of the society's acceptance of the fund upon the conditions of the gift; which resolves were unanimously adopted.

Hon. Edward Everett then rose, and, after some preliminary remarks, stated that he offered to the acceptance of the society, what he was confident would be regarded as an interesting relic, viz: the original manuscript record of the small tithes of the parish of Ecton, in Northamptonshire, England, where the family of Benjamin Franklin had been established for several generations previous to the emigration of his father to Boston in 1682.

"This venerable relic," said Mr. Everett, "had, it seems, been found in Northamptonshire by Mr. Wake, an English gentleman, who presented it to Mr. Thomas Carlyle. Mr. Carlyle, justly presuming that it would be of greater interest in this country than it could have been in England, sent it to me, leaving the disposal of it to my discretion. I immediately determined, after having it suitably bound, to present it to the Historical Society, deeming this body, as the oldest historical society in the United States, and established, too, in the city where Franklin was born, to be the

proper place of deposit for a document of some interest in reference to his family. Mr. Carlyle sent me the manuscript, by the hands of his friend, the eminent artist, Mr. Samuel Lawrence, with a letter bearing date 2d Dec., 1853, which, owing to accidental circumstances, did not reach me till November of the following year. I have, with Mr. Carlyle's permission, had the portion of this interesting and characteristic letter, which relates to the manuscript, copied into one of the blank pages, in the following terms:

"Mr. Lawrence carries for me a little packet to your address: A strange old brown MS., which never thought of travelling out of its native parish, but which now, so curious are the vicissitudes and growths of things, finds its real home on your side of the Atlantic, and in your hands first of all. The poor MS. is an old *Tithes-Book* of the parish of Ecton, in Northamptonshire, from about 1640 to almost 1700, and contains, I perceive, various scattered faint indications of the civil war time, which are not without interest; but the thing which should raise it above all tithes-books yet heard of is, that it contains actual notices, in that fashion, of the ancestors of Benjamin Franklin — blacksmiths in that parish! Here they are — their forge hammers yet going — renting so many "yard-lands" of Northamptonshire church-soil — keeping so many sheep, &c. &c. — little conscious that one of the demigods was about to proceed out of them. I flatter myself these old plaster-cast representations of the very form and pressure of the primeval (or at least *prior-eva*l) Franklins will be interesting in America; there is the very *stamp* (as it were) of the black knuckles, of their hob-nailed shoes, strongly preserved to us, in *hardened clay*, and now indestructible, if we take any care of it!

"In the interior of the parcels are the necessary further indications of its history. I am very happy now to give up this MS. to your piety — such being the best dictate of my own piety upon the subject. To your wise keeping and wise disposal I now surrender it; and it is you that have it on your conscience hereafter, not I."

"I lost no time in thanking Mr. Carlyle for sending me this interesting document. I informed him of the use that I proposed to make of it, and that an opportunity would probably occur of bringing it to the public notice, on occasion of the inauguration of the Statue of Franklin, which was already in anticipation. I placed it in your hands, Mr. President, at the proper time for that purpose, rejoicing to have it in my power to contribute in this way, however slightly, to the materials of the admirable address delivered by you on that occasion. In reply to my letter of acknowledgment, in which I had asked Mr. Carlyle's

permission to publish his part of the correspondence between us, he addressed a second letter to me, dated 22d December, 1854, of which I have caused the following extract to be copied also into one of the blank leaves:

"All is right with this matter of the old *Tithes-book*; and I am heartily pleased to find that it so pleases you, and is to have such honors as you indicate. A poor, half-foolish, and yet partly very serious and worthy old object has been rescued from its vague wanderings over cosmos and chaos, and at length helped into its right place in the creation; for which small mercy let us be thankful, and wish only that, in bigger cases (of which in nature there are so many, and of such a tragical sort), the same perfect service could always be done! Alas! alas!

"To-day I am in considerable haste; but would not lose a post in answering you about the letter you speak of. I quite forget what was in the letter in question; but do not doubt it would be some transcript of my then feelings about the matter on hand, — part of the truth, therefore, and I hope not of the untruth, in regard to it; — and I will very willingly commit it altogether to your friendly discretion, to make whatever use of it you find to be reasonable and feasible, and so will say, long life to Franklin's memory! and add our little shout to that of the Bostoners in inaugurating their monument for him. "Long life to the memory of all brave men," — to which prayer, if we could add only, "Speedy death to the memory of all who were not so," it would be a comprehensive petition, and of salutary tendencies, in the epoch Barnum and Hudson!"

"I will not take up your time, Mr. President, at this advanced hour, by a more detailed description of this ancient and interesting document. Mr. Wake has facilitated the use of it, by marking with a pencil the passages where the name of Franklin occurs. I feel gratified that it has fallen to my lot, on this occasion, when we are taking formal possession of Mr. Dowse's magnificent library, to have it in my power to make the first offering to the society, after that happy event; and that this offering should be an original manuscript volume, possessing some antiquarian interest in connection with the family of the great man whose merit was so fully appreciated by Mr. Dowse, and to whose memory, among the last acts of his life, he erected a monument in granite near his own last resting-place at Mount Auburn."

The meeting was then dissolved.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY (Officers No. 2 p. 46). — A stated meeting was held in Boston, on Wednesday afternoon, April 1st, Judge Farrar, the senior vice-

president, in the chair. A large number of donations of books were announced. The corresponding secretary read letters accepting resident membership from Hon. Matthew Harvey, of Concord, N. H.; Hon. William A. Richardson, of Lowell; James W. Crooks, Esq., of Springfield; and William W. Whitecomb, Esq., of Boston.

S. G. Drake, Esq., read a printed circular of the "Genealogical and Historical Society of Great Britain," an association established a few years ago, at London, for the purpose of doing for the mother country what this society is accomplishing for our own. The objects and plan of the society appear to be excellent, and we hope it will meet with encouragement and success.

David Pulsifer, Esq., read extracts from a manuscript poem, dated July 10, 1778, which he had lately received from England. It was entitled:

"A Poetical Epistle | To | George W. n, Esq., Commander in chief of the | Armys of the United States of America, | from a native of the Province of Maryland."

Mr. Pulsifer supposed the manuscript to have been sent from America to England about the time of its date; but whether it had been published there or not he was unable to say. He inclined to the opinion that it had not. He had not been able to ascertain the author. The title, already quoted, calls him a native of Maryland; one line in the poem speaks of the Wicomico, in that State, as his "native stream;" and the preface is dated at Philadelphia. No other clues are given. We make a single extract:

"What, tho' proud Britain, yet undrench'd with blood,
Pour her destructive thousands o'er the flood;
What, tho' the spoils of some defenseless coast
Swell dull Gazettes, or feed the Morning Post;
What, tho' with fierce pedantic proclamation
Some future Burgoyne scare the *ping* nation,
Rouse the grim Savage to relentless war,
And scarce persuade his scalping arm to spare:
What, tho' fresh wreaths more bloody victories twine
To grace thy temples, Gates, — or Arnold, thine;
What, tho' hereulean labours still remain
And ev'ry battle must be fought again;
Yet, if th' embattled field thy genius guide,
Or at the Senate, Wisdom still pre-side,
Sooner shail yon blue mist-clad mountain dread
The rattling storms that war around its head;
Sooner shall night usurp the beam of day
Than freedom crouch to slav'ry's iron sway.
Calm and serene Columbia views the storm
Whilst her brave youth around thy standard swarm,
Each bosom panting for the glorious wreath,
Or, should they fall, each grasping it in death."

After some remarks by members upon the above poem, — and the transaction of the usual business, — the meeting was adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers, No. 2, p. 48). — A monthly meeting was held, at the

University in New York city, on Thursday evening, April 7th. Valuable donations from various parts had been received. Among other things, there was a faithful photograph of the Old Brick Church, as it stood before the work of demolition commenced. A copy of Plowden's History of South Carolina was also one of the gifts, and elicited some remarks from Mr. Bancroft. On motion, the commutation fees for life membership were withdrawn from the building fund, and credited to general purposes. Prof. Bacon then read an interesting paper on the derivation of the original county names of this State.

Professor Horace Green read the paper of the evening, viz: a compilation, from private sources, of personal reminiscences of the battle of Bunker's Hill, and of the gallant services rendered to the patriotic colonists during the Revolutionary struggle by the minute-men of Massachusetts. The Professor read several interesting excerpts from an order-book kept by a relative in the Continental Army for a period of several months, both before and after the battle of Bunker's Hill. Among them was the following "petition" of a Mr. Thomas Draper:

"To His Excellency Gen. Putnam — Sir: I beg the favor of a detachment of 43 men, as an advance party to go to Aliton's Point, in order to take some *Torys*: then to bring them up in the rear, and go in at the South end of Boston, and there blow up the magazine. *I want orders whether to shoot the King's troops or not.*"

As illustrations, both of the strict moral discipline of the patriotic forces and of their poverty, Mr. Green read two extracts from the order book; one of which, dated June 14, 1775, just three days before the battle, directed the officers, in addition to other things, to stave every whisky barrel they could lay hands on, and the other of which recorded the decree that the officers should distinguish themselves from the private troops by wearing pieces of blue ribbon in their hats or button-holes. The assertion that Charlestown was burned by the Royal forces because they were galled by the fire which was kept up from it, was met and refuted; and the fact that the Americans failed to be the victors only for want of ammunition, was clearly shown from cotemporary evidence.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers, No. 2, p. 49). — At the monthly meeting of this society in April, a discourse was delivered by Dr. King, of Newport, on the early history of Rhode Island. The settlement of the island of Rhode Island, hitherto very imperfectly presented by the historians of New England, was illustrated by

new and interesting facts, drawn from original records and documents. The founders of the colony on the island of Rhode Island were some of the principal men of Boston, and gave the first impulse to its commercial prosperity. With Henry Vane as their leader, they constituted a distinct party in Massachusetts, and that party embraced a very large part of the community of Boston. Adopting certain religious opinions which were distasteful to the other towns of Massachusetts, they were subjected to a severe religious persecution. The exhibitions of tyranny, which compelled the principal men of the Vane party to abandon their first home in the wilderness, were elaborately presented by the writer, — for instance, the severe sentences passed upon Wheelwright, Coggeshall, and Aspinwall; the enactment of the alien law; of the law for disarming the party in minority; and the trial of Mrs. Hutchinson, in which Governor Winthrop, Hugh Peters, Cotton, Eliot, Coddington, Bradstreet, Dudley, and Endicott filled conspicuous parts. In consequence of this tyranny, Vane left Massachusetts for England. But William Coddington, John Clarke, John Coggeshall, Nicholas Easton, and others, went farther into the wilderness and formed a Christian Commonwealth, according to principles originally advanced by Sir Henry Vane. The body politic which now constitutes Newport was formed on the 7th of March, 1638; and that which constitutes Portsmouth was formed in April, 1639. In 1640, the two towns united under one government. A law declaring liberty of conscience was enacted by the government of the island of Rhode Island on the 16th March, 1641. The island was purchased of Canonicus and Miantonimoh, March 24, 1638, by William Coddington and his companions. Roger Williams ascribes the purchase of the island, not so much to the price paid as to the love which the chief sachems bore to Sir Henry Vane and himself, for their agency in the treaty between Massachusetts and the Narragansetts in the Pequot war. The successive stages in Rhode Island history, from its commencement to the procuring of the Royal charter in 1663, were reviewed by the writer; who relieved the discussions, to which the subject gave rise, with just and discriminating portraits of the principal men who contributed to form and build up the State of Rhode Island. The charter of 1644 he considered as having been written by, and obtained by the influence of, Sir Henry Vane. The Royal charter of 1663 was procured by the disinterested labors of John Clarke. He gave to Roger Williams the high honor of having first promulgated, in a distinct treatise, the doctrine of religious liberty; and spoke of Clarke as the ablest statesman of Rhode Island, and, perhaps, of his times.

This paper presented a chapter of Rhode Island history in very interesting relations with that of other States, and with a more complete account of the facts and their connections than we have ever known to be offered before.

TENNESSEE.

TENNESSEE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers No. 4, p. 117).—A meeting was held at the capitol in Nashville, on Wednesday afternoon, March 25. Thomas Washington, Esq., was called to the chair, and Anson Nelson, Esq., was chosen secretary *pro tem*.

A large number of donations were announced. From Dr. J. C. Newman had been received a sacrificial knife from the Temple of Cholula, near Puebla, Mexico. This knife was used by the Aztecs in cutting out the hearts of children offered in sacrifice. From Mrs. Sarah Polk, widow of the late president, had been received a blue pitcher, used in the Indian council convened in 1785, which was presented to her by *Lee-sic*, during the presidency of her distinguished husband; and an Indian pipe and ornaments, presented to President Polk by *Wee no-shick*, head chief of the Winnebagoes. Other curiosities and some valuable books were announced from these and other individuals. The society is becoming the depository of hundreds of articles of rare interest. Accompanying the pitcher, Mrs. Polk transmitted the following letter from the donor, which explains the history of this interesting relic of aboriginal antiquity:

"SHIN BAYOU DISTRICT, CHEROKEE NATION, }
April 27th, 1847.

"*Lee-sic*, a native Cherokee, wife of Geo. W. Gunter, also a native and citizen of the Cherokee nation, most respectfully presents her compliments and kind wishes to Mrs. Polk, the wife of the great 'father of the red man,' and begs permission to present her with a blue pitcher, which has been in their family more than half a century. It was used in the council convened at Hopewell in the year 1785, which concluded the long and bloody war between the United States and the Cherokee tribe, by a treaty of peace which has never been broken by the Indians. It was called the 'Pitcher of the Chiefs,' and descended to them from 'Okenstantah,'* the great king of all the Cherokees, who kept his council-fires continually burning at the '*Echota*,' called and meaning, in the English language, '*the City of Love*.' The seat of government, at which the treaty of 1835 was negotiated, was named '*New Echota*,' after this ancient city.

* The name of the chief is Oconostota, not Okenstantah. [See page 117 of Ramsey's "Annals of Tennessee."]]

"*Oken-stan-tah*, the last great king, terminated his reign in the year 1765. According to the ancient usages and customs of his tribe, his simple word was *law*, the dispenser of life and death. Any of his people who had forfeited their lives by the commission of crime, or an open enemy of the tribe, who could reach the sacred city, were safe within its precincts.

"The antiquated pitcher, thus descended to the family who now has the right of bequeathing it, is herewith presented to Mrs. Polk, through the husband of the donor and her friends, Gen. Mason and Col. Stanbaugh, with the sincere and ardent prayer that she may live long in prosperity and happiness, and that she may sometimes think kindly of the Cherokee people.

"*LEE-SIC, wife of George W. Gunter.*

"To the Hon. MRS. POLK, President's House, Washington city."

On motion of W. A. Eichbaum, Esq., each member was requested to collect and donate such rare books and articles of interest as will be worth preserving in the archives of the society.

The secretary was directed to transmit a letter to Mrs. Polk, thanking her for her donations, and for the offer of a portrait of her late husband; and requesting that her own portrait might be added.

Dr. Joseph C. Newnan was unanimously elected a member of the society.

The next meeting will be held on the first Monday in May.

WISCONSIN.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN (Officers, No. 2, p. 49).—A stated meeting was held at Madison, Hon. J. P. Atwood in the chair. Sixty-four letters were announced, by the corresponding secretary, as having been received since the last meeting. Of these, one from J. G. Shea, Esq., was accompanied by a valuable manuscript paper of sixteen pages, on the Indian tribes of Wisconsin; one from Wallace Mygatt inclosed a paper of thirty-two pages on the early settlement of Kenosha; one from Rev. Cutting Marsh contained a brief paper on the Stockbridge Indians and their chiefs; one from J. W. Stewart, a paper on the early history and settlement of Green county; one from Hon. O. C. Crocker, a paper on the early settlement of Sheboygan; one from Hon. J. J. Marvin, an additional sketch of Lafayette county; one from J. L. Scripps, a memoir on the Undeveloped Northwest. All these papers are designed for the next volume of the society's Collections.

A letter from Hon. A. C. Dodge, U. S. minister at Madrid, promises a liberal donation towards the erection of a fire-proof building, and, as requested, his portrait for the picture gallery; one from S. M.

Brooks promises a portrait of the Oneida chief, Daniel Bread; one from John A. Bingham promises to gather the necessary facts for a paper hereafter, on Green county history; and one from W. H. Watson, Esq., communicates an extract from Hon. Arad Joy, of New York State, promising a liberal contribution of autograph letters of distinguished Revolutionary worthies. Eighteen letters were in response to inquiries relative to the condition of the public libraries of Wisconsin. The cabinet has been enriched by quite a number of rare American coins and Indian curiosities, from Silas Chapman and Edward Ford.

The contributions for the society's literary exchanges have been quite numerous. The State has placed at its disposal 1,700 sets of State publications, 250 sets of the Documentary History of Wisconsin, two volumes each, and about 1,500 pamphlets. Gov. Farwell has contributed about 800 maps; the city council of Madison, 500 pamphlets; and the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, 32 volumes of its transactions.

The secretary announced that, at the recent session of the legislature, a law was passed granting for the society's use, annually, 2,000 extra copies of its annual reports and collections, to be printed on good paper and bound in muslin, aside from the standing State order of about 5,000 copies on ordinary paper, with stitched paper covers, and special orders for a smaller edition in the German, Holland, and Norwegian languages. And that he proposes, in a few days, to visit the aged pioneers, Joseph Crele and Augustin Grignon, to obtain their historical narratives; and, shortly after his return, to commence the publication of the third volume of the society's Collections.

It was furthermore announced, that, during the month past, the society's literary exchanges of four years' accumulation have been boxed, and are now ready for transmission, — forty boxes, and several parcels, — containing altogether 2,534 volumes, 3,500 pamphlets, and 1,025 maps, all relating to Wisconsin. Of the books, 1,502 are to A. Vattemare, Paris, for International literary exchanges; 211 to Antiquarian and other learned societies of Great Britain, to be transmitted through the medium of the Smithsonian Institution; and 821 to Historical and other societies in the United States.

At the request of C. Benjamin Richardson, of Boston, Mass., publisher of the Historical Magazine, and on motion of F. G. Tibbetts, Esq., Lyman C. Draper was appointed corresponding editor of that periodical, on the part of this society.

The following persons were chosen members of the society:

Dr. C. B. Chapman, J. A. Ellis, Samuel Marshall, James Richardson, Chauncey Abbott, and

Thomas Reynolds. *Life Members*; Julius White, C. M. Cleveland, S. M. Van Bergen, W. N. Seymour, Johnson J. Starks, George Paine, Wm. B. Walton, J. P. Houghton, D. H. Wright, S. H. Roys, F. W. Bird, D. C. Bush, H. M. Lewis, M. T. Bailey, Fred. Mohr, Wm. M. Prall, and B. W. Osborn. *Active Members*; Edward Ford, Mark M. Pomeroy, A. J. Lawson, Dr. John Loughborough, Hon. James P. Cox, James Kinzie, A. J. Aikins, Hon. Stoddard H. Martin, Pliny Young, Hon. Joseph Jackson, T. J. Mapes, B. B. Spalding, Wm. H. Hannahs, of Wisconsin, John Cager, of Chicago, and others. *Corresponding Members*.

The thanks of the society were voted to the several contributors of papers for the forthcoming volumes of Collections, and to the several donors to the library and cabinet.

After allowing several accounts, the meeting adjourned to the first Tuesday evening in June.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

REV. EZEKIEL ROGERS OF ROWLEY, MASS.—The following particulars, about the escape of this clergyman from England, I copied some years ago from a manuscript memorandum book in the handwriting of his cousin, Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, of Ipswich. Two or three words I was unable to decipher, and have marked their places by asterisks.

"My coz. Ez. Rogers, bound wth many friends for N. E., his 7 next neighb^r M^r seeing his unalterable resoluti^on, yet had written a letter, ag^t his ret. out of y^e South, to warne him to keep close, else y^t he w^d bee clapt vp: but hee thought p^rsently of those letters sent to Nehemiah, to put him in feare, & sayes was help^d y^yby; & desiring a meeting wth y^m thankd y^m for y^e love, but craved y^t his contrary resoluti^on might be wthout offense; for hee would cast himsf. on G. for issue, for by so doing as they advised, hee sh^d undoe all y^e work, so many looking to him for y^e voiage. And so went to York, & found y^t fav^r & kindn: of y^e Arch B. & minstermen. And went to Hull to take shipp, where y^e plague was new struck in, wth gave occasi^on to many to discourage strongly, y^e persons being ab^t 200, besides p^rhaps as many more friends wth y^m accompanying. Yet there they abode by a * * * y^t gave y^e * * * wth much * * * of y^m & of y^e misery, when such should leave y^m. Also in y^e great town, contrary to all former memory fro y^e day of y^e coming into town to y^e going forth, not one p^rson dyed, (wth they all looked for increase in y^e bills,)

of any disease at all. And after their departure, (as was written to him into N. E.) y^e plague brake out not in y^e town only, but in y^e townes thereabouts."

This Ezekiel Rogers was the son of Rev. Richard Rogers of Wethersfield, in Essex, England, and was born in that place in 1590. He preached at Rowley, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, before his emigration to New England, which took place in 1638. Soon after his arrival here, he settled, with his company, at a place which they named Rowley; where he continued to be the minister till his death, Jan. 23, 1660-1, aged 70. Full accounts of him and of his cousin, Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, who made the memorandum extracted above, will be found in Rev. Dr. Allen's Biographical Dictionary. S. S.

BOSTON, MASS., March 13.

CAPTURE OF MOON.—If the following extract from the "Providence Gazette and Country Journal" for Nov. 28, 1767, is worth reprinting, it is at your service. BETA.

"Charlestown (South Carolina) October 20.—Mr. Job Eliot, living at the Salt Ketcher, has brought to gaol one Moon, chief of the villains who have done so much damage in the back parts of this province, and whose name has struck such horror into the minds of his Majesty's subjects. Mr. Eliot met with him accidentally, a considerable distance from home, and, having some remembrance of him when a boy, decoyed him to a convenient place, and then secured him, agreeable to the Governor's proclamation; and, without any assistance or other authority, brought him safe to Charlestown gaol, where he is now lodged; and it is hoped the numerous robberies and outrages it is said he has been guilty of will be known to some of the many persons who will be attendant at the ensuing sessions, so that there may be no want of evidence to bring him to his deserved punishment. Said Moon is own brother to one of the same name, and half brother to one Black, who was executed about three sessions ago."

WASHINGTON AND ADMIRAL LORD KEPPEL.—The following interesting item I clip from the Boston Daily Traveller for January 21, 1857. I think it worth preserving among your notes.

BETA.

In the very interesting biography of Lord Keppel, by the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Keppel, a fact in regard to a portrait of Washington, now in the possession of Lord Albemarle, seems to have perplexed the biographer very much.

This portrait was on its way in 1780 to Holland, in a letter of marque, as a gift to the Stadtholder, when the ship was captured by a British man-

of-war commanded by Capt. George Keppel, a nephew of the admiral, to whom the portrait was presented by his relative.

The fact which seems to have excited the interest of the Rev. Mr. Keppel, is, that Washington is represented in the picture, which is full length, as invested with the order of Cincinnati, *a blue ribbon across the breast*, with a banner at his feet, on which is painted a spread eagle. The historical question is, how Washington became invested with an order in 1780 which had no existence till 1783.

The Rev. biographer is mistaken in supposing the blue ribbon to have any connection with the order referred to.

The ribbon was a distinction of military rank. It was so designated in General Orders, while Washington had his head-quarters at Cambridge, in 1775.

The following is a copy of the order:

"HEAD-QUARTERS,
Cambridge, July 14, 1775."

"There being something awkward as well as improper, in the Genl. Officers being stopped at the outposts and asked for passes by the sentries and being obliged to send for the officers of the guard, who, it sometimes happens, are as much unacquainted with the persons of the Generals as the private men, before they can pass in or out.

"It is, therefore, recommended both to officers and men to make themselves acquainted with the persons of all the general officers; and in the mean time, to prevent mistakes the general officers and the aids-de-camp will be distinguished in the following manner:

"The Commander-in-Chief by a *light blue ribbon* worn across his breast, between his coat and vest.

"The Major and Brigadier Generals by a *pink ribbon* worn in like manner, and the aids-de-camp by a *green ribbon*."

PAINTING FOR THE BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS.
—"The following," says the Puritan Recorder for Dec. 18, 1856, "is from Rev. John Waddington, pastor of the Pilgrim Church in Southwark, London, to the London Morning Advertiser:"

To the Editor of the Morning Advertiser.

SIR, — Every friend of liberty must be gratified by the selection of the subject for the painting in the first compartment of the corridor leading to the House of Lords, "Freedom of Worship." The picture is worthy of the subject, with the exception of some inaccuracies of detail. But the *title* is meagre, indiscreet, and disappointing. The design of the painter is evidently to represent the departure of the "Pilgrim Fathers" from Delft Haven. If any one will compare the fol-

lowing extract from the manuscript history of Governor Bradford (now in the library of the Bishop of London), with the picture, he will understand at once the intention of the artist: "The next day, the wind being faire, they wente aborde, and their friends, where truly dollfull was y^e sight of that sade and mournfull parting; to see what sighs, and sobbs, and praiers did sound amongst them, what tears did gush from every eye, and pithy speeches peirst each harte, that sundry of y^e Dutch strangers, that stood on the key as spectators, could not refrain from tears. Yet comfortable and sweete it was to see such lively and true expressions of dear and unfeigned love. But the tide, (which stays for no man,) calying them away, were thus loath to departe, their Rev^d pastor falling down on his knees, (and they all with him,) with watric cheeks, commended them with most fervent praiers to the Lord, and his blessing. And then, with mutuall imbrases and many tears, they tooke their leaves one of another; which proved to be the last leave to many of them."

The painting, which represents this touching incident, is entitled, "*Embarkation of a Puritan Family for New England*." The word "*Mayflower*" is on the prow of the boat; and on the pennant is emblazoned, "Freedom of Worship."

The simple, yet grand, sentiment of the picture will command general admiration. It deserves the first place in the series of pictorial illustrations of our national history. But justice must be done to the men who obtained for us "freedom to worship God."

It was not a "*family*" that embarked at Delft Haven, but a "*church*."

The "Pilgrim Fathers" were not of the "*Puritan*" party, properly so called, but "*Independents*."

It was not the "*Mayflower*" that sailed from Delft Haven, but the "*Speedwell*."

The Mayflower sailed from London, silently, and without observation. No record exists of her in our maritime history. Prayer might be offered for her by the church in Southwark, when the brethren came from Leyden to hire her for the voyage; but this act of mutual supplication was at the risk of imprisonment. The first passengers of the Mayflower were members of the church here. Long before the Mayflower sailed, John Penry, the Pilgrim martyr, gave the signal for the migration of the Church, to obtain "freedom of worship." It was my good fortune to find, in her Majesty's State Paper Office, a petition of the Church, dated 1592, to go out to America, that they might (as they say) "Not only worship God, as we are in conscience persuaded by his Word, but also do unto your Majesty and our country great good service."

It has been my aim for six years to interest the Independents, or Congregationalists, in an effort to raise an appropriate memorial in Southwark, commemorative of the Pilgrim Fathers,—the pioneers of religious liberty, and the founders of America,—whose principles will yet leaven the Northern and the Southern States.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

JOHN WADDINGTON.

9 SURREY SQUARE, NOV. 17, 1856.

BRITISH FORCES IN AMERICA IN 1761.—The following list of his Britannic Majesty's land forces in North America is extracted from an almanac for that year: MONKBARNES.

PHILADELPHIA.

2d Battalion of 1 (or Royal Scotch) Regiment of foot.—Colo., Lieut. Gen. James St. Clair, Lieut. Colo., William Foster, Major, Frederick Hamilton.

15th Regt. of foot.—Colo., Maj. Gen. Jeffry Amherst, Lieut. Colo., James Robertson, Major, P. Amelius Epwing.

17th Regiment.—Col., Brigadier Gen. Robert Monckton, Lieut. Colo., John Darby, Major, John Campbell.

22d Regt.—Colo., Edward Whitmore, Lieut. Colo., Andrew Lord Rollo, Major, Alex. Money-penny.

27th Regiment (or Inniskilling).—Colo., Lieut. Gen. Wm. Lord Blakeney, Lieut. Col., Wm. Haviland, Major, Archibald Gordon.

28th Regiment.—Col., Lieut. Gen. Philip Bragg, Lieut. Col., Hunt Welsh, Major, Ralph Cory.

35th Regt.—Col., Lieut. Gen. Thomas Otway, Lieut. Col., Henry Fletcher, Major, Thomas Addison.

40th Regiment.—Col., Peregrine Thomas Hopson, Lieut. Col., James Grant, Major, Christian Aldrid.

42d Regiment of foot.—Col., Major Gen. John Lord Murray, Lieut. Col., Francis Grant, Major, George Graham, 2d Major, J. Reed.

43d Regiment.—Col., James Kennedy, Lieut. Col., John Dalling, Major, Robert Elliot.

44th Regiment.—Col., Major Gen. James Abercrombie, Lieut.-Colo., Wm. Eyre, Major, John Beckwith.

45th Regiment.—Col., Major Gen. Hugh Warburton, Lieut.-Col., Montague Wilmot, Major, John Tullikens.

46th Regiment.—Col., Major Gen. Thomas Murray, Lieut. Col., Eyre Massey, Major, William Browning.

47th Regiment.—Col., Maj. Gen. Peregrine Lascelles, Lieut.-Col., Roger Morris, Major, John Spittle.

48th Regiment.—Col., Daniel Webb, Lieut. Col., Ralph Barton, Major, Robert Ross.

49th Regiment.—Col., J. A. Dickinson Pring-ton, Lieut.-Col., Alex. Murray, Major, Alex. Duncan.

58th Regiment.—Col., Gen. Robt. Anstruther, Lieut.-Col., Hon. Wm. Howe, Major, James Agnew.

60th, or (Royal American) Regiment.—Col.-Major Gen. Jeffry Amherst, Col.-Commandants. John Shannon, Jas. Prevost, Chas. Lawrence, Jas. Murray, Lieut.-Cols., Henry Bouquet, Fred. Haldimand, Jno. Young, Sir Jno. St. Clair, Majors, Thos. Oswald, Augustus Prevost, Wm. Walker, Herbert de Munster.

72nd (or new raised Highland) Regiment, consisting of two battalions.—Lieut.-Col. commandants, Archibald Montgomery, Simon Fraser, Majors, Jno. Maunsell, Alex. Campbell, Jas. M'Pherson, James Abercrombie.

80th Regiment of Light armed foot.—Col., Brig. Gen. Thos. Gage, Major, Henry Gladwin Robert Rodgers, Major of Rangers.

GOVERNOR OF CANADA IN 1709-13.—The *Biographie Universelle*, ed. 1823, vol. XXXIV., p. 25, has an article on Raimond Balthazar, Marquis de Phelypeaux, which concludes with a very remarkable error, that we translate. "In fact, it appears that in July, 1709, Phelypeaux was sent to Canada as governor in the place of M. Machault. He died without children in that country, in the month of December, 1713."

This article was written, it seems, by M. Dezos de la Roquette, who drew in this instance, at least, on his imagination for his facts, for no such personages as he mentions were ever governors of Canada. Philip de Rigaud de Vaudreuil held that office from 1703 until his death in 1725. *†*

QUERIES.

AMERICAN BARONETS.—Dr. Parsons, in his *Life of Sir William Pepperrell*, says that he was "the only native of New England who was created a baronet during our connection with the mother country." The same statement substantially had before been made by Mr. Sabine, in his *American Loyalists*; and, though the statement has often been doubted, and the names of quite a number of persons have been brought forward as equally entitled to this distinction, I believe the claim of Sir William has as yet been unshaken. Among the names that have been mentioned, are those of Sir George Downing, Bart., Sir William Phips, Knt., Sir John Davie, Bart., Sir John Steuart, Bart., and Sir John Wentworth, Bart. Of Downing it may be said that, though brought up in New

England and graduated at Harvard College, he was not a native of this country; of Phips, that he was a *knight* and not a *baronet*; of Davie, that he was not *created* a baronet, but *inherited* that honor; of Steuart, I suppose the same may be said, as no person of that name was created a baronet from 1700 to 1783; and of Wentworth, we know that the honor was conferred long after the separation of the colonies from Great Britain. If there is any one that can share the distinction with the captor of Louisburg, I think it must be his grandson, the second Sir William Pepperrell, Bart., who was the son of his daughter, Mrs Sparhawk. Betham gives him a place among those who were *created* baronets in the year 1774. If Betham is mistaken, and it can be proved that the accession of the second Sir William was by inheritance and not by a new creation, his grandfather will, for aught I know, be entitled to the distinction claimed for him by his biographer.

Dr. Eliot, in his *New England Biographical Dictionary* (Boston, 1809), makes a somewhat different statement concerning the first Sir William Pepperrell. He says that his was "an honor never before conferred on a native of these North American provinces." This statement also is probably true. Sir William was created a baronet in 1746. Was any other native of the British colonies created one before that date? I question whether any other native of these colonies (except, perhaps, his grandson), received that honor during our connection with Great Britain. The distinction between a *knight*, whose title expires with its first possessor, and a *baronet*, whose title is hereditary, must of course be borne in mind by those who answer my query.

D. B. A. G.

Boston, March 24.

ANTIPAS MAVERICK. — Who was Antipas Maverick, of Kittery, Maine, in 1652, at which date he was made freeman?

W. H. S.

PHILADELPHIA IN 1685. — In Blome's "Present State of his Majesties Isles and Territories in America" (London, 1687), pp. 123-4, is a letter, signed "Robert Turner," dated "Philadelphia, the Third of the Sixth Month (August), 1685." This letter gives a description of the condition of the place at that time, and mentions several persons who were then building houses there. Among them were "John Wheeler from New England," and "Humphrey Murray from New York." Perhaps some of your Philadelphia correspondents will be kind enough to inform me whether this letter has been reprinted. It deserves to be.

G. H. R.

CINCINNATI, O.

MERCHANTS' MARKS. — When the bearing of arms was confined to the nobility, merchants and other persons of respectability often bore certain marks, frequently composed of their initials, together with a cross and a figure resembling the Arabic number 4, sometimes turned backwards. This triangular sign was probably symbolical of the doctrine of the Trinity, as the cross was of the atonement.

The first of the annexed cuts is from the sepulchral brass of Thomas Pownder, of Ipswich, A. D. 1525; the second (copied by J. J. Howard, Esq., F. S. A.) from the sepulchral slab of Thomas Toll, of Lynn, A. D. 1653; and the third from the stone of Robert Mureson, of Dundee, A. D. 1637.

Query. — Were such devices ever introduced into this country, and are any examples to be found on sepulchral monuments, or buildings, or seals of early English or Dutch settlers? B. H. D.

Boston, April 11.



ENCAMPMENT, 1755. — Where were the flats on which the troops were encamped that Maj. Gen. Sir William Johnson commanded Maj. Gen. Lyman to take under his command and march to the Great Carrying Place, where Fort Edward was built the same year? The order was dated Albany, July 17, 1755.

B. D. A.

Fort Edward, N. Y.

AMESFORD. — In the law of New York, passed April 7, 1801, dividing the State into towns, it was enacted that the town in Kings county, then known as Flatlands or Amesford, should thenceforth be called Flatlands. Whence was this name of Amesford derived?

B. D. A.

MONTHS DESIGNATED BY NUMERALS. — The practice, now confined to the Quakers, of distinguishing the months of the year by numbers, was in use among the Puritans of New England long before the rise of Quakerism. It was adopted here a few years after the arrival of Gov. Winthrop's company, and it continued in use to some extent, certainly till near the close of the seventeenth, and perhaps a little into the eighteenth century, "As by Old Style the year commenced on

Lady-day (March 25), the numbering of the months began with March, which was called 1st mo., and ended with February, called 12th mo. The Quakers, and indeed all the English of the seventeenth century, began the year in March.

Query. — Did this custom of numbering months originate in New England? If not, whence did the Puritans here derive it? SEMAJ.

NATIVES OF AMERICA IN PARLIAMENT. — Gov. Hutchinson, in his History of Massachusetts, vol. II. p. 121 (1st ed.), says that Gov. Joseph Dudley was "chosen a member for Newtown, in Southampton county, in King William [III.]'s last parliament." Gov. Dudley was born at Roxbury, in Massachusetts colony, Sept. 23, 1647. Was he not the first native of America that held a seat in the British House of Commons? D. B. A. G.

Boston, Mass., April 9.

THE WIFE OF REV. JOHN ROBINSON OF LEYDEN. — This lady is said to have come to New England after her husband's death. Where did she reside, and when did she die? R. T.

Boston, Mass., April 21.

JOSEPH CHASE. — A person by this name is found at Swanzy previous to 1700. His wife was named Sarah, and his children were Job, Stephen, Silas, George, Ebenezer, Moses, Abigail (Davis), Lydia (Davis), Alice, Isabel, Sarah, and Ruth. His eldest son Job was married at Swanzy Nov. 5, 1718, to Patience Bowen. Parentage of Joseph desired. J. A. B.

Woburn, April 23.

NATHANIEL CLARK. — Coffin, in his History of Newbury, informs us that Mr. Nathaniel Clark, sen., of N., having been wounded in the expedition to Canada, died there August 25, 1690, aged 46. Of course he was born about 1644. I wish to ascertain the name of his father, and the place of his birth. BETA.

CAPT. STEWART DEAN. — In the Albany Annual Register for 1850, page 261, I find this account of Capt. Dean and his voyage to China:

"In the fall of 1785, the sloop Experiment, 80 tons burthen, Capt. Stewart Dean, was fitted out at this port [Albany] for China. It was very properly considered a hazardous voyage for so small a craft. She was laden with an assorted cargo for a regular trading expedition, and was the second adventure from the United States to Canton. She left New York on the 18th December, and was absent eighteen months. Her return trip was made in four months and twelve days, with a cargo consisting principally of teas and nankins. Sev-

eral pieces of costly damask silk were also brought to order, or for family gifts. One of the heirlooms in the family of a descendant of the mate of the Experiment, residing in Schenectady, is a dress, made of the silk referred to, in the fashion of that day. Capt. Dean also brought home thirteen sets of China ware, to order, for such families as could afford and thought proper to indulge in such luxuries. These articles were so much valued that they have passed, from mothers to daughters, down to the present time; and, though much broken and scattered, are objects of curiosity, not only from the associations connected with this singular voyage, but as showing the form and style of China ware sixty years ago. A set which belonged to Capt. Johnson, a Revolutionary veteran, whose house stood with its gable end to the street, on the corner of South Pearl and Howard streets, where the Centre Market now stands, was divided among his descendants. One set, however, has been preserved nearly complete, and is in the possession of Mrs. Abraham Ten Eyck, in Broadway. These sets, being mostly brought to order, had the initials of the owners' names gilded upon each piece.

"It was a matter of surprise to the natives and Europeans in those seas, to see so small a vessel arrive from a clime so remote from China, and gave them an exalted conception of the enterprise of the citizens of the United States. At some of the ports where the Experiment touched, it is said she was an object of alarm to the inhabitants, who mistook her for a tender to a fleet of men-of-war. She returned to New York April 22, 1787, without the loss of a man during the voyage. On her arrival she was visited by at least two-thirds of the citizens, it is said; very few of whom had expected her return.

"Capt. Dean made several voyages to China subsequently, when the famous merchant, Howqua, formed so favorable opinion of him that he was accustomed to send over a chest of black tea, occasionally, for the captain, long after the latter had discontinued his voyages. Capt. Dean died in New York, a few years since, aged 85, at the house of Mr. Roderick Sedgwick."

Capt. Dean is said to have been a native of Maryland, but of what part I have not learned. A story in the Atlantic Souvenir for 1827, entitled "Modern Chivalry," I am informed, was founded upon incidents in his early life. Will some of your Maryland antiquarians favor me with his pedigree, and state how much truth there is in "Modern Chivalry"? D.

EDMUNDS. — Rev. John Ward, the first minister of Haverhill, Mass., according to Merick's History of that town, married Alice Edmunds. I am de-

sirous of learning the name of her father, and any other particulars of her family that can readily be given.

X. Y. Z.

CANADA. — Prof. French states that the derivation of the word "Canada" is unknown. I have before me an account which states that *Kanata* was the Indian name for village, and that the early settlers supposed that it was the name of the country, and so called it "Canada." This is said to be corroborated by Brant's Indian translation of the Gospel of Matthew, in which the name *Canada* is applied to village. Will some of your correspondents, who are skilled in the Indian language, explain the matter?

B. D. A.

FORT EDWARD, N. Y.

COLUMBIA. — When was this name first applied to this country, and by whom?

G. H. R.

CINCINNATI, O.

HALF-PENNY, 1773. — I have in my possession an old copper coin. It would seem to be a half-penny. On one side is a coat-of-arms and the inscription, "Virginia, 1773"; on the other, the usual head and inscription of the English coin. Was it coined under the direction of the House of Burgesses? if not, by whose direction? and where? if in America, by whom?

VIRGINIA.

"LORD, BY THY SPIRIT, TRY US." — I have met with a pamphlet entitled: "A Declaration of Remarkable Providences in the course of my Life, by John Dane, of Ipswich, 1682." It was printed in Boston, 1854. At the end of the declaration or narrative is a "specimen of the author's versification," the first verse of which is so much smother than the rest that I am tempted to doubt whether Mr. Dane did not copy it from some other author. It reads thus:

"Lord, by thy spirit try us, so
That we assuredly may know
That we are thine.
Lord, draw us with the cords of love,
That we may seek the things above
That are divine."

Have any of your readers met with this verse elsewhere?

MANHATTAN.

WINNIPISOGEE LAKE. — I have often in my reading seen the name of this beautiful lake translated into our language as *the smile of the Great Spirit*. Judge Potter, in his History of Manchester, page 27, spells the word *Winnepesaukee*, and translates it thus: *Winnic, beautiful, nipe, water, kees, high, and auke, a place*, — which he renders *the beautiful water of the high place*. Will some of your correspondents, familiar with

the Indian language of New Hampshire, favor me with their opinion upon these two different translations. What author first gave the meaning as *the smile of the Great Spirit*? D. B. A. G.

NEPHEW. — Richard Chenevix Trench, in his "English Past and Present," page 141, remarks that when "St. Paul teaches that if any widow hath children or 'nephews' she is not to be chargeable to the Church, but these are to requite their parents and to support them (1 Tim. v., 4), it must seem strange that 'nephews' should be here brought in; while a reference to the original makes it manifest that the difficulty is not here but in our version. From this also it is removed, so soon as we know that 'nephews,' like the Latin *neptes*, meant, at the time when this version was made, grandchildren and other lineal descendants; being so employed by Hooker, by Shakespeare, and by the other writers of the Elizabethan period."

Those who are familiar with our records are aware that this word in its present sense is not to be found in our earliest colony times. How early is it met with? How late is it found with its original signification?

G. H. R.

JOSEPH BENNETT. — Can any of your readers furnish me with information in regard to Joseph Bennett, an Englishman who visited Boston in 1740? He wrote an "Historical Account of that part of America which is now called New England," the MS. of which exists in this city.

GRIFFON.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.

GEORGE CLEEVES. — In 1643 George Cleeves, who had lived in Falmouth thirteen years, was appointed deputy president.

In 1630, thirteen years before, he was in business with Richard Tucker, near Cape Elizabeth. The said Cleeves and Tucker were the first settlers of Portland. Can any one give information of the date of his death, where he died, and what family he left?

I. J. P.

SALEM, April 2.

REV. JOHN WOODBRIDGE, OF NEWBURY, MASS. — Did this person publish any of his writings?

It appears, from the following extract from a work on the "Method of Grace in the Justification of Sinners," published in 1656, at London, by his brother, Rev. Benjamin Woodbridge, that Rev. John Woodbridge wrote a reply to strictures upon him, by Rev. William Eyre of Salisbury, in a work entitled, "*Vindice Justificationis Gratuite*." His brother's words are: "But it is somewhat strange to me to observe what measure Mr. Eyre meteth to all that cannot vail to his

judgment. * * * If my brother declare himself against his notions, he must be printed as a deserter of his church in New England, for the love of a better parsonage in Old. I could name many ministers that since these times have returned from thence hither, and have gained ten times more by their return than my brother hath, or is ever like to do; were they all deserters of their churches for fatter morsels? * * * He finds fault with my brother's argument, because *de occultis non judicat Ecclesia*: and yet is his own practice faultless in judging of that which the Church may not judge of, I mean the intentions of a man's heart? It concerns not me to praise my brother; his own innocency in many years profession of Christ is a sufficient defence to him against a thousand such calumniation; nor is he mindful to take so much notice of Mr. Eyre's language as to give him an answer; but content, without envying Mr. Eyre his great yearly revenues, to serve God with cheerfulness in his poverty; only for his arguments, Mr. Eyre hath taken them upon trust (which was not fair dealing) and his informer hath misrepresented them. I had them, and a vindication of them, under my brother's hand, and was intending to have printed them, as not fearing what Mr. Eyre or any man else could rationally have excepted against them; but finding my book to be of itself grown beyond that proportion which I intended, I have omitted it."

CAMBRIDGE.

INTRODUCTION OF HORSES. — Looking recently at the fancy plate which Mr. Bancroft has introduced into the 1st vol. of his History of the United States, p. 396, and entitled, "The Emigration to Connecticut," and observing the prominence given to the horse in the engraving, I have been led to inquire when that animal was originally introduced into the northern colonies of America.

In Prince's Annals (2 Mass. Hist. Coll. vii., p. 55) it is stated that there were no horses in New England in 1632.

Horses seem to have been introduced into New Netherland, now New York, during the administration of Gov. Van Twiller, 1633-1638.

Trumbull, Hist. of Connecticut, i., 50, ed. 1797, states that the emigrants who left Massachusetts for Connecticut on the 15th Oct., 1636, carried with them their horses, etc.; whilst in Trumbull's Public Records of Conn. i. 4, we find that there were at least "twoe mares" already there in September of that year. Hence 'twould seem that the horse was introduced into New England between the years 1632 and 1636; that is, if Prince *ut supra* is correct.

The first horse ever seen in Canada was brought to that country from France in a ship which ar-

rived at Tadoussac, on the 20th of June, 1647. — *Ferland's Notes*, 57. * † *

REV. DR. BENJAMIN COLMAN was born at Boston Oct. 19, 1673, and was the son of William and Elizabeth Colman, who came from London. William was the son of Matthew and Grace Colman of Satterly, near Beccles, in the county of Suffolk, and baptized Aug. 31, 1643. This is stated by the Doctor's son-in-law and biographer, Mr. Turell.

To an edition of Colman's sermons, printed in London, in 1728, is prefixed his portrait (1703, æ. 30), with his coat-of-arms at the foot. These are *az*, on a pale *rayonné or*, a lion rampant *gu.*; crest, a demi-lion *gu.* These are the arms of the Colemans of Langley co. Wilts, with a different crest.

Can any of your readers tell whether these bearings are rightfully attributed to our minister, — and trace his pedigree further back?

F. O. J.

QUERIES, WITH ANSWERS.

JOHN CLEAVES SYMMES. — Now that Dr. Kane's work has drawn attention to the Arctic regions, an account of John Cleaves Symmes and his Theory might be interesting. If he published a book, what was its title and where could it be procured? So of his fellow theorist, Reynolds — did *he* leave any writings on the subject? ECURE.

PITTSBURG, April 10th.

[John Cleaves Symmes, the author of the singular Theory bearing his name, was a native of New Jersey; his grandfather having emigrated to that State or Province from New England.* That grandfather, whose name was Timothy, had but two sons, Timothy and John Cleaves. The former was the father of *our* John Cleaves Symmes, so named, probably, for his uncle. The uncle was the founder of the English or white settlements in the Miami country, and was a man of vast enterprise. To him Ohio is largely indebted for his great plans of settling that country, and the vigor with which he pursued them. He married a daughter of Gov. Livingston of New Jersey, and their daughter was the wife of the late President Harrison.]

John Cleaves Symmes was, in his day, familiarly known as Capt. Symmes; for he had been a captain in the army, and had distinguished himself in several bloody battles in the war of 1812; especially in that of Bridgewater, and in the sortie of Fort Erie. In the latter he captured a battery and spiked the cannon with his own hands. Judging of Capt. Symmes's Theory from a view

* This is on the authority of Capt. Symmes himself.

of Arctic discoveries, from Frohisher to Kane, we confess that the captain was better at fighting than in establishing theories. And, while we have no great respect for the wisdom of Congress in general, we think, in the matter of the application of Capt. Symmes for aid to settle the question as to a "hole" at the north or south pole, that body took a rational view of the subject.

It would require too much space, were we to answer fully all our Pittsburg correspondent asks respecting Capt. Symmes and his Theory; but we will refer him to sources of information, perhaps within his reach. Previous to 1826 the captain made many communications to the public respecting his object and its practicability, besides lecturing upon it in many places. In 1826 he published, or caused to be published, at Cincinnati, a duodecimo volume of 163 pages. In this work the "Theory" is fully described and set forth. Its title is, "*Symmes's Theory of Concentric Spheres*; demonstrating that the earth is hollow, habitable within, and widely open about the poles." To insure a glance beyond the title-page, Shakespeare is called upon for an indorsement, and is thus made to bear witness, not to his *Theory*, but that

"There are more things in Heaven and Earth, Horatio,
Than are dreamt of in your philosophy!"

The book does not bear the name of Capt. Symmes as author. In an "Advertisement" to it, signed "The Publishers," it is said that the writer was a resident of the Miami Country; that he prepared it without the idea of publishing it, "but afterwards corrected and enlarged it, and left it with a friend of Capt. Symmes for publication." The proceeds of the sale of the work were to be devoted to the objects of the Theorist.

During the period in which Capt. Symmes was engaged in promulgating his views, almost all of the newspapers in the country treated him much the same as recently they treated the pretensions of G. W. F. Mellen and Daniel Pratt to the Presidency of the United States. Upon this liberty of the press the writer of the Preface to the "Theory" remarks: "The newspaper scribblers, who have noticed the Theory at all, have almost uniformly appeared to consider it as a fit subject on which to indulge in their wit, the sallies of which, clothed in all the humor and satire their fancies could suggest, have in some degree had a tendency to throw around it an air of levity very unfavorable to serious investigation." This mode of dealing with a serious matter, the writer thinks "is not always reasoning; and that truth is not to be ascertained by indulgence in ridicule." This, certainly, is very true in general, but there are undoubtedly some subjects so infinitely ridiculous in themselves as to admit of no other method of

treatment. The Theory of Capt. Symmes we believe to be one of these.

Newspapers were not the only combatants of the new Theory. A book was published to ridicule it, entitled "*Symmezonia*"; which, as it was a sort of Gulliver's Travels, found more readers, probably, than the "Theory."

Capt. Symmes died on the 28th of May, 1829, at Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio; and a monument, surmounted with a globe open at the ends, emblematic of his theory, has been erected to mark the place of his interment at that place. He exhibited considerable ingenuity and some plausibility in his treatment of his subject. He thought the earth was hollow, and that earthquakes and volcanoes could not be accounted for in any other way; that, when the atmosphere surrounding the inner globe became over-heated by any cause, it would burst through our shell of earth; hence earthquakes and volcanoes ensued; that polar bears, foxes, and other animals come in myriads from a high northern latitude, but never return north; therefore they come out of the "hole" at the pole. Thus he argues concerning fishes; but why the exterior shell of the earth does not sometimes cave in upon that which is within it, we do not find explained.

It is reported of our Theorist, that he was an amiable and excellent man; that, like other great inventors and discoverers, he was suffered to live in penury and to die in alject poverty.]

INDIAN PESTILENCE IN NEW ENGLAND.—In Bancroft's History of the United States, vol. I., page 315, and once or twice afterwards, mention is made of a terrible pestilence that ravaged the Indian tribes along the New England seaboard, a few years before the Pilgrims landed. Is any thing definite known with regard to this disease, its nature and extent? K.

BALTIMORE, March 30.

[This pestilence is mentioned in nearly all the early books upon New England. Capt. Dermer, we think, was the first to notice it. The books giving authentic information on this head will be found referred to in Drake's Book of the Indians. We quote Bradford's account from p. 102 of his history. "They found his [Massasoit's] place to be 40 myles from hence, y^e soyle good, and y^e people not many, being dead and abundantly wasted in y^e late great mortalitie which fell in all these parts about three years before y^e coming of y^e English, wherein thousands of them dyed, they not being able to burie one another; ther seuls and bones were found in many places lying still above ground, where their houses and dwellings had been; a very sad spectacle to behould."]]

CAPTAIN JOHN ROUSE.—A correspondent, who furnishes the following particulars of the commander of the famous Shirley galley, fitted out by Massachusetts in the expedition against Cape Breton, inquires whether he belonged to the New England family of that name or to the Stradbroke family of England.

"The earliest mention we find of this officer is in August, 1744, when he commanded an expedition sent to cut out a fleet of French vessels of force from the harbor of Fishotte in Newfoundland, which duty he successfully performed, and laid waste all the French posts on that coast. Beatson says that expedition was under the command of a lieutenant of H. M. ship the *Kinsale*. (Compare Beatson's Military and Naval Memoirs, I., 187, and Otis Little's State of Trade, 40, note.) The next service he was engaged in was in the expedition against Cape Breton. As soon as the General Court at Boston had determined on the reduction of Louisbourg, a vessel was purchased and named the *Massachusetts Frigate*, of which Col. Edward Tyng was put in command and named commodore of the fleet, and Capt. Rouse was appointed second in command. His was a bilander or small brigantine, called the *Shirley*, hired at Boston and carrying 24 guns, in which General Pepperrell sailed 24th March, 1745, convoyed by ten more stout privateers. On the night of the 18th May, the *Massachusetts Frigate* captured *Le Vigilant* 64, the command of which Commodore Warren offered to Col. Tyng, with the rank of captain, which he declined, and recommended Rouse for the berth, who, after the reduction of Louisbourg, was dispatched by Gov. Shirley to England with the news; and, as a reward for his gallant services, received a commission of captain in the Royal Navy, 24th Sept., 1745. He returned to Louisbourg in command of the *Shirley*, and in 1746 was attached to Vice-admiral Townsend's fleet, and in 1747 was doing duty near Annapolis and Minas. In 1755 he commanded the little squadron which conveyed the expedition against the French forts at the head of the Bay of Fundy, and afterwards sailed to the river St. John's, where he destroyed all the French forts and houses. In 1756 he was changed to the *Success* 22; and in 1757 commanded the frigate *Winchelsea* 20, in the unsuccessful expedition against Louisbourg, and captured a French sloop of 16 guns, after a stout resistance. He commanded the ship *Sutherland* 50, the next year, at the siege of Louisbourg, and in 1759 at the siege of Quebec, where he did good service. It was from this ship that General Wolfe issued his last order before ascending the heights of Abraham. After a career of activity and distinction, Captain Rous died in 1760.—*Mass. Hist. Coll.* I. 16, 23, 38; x., 182, 183;

Hutchinson's Mass. II., 369, 371; *Beatson's N. and Mil. Mem.* I., 276, 426, 427; II., 53, 57, 293; III., 67, 113, 162, 177, 225, 293; *Beatson's Pol. Ind.* II. 48; *Entrick*, I. 140; *Lond. Mag.* 1760.

MASSACHUSETTS MOBS IN 1766.—In a letter to Dr. Franklin from his sister, Mrs. Jane Mecom, dated November 8, 1766, is the following passage:

"Would you think it?—our General Court has sat almost a fortnight, chiefly on the subject of indemnifying the sufferers by the late mobs, and can't get a vote for it, though they sit late in the evening, and the friends to it strive hard to get it accomplished. I have six good honest old souls, who come groaning home day by day, at the stupidity of their brethren. I can't help interesting myself in the case, and feel in mere panics till they have brought the matter to a conclusion."

To what does this refer?

X. X.

[It is necessary only to refer X. X. to Mr. Drake's History and Antiquities of Boston, or to Hutchinson's or Barry's History of Massachusetts, or to other works detailing the proceedings which grew out of the Stamp Act. The property destroyed was eventually paid for by the Colony.]

REPLIES.

YANKEE (*Ante*, pp. 26, 58, 59, 91, 92).—Among the various suggestions presented in the H. M. respecting the origin of this word, those of Noah Webster have not been noticed. In vol. VIII. pp. 244, 245 of the "Monthly Anthology," a periodical which flourished in Boston from 1803–1811, may be found an article, purporting to be copied from a Connecticut newspaper, which, if it is not a hoax, contains the elaborated ideas of the ponderous and laborious American lexicographer on this subject. The article is prefaced in the "Anthology" by an introductory paragraph from the editors of that magazine, written in a vein of quiet sarcasm. It may not be out of place to observe that the "Anthology" society differed widely from Mr. Webster in their notions of the principles and orthography of the English language, and never missed an opportunity of ridiculing his peculiar views. In the volume from which this extract is taken, appears a review of "Webster's Grammar, Dictionary, &c. &c.," which extends through three monthly parts, and abounds in criticism of the most pungent and searching nature. The article and its preface are as follows:

"YANKEE.

"The reader would probably suppose, if he were not otherwise informed, that the following account

of the origin of the word Yankee was intended for a burlesque upon those etymologists who are always forcing derivations beyond all bounds of probability. It is taken from the Connecticut Herald, a paper printed in New Haven, and, I am credibly informed, is from the pen of N. . . W. Jun., Esq., and was probably written with as much seriousness as if the reputation of his country was at stake.

“MESSRS. STEELE & CO.:

“As the origin of the word YANKEE has been a subject of much inquiry, and no satisfactory account of it appears to have been given, I send you the following history of the word.

“*Yankee* appears to have been used formerly by some of our common farmers in its genuine sense. It was an epithet descriptive of excellent qualities,—as a *Yankee horse*; that is, a horse of *high spirit*, and other good properties. I am informed that this use of the word has continued in some part of New England till within a short period.

“In the course of my inquiries, I have discovered what I presume to be the same word in the Persian language, in which the whole family of words is preserved. It is a fact well known, that the people of Europe, from whom we descended, are the posterity of the tribes which emigrated from the ancient Media and northern part of Persia; and, if not known, it is a fact capable of being proved. In the Persian language, let it be observed, that in the place of our Y, authors write letters whose powers correspond nearly to the English *j*, and *ch*, as in *joy* and *chess*. Thus the word which we write *yoke*, which the Latins wrote *jugum*, and the Greeks *zeugus*, and which without the final article would be *juy* and *zeug*, the Persians write *chag*, and it may be equally well written *jag*; for throughout the Persian, these sounds are used promiscuously in words from the same root. Hence we see the name of the Asiatick river, *Yenesai*, written also *Jenesai*; and we write the word from our Indians, Gennesece. Thus also the name of the great Asiatick conqueror is written *Genghis Khan*, or *Jenghis Khan*; and Tooke writes it *Tschingis Khan*. Thus *Jenghis* is not his name, but a title.—See Tooke's *View of the Russian Empire*, vol. i. 409.

“Now, in the Persian language, *Janghe*, or *Jenghe* [that is, *Yankee*], signifies “a *warlike man*, a *swift horse*; also one who is prompt and ready in action, one who is magnanimous.” This is the exact interpretation as given in the lexicon. The word is formed from *Jank*, *Jenk*, battle, contest, war; and this from a like word, signifying the *fist*, the instrument of fighting; like *pugna*, from *pugnus*, the fist. In Persian, *Jan Kidan* (*Yankidan*), is to commence or carry on war.

“We hence see the propriety of the use of *Yankee*, as applied to a high-spirited, warlike horse.

“The word *Yankee* claims a very honourable parentage; for it is the precise title assumed by the celebrated Mongolian Khan, Jenghis; and in our dialect, his titles literally translated, would be *Yankee King*, that is, *Warlike Chief*.

“This is not the only instance in which one of the oldest words in the language has lost its dignity. We have many popular words which have never found admission into books, that are among the oldest words ever formed. I can prove some of them to have been used before the dispersion of men; for they are found in Asia, Africa, and Europe, among nations which could have had no intercourse after that event.”

“NEW HAVEN, March 2, 1810.

W.”

So puerile does the greater portion of this article seem, that I am inclined to regard it as a burlesque on the manner and style of argument peculiar to Noah Webster. Whoever its writer may have been, or whatever his intention, the reference to the use of the word *Yankee* “by some of our common farmers” is worthy of notice, as it supports the opinion concerning the origin of the word, advanced by Dr. Gordon, in his *History of the American War*. B. H. H.

TROY, N. Y., March 27.

GEN. EDWARD WHITMORE (No. 2, p. 87).—July 17, 1747, he seems to have received a commission as lieutenant-colonel, 36th foot. 1759, he was colonel of the 22d foot, Lord Rollo being lieutenant-colonel, and — Way, major. 1761, the same officers were in command, the regiment being at both dates in America. At the siege of Louisbourg, June 2, 1758, he arrived from Halifax, and on the 8th, with the right wing, effected a landing. July 27, he received a notice of the surrender of the garrison, and remained as governor of the town. In this capacity he issued a proclamation, Nov. 22, 1758, dated at Boston, announcing that Louisbourg would be a free port for all fresh provisions. In February, 1761, he was drowned in Plymouth harbor, as noted in Drake's *History of Boston*. His property, delivered here, consisted of about £2700 in specie and moveables. A negro servant Jack is mentioned, as also his steward, James Gray, and six other servants. He was buried from Hannah Cordis's house and among the expenses of his funeral are these items: Paid Thomas Williston for himself and ten porters to attend the funeral; fourteen mourning rings; eight escutcheons; mourning badges for the Cadet company.

I should think that there should be some record on the Cadet company's journal, if extant; but it

seems very strange that no notice was taken of the funeral by the papers of that date. He was seventy-one years old, a widower, with several children.

He was buried under the King's Chapel, as the record shows. It seems very strange that neither newspaper notice, probate record, escutcheon, or ring should remain to show to what family he belonged, or what coat-of-arms he used.

F. O. S.

VERSES PREFIXED TO ROBERT BRUCE'S ADDRESS (No. 2, p. 57).—The lines referred to by J. F. J. were the first two stanzas of "Bruce's Address;" but Burns was persuaded to suppress their publication as a part of that poem, by some of his friends.

They stood thus in the poet's manuscript :

"At Bannockburn the English lay;
The Scots they werna far awa',
But waited for the break o' day
That glinted in the East.

"But the sun broke through the heath,
And lighted up that field of death,
When Bruce, wi' saul-inspiring breath,
His heralds thus addressed :

"Scots wha hae," etc.

H. A. B.

COLUMBUS, O.

JENNINGS ESTATE (No. 2, p. 52).—Henry Jennings, said to have been the proprietor of an estate amounting, upwards of fifty years ago, to nearly forty millions, came to this country in the latter part of the 17th century, and settled in Burlington, N. J. He died in Philadelphia, in 1707, leaving a son named Isaac. This son left four daughters and one son, and from him springs the Jennings portion of the heirs. The daughters married Lippincott, Price, Flanagan, and Burrough. The heirs reside, with few exceptions, in the counties of Camden, Gloucester, Burlington, and Salem, N. J., and in this city. They have organized themselves for the purpose of acting together advantageously.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.

GRIFFON.

BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER (No. 3, p. 88).—I have in my possession a copy of the Episcopal prayer-book, printed in the United States, previous to the year 1800. Its title-page runs thus :

"THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE SACRAMENTS, AND OTHER RITES AND CEREMONIES OF THE CHURCH, ACCORDING TO THE USE OF THE Protestant Episcopal Church, IN THE UNITED STATES OF

AMERICA: TOGETHER WITH THE PSALTER OR PSALMS OF DAVID. NEW YORK: BY DIRECTION OF THE GENERAL CONVENTION, PRINTED BY HUGH GAINES, AT THE BIBLE, HANOVER-SQUARE, M,DCC,XCIV."

B. H. H.

TROY, N. Y., April 13.

THE OLD STONE MILL AT NEWPORT, R. I. (No. 3, p. 88).—Eyo is referred to a work entitled "The Controversy touching the Old Stone Mill in the town of Newport, R. I." (12mo. pp. 92. Newport: Charles E. Hammatt, Jr., 1851), which gives an account of the *hoax* whereby the erection of this building was attributed to the Northmen.

B. H. D.

SHAWMUT (No. 4, p. 122).—In the Massachusetts Historical Collections (2d ser. x. 173-4) is a communication "on the question, What is the meaning of the aboriginal phrase, Shawmut?"

The writer, who signs himself "S. D.," translates it, "fountains of living waters." He states that "*ashim* signifies 'a spring,' in the dialect formerly spoken by the natives of Marshpee"; and instances the Indian names of several places to confirm this. The whole article is quite interesting.

X. Y. Z.

CAPTAIN ROBERT STOBO (misprinted STOES, No. 4, p. 119) was commissioned on 5th June, 1760, a captain in the 15th regiment of foot, which served in 1762 in the expedition against Martinico,—*Beaton's Naval and Mil. Mem.* III. 364, and at the siege of Havana,—*Mante* 406. He afterwards returned to America, and in 1767 went to England. Capt. Stobo was senior captain of the regiment in June, 1770, when he left the army. His name is not in the List of 1771. The letter of Nov., 1771, in Sparks's Washington, II., is in acknowledgment of letters from Col. Mercer of the previous year, when Stobo's name appears for the last time in the Army List and hence 'tis probable that he died in England that year (1770).

* † *

Another Reply.—It may not be uninteresting to your correspondent N. B. C. to learn that the whole proceedings in Stobo's case have been recently found in Canada, with the intercepted letters containing his plans of the French forts, and details of their garrisons, etc., as well as the investigation into his escape, which he effected by winning the good graces of the jailer's daughter. Washington's capitulation at Fort Necessity was found at the same time. All these papers are to be published by the Canadian government, as I am informed by the Rev. J. B. Ferland of Quebec.

MASSACHUSETTENSIS (No. 4, p. 121).—R. T. will find an answer to his inquiry in Rich's Bib. Am. Nova, p. 232, anno 1776. Rich, however, is incorrect in attributing the authorship of the papers to Jonathan Sewall. They were written by Daniel Leonard. *†*

MICHLIMACKINAC (No. 4, p. 122).—Has not H. R. S.'s query as to the first occupation of Michilimackinac by an English garrison been already answered by Mr. Parkman, in his History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac, p. 152, q. v. ? *†*

THE REV. JOHN THAYER (No. 4, p. 121) was not ordained a Catholic priest at Rome, as stated in the Mass. Hist. Soc'y. Coll., 1st ser., III. 264, but at Paris, where he made his divinity studies, as we are told by Nagot, the Superior of St. Sulpice, in his *Tableau générale des principales conversions*, and by Felt (Annals of Salem, I. 605), and by the United States Catholic Magazine, VIII. 116.

He returned to America in 1790, and, according to his letter of July 17, 1790, published in Nagot's work, and in the above-mentioned magazine, arrived in Boston on the 4th of January in that year. His first advertisement, taken as a challenge by Rev. Mr. Leslie, is dated Nov. 24, 1790; and the volume of the controversy which seems to have had only a kind of bastard title without any imprint, has a preface dated October 5, 1793.

It is cited in no catalogue that I know, and the only copy that I have ever seen is imperfect, the pages after 164 being lost.

He left Boston about 1798, was at Albany, and subsequently for two years in Kentucky, which he left in 1803, and proceeded to Europe to obtain means to found a convent in Boston. He died, not at Rome, as stated in the Family Memorial, but at Limerick in Ireland, on the 17th of February, 1815, at the age of 56.—*U. S. Catholic Magazine*, VIII. 151; Nagot, *Tableau Generale Unpublished letters of the Ryan family, of Limerick*.

His career as a Catholic priest is thus pretty clearly known, but there is scarce a trace of his career as a Protestant minister.

He states that he had been chaplain in the family of the one who was governor in 1791: but had Hancock a private chaplain in his family in 1779, 1780, or 1781, the period of Thayer's ministry as a Protestant clergyman? Was Thayer in those years attached to any church in Boston? * * *

BOWERY (No. 2, p. 43).—Gov. Stuyvesant possessed an estate of one thousand acres, and called it his *bowery*, in English, *farm*, because that was the proper name. His fondness for the place had nothing to do with the name. A.

Reviews and Book Notices.

The Virginia Convention of 1776. A discourse delivered before the Virginia Alpha of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, in the chapel of William and Mary College, in the city of Williamsburg, July 3, 1855. By HUGH BLAIR GRIGSBY. Richmond, Va.: J. W. Randolph. 1855.

ONE would suppose from the title page that the work of Mr. Grigsby was a mere college address,—such as are annually published under complimentary resolutions, and are never read. Such, however, is not the case. It is a neat octavo volume of over 200 pages, and a valuable contribution to the Revolutionary history of Virginia. Of course much, in fact the greater part, of the published discourse was omitted in the delivery.

Perhaps no man in the State is better acquainted with the men and times of Revolutionary Virginia than the author. Himself a member of the convention of 1829–30, he associated with many who, if they did not take part in the stirring events of 1776, had been intimately associated with those who had; and one, at least, the distinguished James Madison, who might have said with truth, speaking of these times, "*quorum Magna pars fuit.*"

This convention justly deserves the attention of all who would see how American independence was wrought out, for by it the first written constitution of a free State was adopted by the representatives of the people thereof. Other colonies had adopted provisional forms of government; Virginia adopted a republican constitution, to which she prefixed a Bill of Rights, the model and basis of all similar acts.

The people of Virginia were warmly and deeply attached to the mother country. Many of her sons were sent there to be educated. Her church was the Church of England. She prided herself in having all the rights of Englishmen, even to the right of taxation. For above a century and a half she had levied her own taxes, and gloried in the fact that no one paid any tax but such as was voted by his own representative in the House of Burgesses. When parliament assumed the right of taxing the colonies, Virginia was foremost in resisting it. In the city of Williamsburg, Patrick Henry brought forward his celebrated resolutions against the Stamp Act in 1765, the passage of which was the first great blow against British power in America.

The convention of 1775 had stopped far short of independence. It had invested the committee of safety with full executive powers, it had adopted measures for resisting with all the strength of the colony the efforts of Britain to subdue them, but it had looked to a peaceful future connection with Great Britain, under the crown. A party, of which

Patrick Henry was the acknowledged leader, were in favor of independence, but no act of the convention had intimated such a thing.

On May the 6th, 1776, the convention met. After a brief struggle, Edmund Randolph, the representative of the moderate party, was elected president. On the 15th of the same month, after anxious debate in committee of the whole, two resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted: one instructing the delegates of Virginia to propose a declaration of independence, the second appointing a committee to prepare a "DECLARATION OF RIGHTS," and form of government. On this committee were Patrick Henry, James Madison, George Mason, and others whose names are prominent in our Revolutionary history.

Mr. Grigsby discusses at considerable length the Mecklenburg resolutions, said to have been adopted the preceding year. The reasons he assigns for not receiving them as authentic are to our mind satisfactory; an opinion which is sustained by that of Mr. Tucker, in his recent valuable History of the United States. The North Carolina resolutions of April 12th, 1776, are no doubt authentic; but, while they looked evidently towards independence, they merely authorized their delegates to vote for it, but did not instruct them to bring in such resolutions. Virginia went farther. She instructed her representatives in Congress to bring forward a Declaration of Independence. Under her resolution, R. H. Lee made the motion, and under that motion, the glorious Declaration of July 4, 1776, was adopted. On the 16th of June the Declaration of Rights was unanimously adopted, "and on THE TWENTY-NINTH OF JUNE the first written constitution ever framed by a independent political society was adopted by a unanimous vote.

To George Mason, Virginia and the world is indebted for the Declaration of Rights prefixed to the first constitution of Virginia. A clear, concise, philosophical exposition of the rights of man. The work of a planter, living in retirement on his paternal estate, who had devoted his leisure to the study of English history, and whose fondness for retirement was such, that only the imperative requirements of his country was able to bring him into public life. To him, also, is due the honor of having not only drafted the first written constitution, but also of having strictly defined the limitations of the different departments of government.

Immediately after the adoption of the constitution, Patrick Henry was elected governor, and the new government went into operation.

A considerable portion of the volume is taken up with biographical sketches of the prominent members of the convention, — Henry, Jefferson, Madison, Wythe, Mason, Pendleton, the Lees, Cabell of Union Hill, Nicholas, Blair, Tazewell, Cary, and others, — names which should be dear, not

only to the Virginian, but to the lover of constitutional history everywhere.

Mr. Grigsby has in preparation a similar discourse on the convention of 1788. It is expected to be ready by the next anniversary of the Virginia Historical Society, of which society he has been elected secretary, to succeed the late lamented Maxwell, whose Historical Register is one of the most valuable collections of Virginia Historical Records.

We commend the volume — which is handsomely gotten up — to the student of American history, who will find in it much of interest in relation to those men who could look sternly at the scaffold, and take the initiative in severing a weak colony from the most powerful nation in the world.

L. J. G.

Miscellany.

MR. FREDERICK KAPP, of New York, is engaged in preparing for the press a life of Baron Steuben, of Revolutionary memory. He has procured access to all the original documents which can throw any light upon the incidents of Steuben's life in this country, and has spared no pains in either collecting or digesting his materials. "We may expect from him," says the New York Evening Post, "a memoir written with great care and very full and accurate."

The same journal tells us that "a beautifully engraved portrait of Baron Steuben has just been published by L. W. Schmidt, of that city. It is done on stone by Huber, but executed with such admirable skill that it would be taken by ninety-nine in a hundred for a line engraving. Instead of the muddy shadings, which in ordinary lithography compose every part of the work, and often give it a confused and indistinct aspect, the lines employed by Mr. Huber are as nicely varied in strength and delicacy as if marked with a graver on metal; and for the skin, the hair, and the costume, different styles, suited to each, are adopted."

THE people of Hadley, Mass., have taken measures for the celebration, in 1859, of the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of their town; and Sylvester Judd, Esq., of Northampton, has consented to publish a history of Hadley, in some 600 pages octavo, provided subscribers enough can be obtained to pay the expenses of publication.

WE learn from the Boston Daily Bee that the Dudley Association, which we have before noticed (No. 2, p. 47), will hold its annual meeting at Cambridge, Mass., on Thursday, the 14th of May.

THE

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. I.]

JUNE, 1857,

[No. 6.

General Department.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE INDIANS WHO INHABITED THE EASTERN PART OF NORTH CAROLINA. FROM 1524 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Extracts from a Paper read before the New England Historical
and Genealogical Society, May 5, 1857,

BY FREDERIC KIDDER, ESQ.

IN pursuing investigations into the early history of almost any part of our country, we meet at once with traces of a race which till a comparatively recent period have been unknown and whose history the researches of the most persevering antiquary cannot pursue beyond the period of European discovery and colonization.

Much philosophical enquiry has been expended in endeavors to solve the question — so naturally presented to every enquiring mind led in any way to pursue this subject, — from whence did the aboriginal inhabitants of America come? and at what period did they make their advent here?

In attempting to answer this query, some of our most ingenious writers have gone over the whole ground, and have brought forward many interesting arguments to show in what way this continent might have been peopled, but have entirely failed in demonstrating in any satisfactory manner that there is more than a possibility of their theory being correct. In the limits of a paper like this, it will not be advisable to enter upon this field of enquiry, but rather to proceed at once to detail what we have been able to collect relative to the Indians who inhabited the eastern part of North Carolina, giving the particulars of their earliest discovery, the names of the various tribes, their locations, numbers and customs, as well as some account of the wars in which they became involved, causing their extinction or removal from the State. Every person who has had much experience in collecting facts from any other source than written authorities, must be aware that but slight reliance can be placed upon any relation beyond the vision or memory of the relator. And without giving credence to any of the various tales with which the natives were so much disposed to amuse and

often to satisfy the Europeans on their first arrival on their shores, we will commence at once with the authentic narratives of the earliest discovery and explorations of this coast.

The earliest interview which any European had with the Indians in the territory now constituting the State of North Carolina, took place during the voyage of Verrazzano, in 1524. He first made the coast in the latitude of 34° , probably just north of Cape Fear, and thus describes the natives which he saw there: —

"Many people who were seen coming to the sea-side fled at our approach, but occasionally stopping, they looked back upon us with astonishment, and some were at length induced by various friendly signs to come to us. They showed the greatest delight on beholding us, wondering at our dress, countenances and complexion. They then showed us by signs where we could more conveniently secure our boat, and offered us some of their provisions. That your Majesty may know all that we learned, while on shore, of their manners and customs of life, I will relate what we saw, as briefly as possible.

"They go entirely naked, except that about the loins they wear skins of small animals, like martens, fastened by a girdle of plaited grass, to which they tie all round the body the tails of other animals, hanging down to the knees. All other parts of the body and the head are naked. Some wear garlands similar to birds' feathers. The complexion of these people is *black*, — *not much different from that of the Ethiopians*. Their hair is black and thick, and not very long; it is worn tied back upon the head in the form of a little tail. In person they are of good proportions, of middle stature — a little above our own, — broad across the breast, strong in the arms, and well formed in the legs and other parts of the body. The only exception to their good looks is that they have broad faces; but not all, as we saw many that had sharp ones with large black eyes and a fixed expression. They are not very strong in body, but acute in mind, active and swift of foot, as far as we could judge by observation. In these last particulars they resemble the people of the East, especially those most remote.

We could not learn a great many particulars of

their usages, on account of our short stay among them and the distance of our ship from the shore."*

After this brief interview, a period of more than sixty years elapsed before this coast was again visited by Europeans, and the red man pursued his original occupations, and pleasures, without any intervention from the other hemisphere. And if the happiness of his race alone was to be consulted, it were well if their knowledge of the white man had been limited to the transient visit of the enterprising Italian.

But the spirit of adventure was now aroused through Western Europe, and in 1584 Captains Barlow and Amidas, with two ships, made their appearance on this coast.

* * * * *

The next year was signalized by the arrival of numerous ships and colonists under Sir Richard Grenville. In this fleet came several gentlemen of high repute in their native country,—men who had been trained at Oxford and Cambridge,—among whom was Thomas Hariot, a philosopher, mathematician, and historian, who here saw human nature in its most primitive aspect and unsophisticated form.

It is to his pen we are indebted for an interesting account of the natives of this region; and as it was written previous to the great changes which their manners and customs soon underwent in consequence of their commerce with the whites, it is of much more value than any subsequent one.

There was also in this expedition "Master John White, an English painter, who was sent into the country by the Queen's Majesty, not only to draw the description of the place, but lively to describe the shapes of the inhabitants, their apparel, manners of living and fashions, as well as of many other things, at the special charges of the worthy knight, Sir Walter Raleigh, who bestowed no small sum of money in the search and discovery of that country."

It is to the talents of White that we are indebted for the illustrations of aboriginal life to be found in that rare work entitled "Hariot's Virginia," published by De Bry, in 1590; and that they were true representations, we want no better proof than to know that they were executed under the eye of such true and honorable men as Lane and Hariot. * * * * *

As it is certain that previous to the advent of the Europeans the habits and practices of Indian life had known little change, we can assume that the pen of Hariot and the pencil of White would as well describe the aborigines of five centuries ago, as of the period when Raleigh's ships first rode at anchor along the sandy shores of Ocracock and Hatteras. * * * * *

The description of the natives of this coast previous to about 1590 were mainly from persons who had been sent out in the expeditions made at the suggestion and charge of Raleigh. On the abandoning of his colonization project, the intercourse with the natives ceased; and there was probably for a period of sixty years very little if any intercourse between Europeans and Indians, till the English commenced permanent settlements along the shores of Albemarle Sound and Chowan River, which must have been subsequent to 1650.

In the absence of any other chronicler for a long period than Lawson, it will be necessary to draw largely from his work, entitled "The History of Carolina," which was published at London, in 1718. It details a long journey which he made into this part of the country as early as 1700, and was probably mostly written not far from 1710. He seemed to have been well versed in all matters relating to the Indians, and his statements may be relied on. In the following pages we shall confine our description to the country lying east of the Falls in the Roanoke and Tar Rivers, and northward of Core Sound.

Over this large area was spread various tribes who seem to have been known by distinct names, and who often spoke quite different languages, while their general habits and modes of living were similar.

The following may be considered as the nearest approximation to their names, locations, and numbers, about the year 1700: The Tuskarora Indians had fifteen towns, viz: Haruta, Waqui, Contah-nah, Anna Ooka, Conauh-Kare, Harooka, Una Nauhan, Kentanuska, Chunaneeets, Kenta, Eno, Naur-hegh-ne, Oonossoora, Tosneoc (Tosnot), Nonauharitys, Nursoorooka. These towns contained then by estimation 1,200 fighting men and a total population of not far from 4,000 persons. The Waccon (Wocracon or Ocracock) tribe had two towns, viz: Yupwaureman and Tootatmeer, containing 120 warriors. Machapunga tribe were probably located on the river of that name. Although their town was called Maramiskeet (Matimuskeet), it had only 30 fighting men. Bear River (Bay River?) tribe, 50 fighting men. Maherring Indians were located on the Maherring river, and had 50 warriors. Chuwon (Chowan) Indians were settled on Bennet's Creek, and had 15 men only. The Paspatank Indians, on that river, had but 10 men. They had previously been considerably engaged in farming, kept cattle and made butter. Poteskeit tribe were situated on the North River, and had 30 fighting men. The Nottaway tribe were on Winoack Creek, and had 30 fighting men. The Hatteras tribe were located on the banks near the Cape, and had 16 fighting men. The Connamox tribe were located about Cape Lookout, in two towns,

* N. Y. Historical Collections, vol. i.

Coranine and Raruta, and had 25 fighting men. The Neus were probably on that river; their towns were Chatooka and Rouconk; fighting men, 15. Pamptico Indians, 15 fighting men. The Jaupim Indians had only 6 persons.

The Toterós, Saponas, Keiauwees, Acanechos, and Schoories, had then lately emigrated from the west, and the five tribes were supposed to contain in all about 750 persons. These were principally located on the Saponá (Deep) River and its tributaries. Lawson states that all these tribes had very much diminished since their intercourse with the whites, and that rum and the small pox had reduced them within fifty years to less than one sixth of their original numbers.

Thus these various tribes and divisions contained over 1,500 fighting men, and, including women and children, over 6,000 persons.

In their general characteristics the Indians of this part of the country were more advanced in those arts that go to make up the comforts of life, than were the natives of most parts of America.

In person they were an exceedingly well shaped people, — rather taller than Europeans, — their faces broader and cheek-bones not so prominent as in the more northern tribes. This peculiarity it will be seen is a strongly marked feature in all the portraits now extant, and is still a marked feature in the remaining southern tribes.

The color of all the American Indians was quite uniform, and the difference of climate seemed to have no effect on the surface of the skin.

But the tribes which we are now describing had a singular custom of daubing themselves with a preparation of bear's grease mixed with the soot from burning pitch pine, similar to lampblack. Commencing this in earliest infancy, it was always continued, and gave them a *very black and uncouth appearance*. In hunting, these people excelled all others, depending entirely on the bow and spear till some time after the permanent settlement of the country; and when they came to possess fire-arms, they soon handled them quite as dexterously as the whites, and were for a long time employed by the planters for this purpose, as no part of the continent more abounded in game than this region. But the superiority of these Indians over the northern tribes seemed to be mainly in their greater attention to agriculture. To satisfy us on that point, it is only necessary to examine the picture of the town of Secota, in Harriot's work before alluded to; and all the chroniclers who have written of them previously to the Indian war in 1712, fully describe the abundance of their vegetables and the great extent of their fields. In this respect they seemed to be far in advance of almost any other tribes of which we have minute information.

Unlike their northern neighbors, they did not

consider labor as degrading, and compel their women to cultivate the earth; but, on the contrary, they seemed to delight in the labors of the field, and used every exertion to impress their young men early with the necessity of cultivating the soil. Of course their efforts were not to be compared with those demanded in our own time. Their circumstances and necessities did not require it; for, with a mild climate, the virgin soil yielded abundant harvests without the manures or deep ploughing that are now required. But that their main subsistence was derived from the productions of their fields, there can be no reasonable doubt. The variety of their productions must have been much greater than has generally been supposed.

The most important of these was the maize or Indian corn. To what particular part of the continent this plant was indigenous, has never yet been fully ascertained; but certain it is, that nowhere does it seem to be more prolific, or show a more splendid appearance, than on the alluvial lands in the eastern part of North Carolina. There many fields have continued to produce large crops for two centuries without showing any apparent diminution of fertility. Cultivated as this plant is over the entire extent of our national domain, it may be considered as the best symbol of our country, more expressively representing plenty than any other production of our soil. The ease with which it was planted, gathered and preserved, without risk of injury from insects or the elements, as well as the rapidity with which it could be prepared for use, made it invaluable to the aborigines.

They also cultivated extensively a great variety of beans; some of which, particularly *calavancies*, are in use among the white people at the present day. Watermelons, squashes, pumpkins, and gourds, were quite abundantly raised, as also ground-nuts, and undoubtedly potatoes.

With regard to this last vegetable, considerable doubt has been expressed whether it had been known to the aborigines of this part of our country previous to the arrival of the Europeans; but if we consider it a well authenticated fact that the earliest colonists carried it to England, and that Raleigh took great pains to cultivate it on his estate in Ireland, and disseminate it through that island, it would seem but a fair inference that it was once a native of Roanoke Island or its immediate vicinity. But as botanists have in vain looked for the plant in its wild state in that neighborhood, it has been decided that it could never have been indigenous to that locality. May it not, like the maize, have been a native of some more southern clime, and cultivated and perpetuated by the Indians, as no other vegetable would seem to answer as well the description which

Harriot gives of one of their principal productions.

Perhaps the most remarkable production of their fields was tobacco. This plant was indispensable to their comfort and happiness, and was highly valued. The only use made of it was in smoking, and this was the manner in which it was consumed in Europe for a long period after its introduction there; and it is certainly to be regretted that its use was ever extended to chewing.

It was not only as cultivators of the soil that these Indians exhibited their industry; but, considering their implements and facilities, they were no mean artisans. By referring to the work before mentioned, it will be seen how readily they felled the largest trees of the forest by fire, and fitted them to a proper length in the same way. And how completely they made that element do the duty of the axe and adze, in excavating and shaping their canoes, as well as their bowls and other utensils! Lawson informs us that in his time he had known Indians who, with an ordinary knife, would stock a gun in a skilful manner, although they had never seen it done before; and he asserts that many of them readily learned and worked at handicraft trades, as well as Europeans.

In their dispositions and habits of social life they certainly exhibited a milder deportment than has been generally attributed to them. They could not at that time be called a warlike people; and while most of the aboriginals of the country were so constantly engaged in contests with neighboring tribes, the general character of these people was that of men of peace.

They never quarrelled among themselves nor treated any of their household with severity. Much of their time was spent in amusements; among these was gaming. This was principally done by means of split reeds, about seven inches in length and fifty-one in number. The art is to discover first what number each one has after they have been distributed. To perform this with facility, required considerable numerical calculation, which often astonished the white people who were spectators. They had several other games, one of which somewhat resembled the throwing of dice, for which they substituted the stones of the persimmon, one side of which was marked, and was decided by the number of times these came uppermost in a given number of throws. Their ball-playing was extremely exciting, and gave them an opportunity to display their great agility and speed.

Lawson says: "They are patient under all their afflictions, and have many amiable qualities. They are really better to us than we have ever been to them, as they always freely give us of their victuals at their quarters, while we let them walk by our doors hungry, and do not often re-

lieve them. We look upon them with disdain and scorn, and think them little better than beasts in human shape; while, with all our religion and education, we possess more moral deformities and vices than these people do."

He proceeds to give his ideas of what measures are most proper and available to civilize and make them good and useful citizens. His advice was certainly by far the most proper and practical method of Christianizing them that had then been proposed. He seems to have urged the carrying out of the law of kindness and human brotherhood in the true spirit of philanthropy.

Living as he did among this people for several years, and well knowing their habits, capacities, and inclinations, it must be supposed that his information, and advice, was given with truthfulness and serious intentions of benefiting their condition, and rendering a service to the white people who had settled around them. It also shows that the natives were kind-hearted and industrious, anxious for instruction, with a capacity fully equal to the white settlers in learning and practising the arts of civilized life, as then in use among the rude pioneers of that region. But the wise suggestions of the kind-hearted Lawson had no influence.

* * * * *

In December, 1710, the Meherin Indians fell on one of the most distant settlements on Chowan River, and killed two or three persons. This was a direct retaliation for an attack the whites had made on them a short time previous. The people throughout the province were much alarmed, and many gathered into small forts for mutual protection, while they sent an application to the Colonial Legislature for relief; but the government were too much engaged in their own petty schemes of aggrandizement, to listen to any application of their constituents. The Indians were for a time appeased, and confidence restored; but finding themselves continually encroached on by the whites, who took possession of their best lands as fast as they wished to extend their settlements, they again made preparations to assert their natural rights and find redress for long continued insults and wrongs.

The Tuscaroras were now by far the most numerous and energetic tribe, and it was on their territory that the whites had recently trespassed; consequently they took the initiative in calling on all the tribes to send delegates to a council of war. In this meeting it was arranged to make one united effort to redress their wrongs and remove the white intruders from the country at a single blow. In order to effect this, an arrangement was made for each tribe to act only in the district to which it might be assigned.

Thus to the Tuscaroras was apportioned all the settlements on the Roanoke River, as well as the

region between that and the Chowan River, while the Pampticos were to assault all the whites to be found on the north side of the latter. The Cothechnneys living on the stream that then bore their name, but now known as the Contentney, were to join the Corees, who inhabited the shores and island near Beaufort. They were to fall on the Swiss and Huguenots who had very recently erected their cabins along the banks of the Trent and Neus; while the small tribes of Mattamuskeets and Muchapungos were allotted to take possession of the town of Bath and the immediate vicinity.

As showing the universal feeling of hostility that pervaded all the Indian tribes at this time, it is only necessary to mention, that although the secret must have been known to some hundred individuals, a large part of whom were in daily intercourse with the whites, it was not divulged or the plot for a moment suspected by the settlers.

On the day preceding the new moon, the Tuscaroras, twelve hundred strong, left their chief town, which, according to their ancient usage, they had enclosed with a palisade, and soon breaking into small divisions, sought the vicinity of the white settlements, while some few entered the houses with the usual enquiries for food or traffic. Assuming to feel disappointed and aggrieved, altercations between them and their entertainers soon took place. On a sudden a loud whoop was given, and all the Indians who had been secreted in the vicinity rushed upon the unsuspecting whites, and a scene of indiscriminate slaughter immediately commenced. The aged grandsire, the stalwart husband, the affectionate wife, with their children of every age and sex, fell victims to the tomahawk and scalping-knife. In many settlements the massacre was complete; not a single white escaped; whole families and names became extinct.

On the Neus and Pamptico Rivers the Tuscaroras, now transformed into infuriated tigers, caused the blood of the whites to flow like water. More than a hundred and thirty persons were known to have been murdered within a few hours, the largest part of whom never received the rites of burial, as the survivors dared not leave their refuge for any purpose.

The Corees in the meantime had executed barbarous work upon the poor Swiss palatines who had but a short time previous found here a shelter from persecutions in the Old World, but only to find a sanguinary grave amid the pine forests on the banks of the Trent.

After this bloody butchery had been mainly consummated, the Indians, instead of retiring to their strongholds, seemed rather to have become more infuriated by the sight of their victims, whose bodies they continued to dishonor and man-

gle like demons from the infernal regions, and finished the awful scene by setting fire to every building and vessel within their range.

This state of affairs continued for several days, and in the meanwhile the surviving whites had collected into some places of temporary safety, where, by standing on a continual guard, they could defend themselves and their families against the foe.

This massacre took place on the 22d of September, 1711,—a day and year long remembered throughout this region.

A short time previous, Mr. Lawson, who was then Surveyor General of the province, had, in company with Baron Graffenreidt, who had superintended the emigration of the palatines, ascended the Neus with a design to explore the country bordering on that river for the purpose of laying out a tract of land for a place of residence for these emigrants. Having reached a point some twenty miles above Newbern, they landed and were preparing to pass the night, when they were suddenly joined by a large number of Indians, who were evidently in bad humor, and who, taking from them their provisions and arms, compelled them to take a long march into the forest till they reached an Indian town. Here Lawson and his companion underwent a long examination before a council of more than two hundred warriors, as to the general claims of the whites and the immediate reason for their being found there. Lawson's reply was that they wished to find a nearer route to the Virginia settlements, for which purpose they had designed merely to explore the country.

After a lengthened consultation, in which the Indians complained much of the conduct of the whites, and were particularly severe on Lawson, who they supposed to be the main cause of their being dispossessed of their lands, they finally concluded to dismiss their prisoners and let them return. But at the earnest suggestion of an influential chief, they were detained till the next day, when a party fell on them and gave them a brutal beating; and another council being held, they were condemned to die. The next day this decision was carried into effect, Lawson and a negro servant who had accompanied him being roasted alive; while the Baron, against whom they had no particular animosity, was retained a prisoner for a few weeks and then set at liberty. Thus perished by an awful death a man who, so far as we can judge by his writings, was really the truest friend those tribes had ever found among all their white acquaintances, and who found only a horrid death from the race whose customs and virtues he had faithfully chronicled, and thus perpetuated their names and annals to all coming time.

As soon as the whites could rally from the awful panic which the general slaughter had created, they soon collected into small forts, eleven in number, and made some efforts to retaliate on the enemy.

A party of about fifty men made an excursion to see what was the condition of the outer settlements, and soon met a large body of Indians, with which they kept up a desultory fight for three days. The Indians lost fifteen, and the whites but two; but were forced to return to their quarters, which they found surrounded by a body of the enemy, who were soon repulsed.

At the same time, a small tribe who were supposed to be friendly, had been allowed to remain within the fort; but during the attack on the outside, they rose upon the garrison. They were soon subdued, but not till nine of their number were slain, and about forty women and children secured and soon sent off by a vessel to be sold as slaves.

As soon as possible a messenger had been despatched to Charleston, who laid before the Legislature of South Carolina a petition which set forth the distressed situation of the colony, and further stated that owing to the continued broils among the people, they could make but little effort against the enemy, and must implore aid from their sister colony. This was promptly granted, and a large sum, equal to eighty thousand dollars, was voted to carry war into the camps of the hostile Indians.

Six hundred militia and three hundred friendly Indians, under the command of Col. Barnwell, were soon on their march to the scene of devastation before described.

An express had also been sent to Governor Spotswood of Virginia, with the news of the massacre. But as he had previously been informed that the Tuscaroras who inhabited their more northern towns were not implicated in the bloody transaction, he sent word to them to meet him in council at an appointed time on the Nottaway River. Some of the chiefs attended, and, after considerable preliminary discussion, he proposed that all of them who had not joined in the massacre should make common cause with the Virginians against the hostile party.

But intestine feuds and jealousies were not at this period limited to North Carolina alone, but were rife in Virginia, and the Legislature refused to pass the necessary bills to place a suitable force in the field to operate in conjunction with the friendly Indians, for the relief of their neighboring colonists. But the Governor wisely took measures to prevent the Indians within his territory joining the malcontents.

As soon as Col. Barnwell with his troops and Indian allies arrived, he was joined by as many

soldiers as Governor Hyde could induce to take up arms.

Meanwhile the Tuscaroras had not been idle, but gathering their forces into one body and erecting such defences as their means would admit, they waited the movement of the troops. On the banks of the Neus, about twenty miles above Newbern, was the spot where the Indians were disposed to make a stand. Here they had enclosed a large space by a strong palisade, inside of which was secured an enclosure of logs. Within this barrier they had placed their women and children, while the warriors went forth to meet Barnwell and his allied forces. A battle took place, in which the South Carolinians fought with much bravery, and were boldly supported by their Indian associates. The Tuscaroras were defeated, having more than a hundred of their warriors slain and a large number wounded. The survivors retreated to their stronghold. Barnwell captured over a hundred, which were afterwards sold as slaves.

In a few days Barnwell and his forces appeared before the Tuscaroras' stronghold, and with a Swiss, who had seen service in Europe, acting as engineer, they commenced a regular investment of the place. The siege continued some days, as the whites were forced to make regular approaches towards the fortification. At last the Indians, finding that there was no escape, and that preparations had been made to set their works on fire, offered to capitulate. Barnwell granted them terms, and supposing the war was ended, returned home.

The next year, Governor Hyde having received orders from England, made some efforts to reduce the belligerent Indians to terms, and give peace and quiet to the people. But the colony had been so reduced by the war that nothing could be effected, and application was again made to South Carolina and Virginia for assistance. The former of these promptly raised a small army, which they placed under the command of Col. James Moore, who immediately marched his forces to the Indian district and awaited for orders.

In the meantime, the reins of government had fallen into the hands of President Pollock, who infused new energy into the desponding colonists, which soon had a beneficial influence on the tribes.

On the 25th of November, preliminary articles of peace were signed by the President and council on the one part, and Tom Blunt Savoonah and four other chiefs for the Tuscaroras.

By this instrument the Tuscaroras promised to make war on the Cothechnys, Corees, Bear River, and Pamptico Indians, and to give no quarter to any male of these tribes above the age of fourteen years, but to capture and sell to the English all

under that age; and as soon as these tribes were destroyed, then to join the whites against the Muchapungos. They also bound themselves to surrender to the English all the property they had captured during the war and relinquish a large part of their lands lying below the Cotechny, and also to pay a yearly tribute, and give hostages for the fulfilment of all the articles.

In a few weeks the armistice that had been agreed on was broken, and the Tuscaroras again assumed a hostile attitude, but fearing the South Carolina forces, retired to Fort Nahucke, which they had strongly fortified. Col. Moore had brought with him about one thousand friendly Indians, with whom, and a small militia force, he surrounded the fort. A terrible battle took place.

The Tuscaroras within the fort were finally captured or destroyed to a man. It is related that Col. Moore secured over eight hundred prisoners, all of whom were afterwards disposed of as slaves, many of them being shipped to the northern colonies for a market.*

A treaty was again made with Tom Blunt, as head chief; but it did not prove effectual, as the Indians had now become so desperate that their chiefs had but little control over them. A desultory and harassing war lasted for some time, which was finally brought to a close by the energy of Col. Moore and his Indians, who followed the hostile savages into their retreats amid the swamps and morasses with which this part of the country abounds.

These continued reverses at last broke the spirits of the remaining Tuscaroras. They had repeatedly sent runners to their old friends, the Five Nations, for aid; but none came, — probably from the influence then exerted over the Iroquois by the colony of New York, with whom they had made treaties pledging themselves never to lift the hatchet against the whites.

Finding all hope futile as regarded rest for themselves in any part of their ancient domain, and reduced to a tithe of their former numbers, their very existence as a tribe becoming doubtful, they availed themselves of a previous invitation from the Five Nations, and decided to remove to their territory and blend their fortunes with that confederacy.

It is impossible to fix the date of this exodus. Some authors place it as early as 1712, which is probably an error. Schoolcraft states it as occurring in 1714, in which year some parties certainly went; but is it not more likely that it occupied some two or three years? It is certain that the main part of the tribe had joined the Iroquois in 1717, by whom they were cordially adopted as the

Sixth Nation; and although no particular territory was then assigned to them, they became the guests of the Oneidas, and were located a few miles west of the present site of Utica. Of their precise numbers then, it is impossible to fix a reliable estimate. Between 1708 and 1715, they had lost 1,000 warriors, who represented a population of at least 5,000 souls. In 1736, the French estimated they had 250 warriors or 1,250 souls. In 1763, Sir William Johnson said they had 140 warriors, who would represent a population of about 700 persons. This was undoubtedly very near the truth, as he was on very confidential terms with their chiefs.

At the commencement of the Revolutionary war, Johnson made great exertions to retain the Iroquois in the service of the king. With most of the tribes he was successful; but through the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Kirkland, a missionary, the Oneidas took up arms on the side of the colonies, and were joined by the largest part of the Tuscaroras, who were then their neighbors. They did not suffer much by the war, and soon after its close, finding the white settlements constantly encroaching upon them, they wisely assented to receive a grant of land from their ancient friends, the Senecas, within the present limits of Niagara County, to which they soon removed. Their title was confirmed to them by the State of New York.

A part of the land which had been allotted to them by North Carolina was leased to individuals, and had been constantly in their possession by permission of the Legislature. It was now disposed of, and the proceeds invested in lands which they purchased of the Holland Company, in their immediate vicinity.

On this territory they soon commenced making improvements, and have continued to progress until at the present time they appear to possess most of the comforts and conveniences of the neighboring white people who rank as the humbler class.

Retaining one of the peculiarities of their Carolina ancestors, the men cultivate the soil with energy and success, while the women are noted as thrifty housewives, and pride themselves on their dairies. In religion and education they have made commendable progress, having had a mission established among them as early as 1807. Some forty years ago, a Presbyterian church was organized, which now contains about fifty members.

About twenty years since a Baptist church was formed, over which James Cusick, a chief and brother of their historian, officiates.

Their schools are said to be nearly as well attended and kept as those among their white neighbors; and two-thirds of their whole number are members of a temperance society.

In 1845, they numbered about 50 families, in

* In the "Boston News-Letter" of that year are many advertisements of Southern Indians, for whom purchasers were wanted.

all, 283 souls. They cultivated over 2,000 acres of land; and raised that year nearly 5,000 bushels of wheat, 3,500 bushels of corn, over 4,000 bushels of oats, and made 7,537 pounds of butter. They also produced many other articles. They keep a considerable stock of cattle, hogs, and some horses, and have in their possession over 5,000 acres of good land.

A few years since, the writer visited their village, situated about eight miles from Niagara Falls, and was surprised to find there a community so prosperous and flourishing. They still retain traditions of their former importance and numbers; and some of their oldest men like to speak of the tales recited by their grandfathers, who told of their warlike exploits, as well as their success in hunting, when they wandered between the Neus and Moratic Rivers.

They still continue to speak their original language, much corrupted however by their intercourse with the other tribes of the confederacy. Like all Indian dialects, it is continually varying with their own condition. But it retains its distinctive peculiarities, and philologists are still puzzled in deciding to which of the grand divisions it originally belonged. Lawson gives a short vocabulary of it, which makes it certain that it could not be classed with the Algonquin, which was the almost universal tongue spoken throughout the Northern and Middle States, extending west to the Upper Mississippi, and excluding the Iroquois, whose language is totally distinct from any other known. Is it not probable that the original language of the Tuscaroras was radically the same as the Senecas? and may they not have once formed one community?

To a person of an enquiring mind, who takes any interest in the aboriginal race, the short ride from the great Cataract which brings him to the residence of the remnant of this once great people, is full of instruction. We can see here the lineal descendants of the men who welcomed Raleigh's colonists to the New World,—who held familiar intercourse with Grenville, Lane, Hariot, and White, and whose portraits illustrate the volume before mentioned; for Secota and Pemeiock were at that time the chief towns of the Tuscaroras, and were only deserted by them for a more interior location, on the advent of the first permanent white inhabitants.

Their history is an instructive one. It shows what changes they, as well as the whole land, have undergone since the white man first cast his anchor on the sands of their native country. With their present habits of temperance and industry, they may retain their distinctive character and name for centuries yet to come, the only living representatives of the numerous tribes who once inhabited eastern North Carolina.

BIOGRAPHY OF THE REVOLUTION.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF GENERAL GEORGE ROGERS CLARK, THE FOUNDER OF KENTUCKY, AND THE HERO OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE WEST.

BY HON. JOHN REYNOLDS, OF ILLINOIS.

THE valley of the Mississippi is more indebted for the preservation of its early settlements, to the great abilities and extraordinary services of General Clark, than to any other individual. Although many great and honored heroes, such as Governor Shelby, Generals Sevier, Robinson, and others, whose names are handed down to posterity with a blaze of glory, "acted well their parts," yet, the extraordinary talents and services of General Clark in the Revolution stand unrivalled in the great Western Valley, and deservedly entitle him to the highest honors and fame. He was in the West, what General Washington was in the East, the unrivalled champion of the Revolution; and he may be hailed with great propriety *The Washington of the West*.

He was born on the 19th of November, 1752, in Albemarle County, Virginia, of highly respectable and wealthy parents.—He received only a common education, and directed his youthful energies to the forest and the chase. He, like Washington, was engaged in his early days as a surveyor of land. In the year 1772 he was at the mouth of the Kanawha, on the Ohio River, in the pursuit of his profession. But the martial music in 1774 inflamed his youthful mind, and he joined the campaign of Gov. Dunmore to chastise the Indians in the valley of the Scioto, in the present State of Ohio. He commanded a company from the Old Dominion, during a part of the campaign; and was appointed on the march a staff officer to Governor Dunmore.

In the year 1775, he made Kentucky his residence, and remained there during life. At that early day, Kentucky existed without a government. Young Clark, whose mind was by nature and reflection exceedingly strong and comprehensive, decided at once that the country must have an organized government; and an assembly of the people to act on the subject was convened at Harrodsburgh in the year 1775.

Clark and Gabriel Jones were appointed by the meeting to present their condition to the Government of Virginia, and the result was, the county of Kentucky was established in the year 1776, and a complete Government organized in it, under the protection of the parent State, Virginia. This was the main pillar of defence for the West against the hordes of hostile savages that surrounded the country on all sides.

But after many years of the greatest exertions

of the people of the West to defend themselves, Clark decided that the country could not be safe while the English held strong garrisons in the midst of the Indian enemy, at Detroit, Vincennes, and Kaskaskia. At these forts, munitions of war, and even money, were given freely out to the savages, to enable them to injure and destroy the settlements in the West.

In the fall of 1777, Clarke presented himself before the Executive Government of Virginia, composed of great and talented men, — Governor Patrick Henry, and his Council, Thomas Jefferson, George Mason, and George Wythe, — and solicited a campaign to reduce the garrisons at Kaskaskia, Vincennes, and Detroit. This was a fearful responsibility for the Executive Government of Virginia to incur without the consent of the Legislature of the State; but on the 2d of January, 1778, the order was given. It was a profound secret to all except the persons above mentioned. This was the most dark and gloomy period of the Revolution, when the flame of liberty was almost extinguished.

Clark, a young man of only twenty-five years of age, appeared before the Executive Government of Virginia, pleading, as the guardian angel of the West, for protection, and his prayer was granted. The mind of Clark had just commenced to develop itself, and these grave sages and statesmen who then governed the destinies of the Old Dominion, and almost of the whole Union, discovered it. Clark's argument demonstrated an intellect of extraordinary strength and compass; and his frank and decided answers to questions satisfied these great men that, if any one could conquer the British forts in the west, it was the Hero of Kentucky.

He had only the permission, the sanction of Virginia, to capture the forts, as the Government gave him neither troops nor money to accomplish it. They gave him some continental money, which became worthless very soon; and he was compelled to raise his regiment, of which he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, in the west, as soldiers could not be spared from the east of the mountains.

Clark at that time possessed a noble and commanding appearance, which had some effect with the wise men of Virginia. His person was large, and formed with such symmetry and exact proportions, that he presented a rare specimen of manly beauty. He was grave and taciturn in his habits, and in these extraordinary scenes of war in the west, acted as he felt, with a perfect knowledge of his great responsibility.

All the available troops he could raise were 153 men, organized into four companies; and on the 24th of June, 1778, he left the Falls of Ohio during an eclipse of the sun. They descended the

Ohio to a point near old Fort Massacre, in the present county of that name in Illinois, and marched with their provisions on their backs across the country 130 miles to Kaskaskia.

The village of Kaskaskia contained six or seven hundred inhabitants, and many organized companies of militia. Fort Gage was a strong British garrison on the high bluff east of Kaskaskia, and provided with cannon and regular English soldiers.

In the night of the 4th of July, 1778, Clark divided his small band, and captured both the fort and the village, without losing a man. He entered the garrison before the commandant awakened, or left his bed. Clark's troops soon occupied the fort, and put the English commander in irons. The other party surrounded the French village Kaskaskia, and with their terrible Indian yells and noise, made the peaceable inhabitants in their beds believe that all Kentucky was around them. The citizens surrendered, and gave up their arms. The fort at Cahokia, and that village, were in a few days also captured without bloodshed.

This conquest of Illinois was achieved without any of the common support of an army, and in truth almost without men. It seemed in the Revolution that the soldiers and officers were inspired with more than ordinary courage and talents, and performed feats of noble daring that are truly astonishing to posterity.

Col. Clark had possession of the country, with but few soldiers to sustain it, and moreover had no clothing for his troops, nor money to pay them. They supported themselves by fishing, hunting, and the small supplies the French inhabitants could spare them. Under all these adverse circumstances, the extraordinary talents and energy of Col. Clark sustained the army, and captured the strong Fort Sackville, at Vincennes, on the Wabash River.

Col. Hamilton, of the British army, had possession of Fort Sackville, and was supplied with soldiers and ordnance to defend it. Clark knew he must either take Hamilton or Hamilton would take him; and a campaign of great daring, and of the most intense suffering and hardship, was prosecuted, in the dead of winter, from Kaskaskia to Vincennes. To supply the place of soldiers, whose time of service had expired, Col. Clark organized two companies of French from the villages of Kaskaskia and Cahokia; and in February, 1779, when the whole country was inundated with water, he commenced his march through a wilderness of about 150 miles. He had despatched Capt. Rogers with 40 men in boats, with provisions and a piece of ordnance, to descend the Mississippi from Kaskaskia, and ascend the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, to meet him

near Vincennes; and he started from the same point with his forlorn hope of only 130 men. They packed their blankets, guns, and provisions on their backs, and marched frequently in the cold water with floating ice in it up to their waists for miles, and lay in their wet clothes on the frozen ground without tents, and often without fire. This service was performed without any hope of payment, or of any pecuniary advancement whatever. It was the fervor of patriotism that caused it.

At the Wabash River, the low land was entirely covered with water for miles across, and the small army, with the Colonel in the lead, waded through it. Some of the small, weak men were about expiring with the cold water, and hunger; and the Colonel, when they reached the high land on the east of the Wabash River, made game soup of buffalo meat which he captured from a party of Indians, and gave it to the most distressed men. By this means, and by rolling and tumbling about, the chilled and benumbed soldiers were all restored to their strength; and in the dusk of the night, a small detachment attacked the fort with their rifles. The boats had not arrived with the cannon.

It is astonishing to relate the fact, but such is the truth, that Fort Sackville surrendered to Clark, when the garrison was strongly fortified and had an abundance of cannon and men in it, while Clark had no arms but his rifles. Col. Hamilton, Major Henry, and the commander of Fort Gage at Kaskaskia, Mr. Rocheblave, were sent in irons to the seat of Government of Virginia. Thus Col. Clark conquered the whole country, and retained it in possession until the peace of 1783.

In the spring of 1780, Clark, by order of Virginia, built Fort Jefferson, five miles below the mouth of the Ohio, on the eastern bank of the Mississippi, but was soon compelled to abandon it, as the frontiers of Kentucky could not spare the troops. He received the honors of an approval of his conduct by the Legislature of Virginia, together with a commission of General from the Executive of the State.

In 1781, he conducted a campaign of 1,000 men from Kentucky to the Scioto Plains, and did great injury to the Indian enemy. The next year he commenced another campaign to chastise the Wabash Indians, but did not succeed with such honor and glory as heretofore attended his military career. His greatest admirers are compelled to admit that his clear mind and extraordinary judgment were clouded by indulging in social libations with friends.

Gen. Clark in his intercourse with the Indians always assumed that grave and haughty dignity that comported with the fact that the white race

was a superior people, and the savages were compelled to accede to it. By this haughty deportment, the Indians feared and respected the whites the more, which was of signal advantage to the country.

The whole large estate of Gen. Clark was sold for the expenses of the campaigns, and the Governments of both the Union and Virginia were tardy to settle his account. He and his troops received a grant of land; but at that day it was without much value. The conduct of the Government soured the refined and sensitive mind of Clark, which caused him the more to resort to social and convivial society. But his life and services stand unrivalled in the West during the Revolution, and will be handed down to the latest posterity with great honor and glory. He may with propriety be styled the Western Washington; and, as such, should have a monument erected in the West, to express the gratitude of the people for his distinguished and efficient services in defending the Mississippi Valley, in the Revolution.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NORTHERN DEPARTMENT OF THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Read at the annual meeting, Jan. 20, 1857.

DURING the year just closed, the collections of the Society have been increased by contributions of upwards of two hundred books and pamphlets, many of them of great value. A number of bound volumes of Rhode Island newspapers have also been added to that department. To William Lloyd Bowers, Esq., the Society is indebted for a donation of nearly three hundred medallions of French Kings, distinguished personages and historic subjects, in sulphur and plaster, adding an attractive feature to the curiosities of the Cabinet. The drop scene of the old Providence Theatre, painted by Warrell, and presenting a view of a section of the town as it appeared in 1809, was unrolled early in the year, and excited a lively interest in those who remembered the broad fields on Prospect Hill, now covered with dwellings, as well as in others, to whom the painting and its representations were novelties. It was subsequently mounted, and is now in a condition for exhibition. There are gentlemen, members of the Society, who could readily use it as the basis of a series of oral lectures, instructive and entertaining. It is to be hoped that, during the present year, some arrangement will be made thus to diversify the monthly meetings. Were a reduced copy of this painting to be made and lithographed, accompanied with a key, the sale in this community would doubtless more than defray the expense, and ensure, against possible accident, the perpetuity of a view important in illustrating the

growth and changes of our city. A water-color painting like this, has less inherent durability than if executed in oil, and is more liable to injury from exposure to light or dampness, and to defacement from frequent handling.

Since the beginning of July last, a large amount of labor has been performed in arranging the Society's collections. Under the direction of the Librarian and Cabinet Keeper, an assistant has assorted, classified, labelled, and placed on the shelves, between three and four thousand pamphlets. The laws of the several States and Territories of the Union, which have been for many years accumulating, have also been made available for reference. The department they occupy is, probably, more complete than any collection in our State, not strictly a law library. Something has also been done, in a preliminary way, with the large collection of unfiled Rhode Island newspapers. When arranged and bound, they will furnish an important deposit of information to the annalist and historian.

At four of the stated meetings of the Society, papers relating to Rhode Island History have been read, by Dr. James H. Eldridge, of East Greenwich, William P. Sheffield, Esq., of Newport, and the Librarian and Cabinet Keeper. The paper by Dr. Eldridge comprised a series of interesting sketches of the deceased physicians of East Greenwich. The paper by Mr. Sheffield was a valuable chapter from the history of Block Island, upon which he has been for some time engaged. The first paper, read by the Librarian, embraced the results of inquiries into the productive industry of Providence in 1790 and '91, with some notice of the part taken by the Providence Mechanics' Association in furnishing statistics for Hamilton's celebrated Report on Manufactures. The second reading consisted of papers recently obtained through the courtesy of Dr. Franklin B. Hough, of Albany, N. Y., relative to Block and Prudence Islands, the latter of which was claimed by New York as within her jurisdiction, and under the Seal of Governor Lovelace in 1672, granted to "John Paine, merchant of London," and created an independent government by the name of "Sophy Manor," "to be holden according to the manor of East Greenwich, in the county of Kent, in England."

In a correspondence with Mr. Hough, who has charge of the census department in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, I learned that the Albany Institute was about to publish a history of King Philip's war, written in 1675, by John Easton, an early Governor of Rhode Island. In a circular, recently received, the work is announced to be issued the present month. This use of it, connected with reasons of State, prevented my obtaining the original manuscript, or a

copy, for which I applied. The fact that this manuscript, as well as the papers relating to Prudence Island, have so long been buried in the archives of New York, suggests the importance of adopting measures to ascertain what further documents bearing upon the Rhode Island history may there be found. The suggestion is equally applicable to Massachusetts and other New England States, with which there was early official communication.

Since the last annual meeting, one of the early and most devoted members of this Society has passed away. Ever constant in his attendance upon its meetings, and prompt to second its efforts, the part taken in establishing the institution on a solid basis, places the name of Richard Waterman deservedly high on the roll of its benefactors.

The rooms of the Society are now in better condition for the use of members, and others who may be authorized to avail themselves of their privileges, than at any former period. A glance at the shelves will show a completeness in Congressional documents of first importance to any one pursuing historical inquiry through those mediums. The works of local history are varied, the manuscripts are numerous and valuable; and the gallery of engraved portraits of clergymen, statesmen, army and naval officers, as well as of men eminent in science, collected with great pains-taking by the President, is unrivalled by any institution in our country. But while much has been done, more remains to be effected, to render the rooms all that is desired. Deficiencies in the collections are to be supplied, requiring both time and research. A catalogue is needed, that both members and the public may learn what the treasures of the Society are. Efforts should be made to secure in deposit, at least, the elements of State history now scattered abroad, and which each succeeding year are diminished by the depredations of vermin, or the devouring flame.

Pamphlets, including memoirs, eulogies, sermons, and literary addresses, are often among the most useful contributions to history; yet, their full benefit is, to a great extent, neutralized by the neglect of authors and publishers to deposit copies in public and historical libraries. Inquiry into the subject would awaken surprise at the small number that survive the momentary interest they excite. With an arrangement, easily made, to furnish each historical society in the country, with a copy of their productions as they issue from the press, these fugitive writings would be placed within reach in all coming time, the names of authors would be perpetuated, and thus, at trifling cost, an essential service would be rendered to local and general history.

With the treasures now possessed by the Society, pecuniary means only are wanting to enable

authors would be perpetuated, and thus, at trifling cost, an essential service would be rendered to local and general history.

With the treasures now possessed by the Society, pecuniary means only are wanting to enable it to go forward with an activity and effectiveness worthy its origin and design. When the contemplated presentation of this want to the public shall be made, a substantial response, it is confidently believed, will be heard. With this conviction, the undersigned respectfully submits the foregoing, with the accompanying schedule of contributions for 1856, as his Annual Report.

EDWIN M. STONE,

Librarian and Cabinet Keeper of the Rhode Island Historical Society, for the Northern Department.

Providence, Jan. 20, 1857.

Societies and their Proceedings.

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers, No. 3, p. 77).—The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held on the evening of Thursday, April 2, and was fully attended.

Donations for the Library and Cabinet were announced, as having been received since the last Report.

Hon. John P. Kennedy presented a cane, cut from the ancient mulberry tree growing on the site of St. Mary's, the first capital of Maryland.

The following gentlemen, nominated at the last meeting, were elected active members: William Taylor Hall, Lewis A. Birely, Dr. George S. Gibson, Jr., J. S. Hubbell, William H. Griffith, Rev. John C. McCabe, Charles Bulling, Richard J. Baker, Kensey Johns, John A. Armstrong, Osman Latrobe, Nathan Brinton, Philip E. Thomas, Jr., Dr. W. Chew Vanbibber, Henry Garrett, William J. Waterman, Ellis B. Long, Henry Pendexter, John Gregg, Nicholas Popplein, Matthew Howe, Isaac Cole, Augustus J. Albert, Jeremiah Fisher, John A. Hamilton, Joshua H. Spencer, Henry J. Werdebaugh, John Hurst, Henry S. Taylor, James H. Milliken, Charles J. Baker, John M. Orem, Jacob Trust, John R. Seemuller, George F. Sloan, James Getty, Samuel M. Shoemaker, Col. Richard France, William Rose.

The following gentlemen were elected corresponding members: Hon. J. Dixon Roman, of Hagerstown, Md.; Rev. John B. Kerfoot, Presi-

dent of St. James's College, Md.; Rev. C. D. Bradley, of Cambridge, Mass.; George H. Bryan, of Charleston, S. C.; John S. Maxwell, of New York.

The President, from the committee appointed at the last meeting, reported that they had commissioned J. R. Lambdin, of Philadelphia, to paint a portrait of Mr. Peabody, for the Society.

Rev. Dr. John G. Morris read a report upon the publications of the Imperial Russian Mineralogical Society, of St. Petersburg, and several French works, received through the Smithsonian Institute.

Hon. John P. Kennedy, from the committee of five appointed at the last meeting, reported a series of resolutions, conveying the thanks of the Society to George Peabody, for the confidence manifested in it, in his letter of February 12th, 1857;—and professing a willingness to accept the trust assigned to it by him, in connection with the proposed Institute, in the city of Baltimore. Also, for the appointment of a committee of five to consult with a committee from the Trustees, relative to the ample accommodations to be provided in the new building for the Society, and to the principles on which the plan of operations of the Institute is to be initiated, and carried out; and, finally, offering for the use of the Trustees, for the immediate commencement of their operations, such portions of the building occupied by the Society, as are not in use, particularly the Library and Gallery.

Mr. Kennedy took occasion, after reading the resolutions, to state his opinion in reference to the respective powers and duties of the Trustees, and the Society, according to the provisions of Mr. Peabody's letter. The former have the power of construction, organization, superintendence, and the investment and control of funds;—the latter, those of guardianship, and protection of the property by actual residence, besides the entire direction and control of the operations of the different departments of the Institute, through committees appointed by itself, and composed of its members. With the Trustees, it will rest to provide the necessary funds, and to make known to the different committees, from year to year, what means will be at their disposal. They have also a visitatorial power, and it will be their duty, in case of the mal-administration of any department, to use proper measures for having its administration placed on a proper basis.

Mr. Kennedy also urged the importance of adopting the resolutions, as the Society would thus place itself in a position to treat authoritatively with the Trustees, and discuss the important questions of organization and arrangement. After some discussion, the resolutions were successively adopted.

MASSACHUSETTS.

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY (Officers, No. 1, p. 18).—The semi-annual meeting was held in the Athenæum building, Wednesday morning, April 29th. There was a good attendance of members, Mr. Stephen Salisbury, the President, occupying the Chair.

The Report of the Council was read by Mr. Dwight Foster, covering the six months since the meeting of the Society in October last. The important work of binding in volumes for permanent preservation all pamphlets entrusted to the Society for that purpose, has been continued. The Report also alludes to the importance of preserving in this way books which may be of more value to the historians of a future age than even our now most valuable standard books. This useful work is still going on through means obtained by the judicious liberality of the President of the Society. Thankful for past favors, authors and publishers are requested to contribute their works to the carrying out of this important enterprise. He alluded in conclusion to the munificent gift of the late Mr. Dowse, to the Massachusetts Historical Society, and that Society was congratulated upon their good fortune. The death since their last meeting of a prominent member, Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, was alluded to in a brief but appropriate manner.

The Report of the Librarian states that upwards of 10,000 pamphlets have been bound and others put in progress, much of the labor of which had been done by Mr. Preston Cummings. These ephemeral publications of the day, thus collected, would be, in the future, the source of much valuable information; as, at the present day, the collection of the fugitive publications of the time of the English Revolution, preserved in the British Museum, are of the interior history of that interesting period.

During the year, 2,067 pamphlets, 562 bound volumes, besides newspapers, maps, charts, etc., have been presented to the Society, mostly the gift of Henry P. Sturgis,—his donation consisting of 409 volumes of books, 41 volumes of bound newspapers, and several files of English newspapers for half a century past.

The Report of the Treasurer states the receipts of the Society since the last report, at \$1,267,47; expenditures, \$975,18. Total amount of the funds of the Society in the hands of the Treasurer, \$35,938.

The Committee on Publication made a Report upon their proceedings since the last meeting. The Report alludes to the biographies of Hon. Thomas L. Winthrop and Hon. John Davis, deceased members of the Society, as still in progress; also to the work giving a more complete

history of Massachusetts coin, following up the researches of Dr. Felt. Some space is taken up in the Report in remarks upon the importance of the work upon Massachusetts Colonial Records; and the fact is alluded to, that of even the names of the founders of the colony so little is yet known.

It is difficult to trace the history of these founders of a new nation; but in these researches glimpses are occasionally obtained of some men in the mother country active in this enterprise, who were also active in the operations which finally revolutionized England.

A valuable work by Professor W. W. Turner, in which he is aided by Hon. John R. Bartlett, of the Mexican Survey Commission, was also commended. In this work will be attempted the somewhat difficult task of describing the Indian tribes of the United States, their dialects, manners, etc. Mr. Bartlett, it was stated, in his travels in Mexico, Texas, California, etc., discovered Indians of no less than twenty-five different dialects.

The purchase and publication of such a work, involving a heavy outlay, must be for the deliberate action of the Society. Other subjects for future publications were hinted at, in the history of the various expeditions connected with the explorations of the Arctic seas, the reported discoveries of early Arctic explorers, and an investigation of the rumors that the American coast had at an early period been visited by various explorers. It is alleged, for instance, that a vessel at an early period went from Japan to Portugal, by way of Behring's Straits, while a Dutch vessel proceeded to within a short distance of the North Pole; in fact, the whole maritime history of this hemisphere is full of interesting facts.

The Committee to obtain funds for publication purposes made a report that, since the last meeting, they have added \$575, and that the fund now amounts to \$4,200. They propose to attempt to increase it to \$6,000, and had leave granted to continue their labors.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, said that the Report of the Council which had been read, congratulated that Society upon the valuable donation of the Dowse Library. In reply, he said that, in behalf of the Historical Society, he cordially accepted the congratulations of the Antiquarian Society, and extended to them an invitation to visit the rooms of the Society, and view their new acquisition. This invitation was accepted by the Society.

Hon. John P. Bigelow suggested that the members of the Antiquarian Society might also find it worth their while to pay a visit to the rooms of the City Library. Mr. Winthrop said that a year hence it would probably be well worth a visit.

The following persons were unanimously elected members of the Society: T. B. Lawrence, of Boston, Brantz Mayer, of Maryland, George F. Houghton, of Vermont, and Rev. William Barry, of Illinois.

The Society then adjourned, and, in company with the President and other members of the Massachusetts Historical Society, proceeded to visit their rooms to view the Dowse Library.

AMERICAN BAPTIST HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers below).—The fourth anniversary of this Society was celebrated on Tuesday evening, May 12th, at the Charles Street Church in Boston, Hon. Isaac Davis, of Worcester, in the chair. The Annual Address was delivered by Rev. Silas Bailey, D. D., of Indiana. This was followed by the Report of Curators, by which it appears that during the past year the Society has suffered the loss of several valued members, among whom were Rev. William Groser, of London, and the Rev. Lewis Leonard, of Cazenovia, N. Y.

The Report pays an eloquent tribute to each of these men, and states that Dr. Leonard had engaged to prepare for the Society a history of the Baptist Church in Plymouth. It was feared that his sudden death might have occurred before the completion of the work. Should this unhappily be the case, it is still in the power of our Board of Curators to prepare it in substance from the notes preserved of his oral narrative.

The Rev. Francis Mason, D. D., of Burmah, the Rev. Henry Davis, D. D., of Ohio, the Rev. James Belcher, of Maine, and the Rev. Mr. Manning, of England, have been elected Corresponding Members.

In the way of donations, the Society have received, within the past year, the History of the Shaftsbury Association, from 1781 to 1853, from its author, Rev. Stephen Wright, of Vermont, together with other pamphlets and documents; also a piece of the Roger Williams Rock at Plymouth, and a fragment from the Germantown battleground. A daguerrecotype of the Rev. Robert Hall, of England, and an eating board formerly used by him, were presented by the Rev. J. M. Richards, of Schuylkill Falls, Pa.

But the most important transaction of the year has been the publication of the last Annual Address, delivered at New York by Rev. Dr. Howell, of Richmond, Va., 1,000 copies of which have just been issued in pamphlet form from the press of the Society. It has been considerably enlarged and carefully elaborated by the author, and fills 114 handsome octavo pages, embracing the history of the early Baptists of Virginia, from the settlement of the colony in 1607 to the close of the last century. The Report says it is a document of the highest authority and deepest interest,

not only to the Baptist denomination, but to the whole country.

But few States, it is admitted, can furnish such interesting materials of Baptist history as Virginia, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania, only, can claim similar rank. But while God has given them prominence in early sufferings and services, and thus endowed them beyond others with power to mould the religious institutions of the New World, and, through them, the destinies of the mightiest nation in the future of time, yet every State in the Union has its Baptist history, which ought with like diligence to be investigated and brought to light as fully and early as possible, which good work it is the office of this Society to further.

At an adjourned meeting held the next evening, the following officers were chosen, viz: *President*, Rev. William R. Williams, D. D.; *Vice Presidents*, Rev. John M. Peck, D. D., of Ill., Rev. Wm. Hague, D. D., of N. Y., Rev. Baron Stow, D. D., of Mass., Rev. R. B. C. Howell, D. D., of Va., Rev. D. Benedict, D. D., of R. I., Hon. Isaac Davis, LL. D., of Mass., Samuel Colgate, Esq., of N. Y., Rev. Franklin Wilson, M. A., of Md.; *Corresponding Secretary*, Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D.; *Recording Secretary*, Horatio G. Jones, Esq.; *Treasurer*, Rev. Benj. R. Loxley; *Curators*, Rev. Joseph Belcher, D. D., Rev. Wm. B. Jacobs, Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Rev. N. B. Baldwin, Rev. John M. Richards, Rev. J. Kregel, Rev. John Gray, Rev. W. T. Bunker, Levi Knowles, Esq., Jacob Chalfant, Esq., Samuel B. Crozer, Esq., Franklin Lee, Esq.

A Report of the proceedings is to be published by the Society in connection with that of the American Baptist Publication Society, whose meetings were held at Boston, the same week.

DUDLEY ASSOCIATION (Officers below).—The annual meeting was held at Cambridgeport, Thursday afternoon, May 14, the president, Rev. Lucius R. Paige in the chair. The Board of Directors and the Treasurer made their respective reports, after which the president addressed the meeting in an appropriate speech on the objects and prospects of the Association. Its objects are to preserve historical memorials of the first Governor Dudley and his family, and by social meetings of his descendants,—of whom, and those allied to them by marriage, this Society is composed,—and by the publication of documents, illustrative of the family history to keep in remembrance the services and virtues of their ancestors. The Secretary read an anonymous memoir of Gov. Dudley, written probably about 1685, which contains details that have never been published. He also gave an account of his genealogical researches, a few years ago, in Northamptonshire,

England, where Gov. Dudley is said to have been born.

The following gentlemen were then chosen officers for the ensuing year: *President*, Rev. Lucius R. Paige, of Cambridgeport. *Vice Presidents*, J. Wingate Thornton, Esq. of Brookline; Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, of Philadelphia, Pa.; E. Gerry Dudley, Esq., of Boston; John Dudley, Esq., of Hampden, Me.; James H. Dudley, Esq., of Milton. *Secretary*, Dean Dudley, Esq., of Boston. *Treasurer*, J. W. Dean, Esq., of Boston.

After the adjournment the sites of the houses of Gov. Dudley, his son Rev. Samuel Dudley, and his sons-in-law Gov. Bradstreet and Maj. Gen. Denison, all of whom were among the original settlers of Cambridge, were visited.

ESSEX INSTITUTE.—A semi-monthly meeting was held at Salem on Friday, April 10, Rev. J. L. Russell in the chair. Some remarks were made on the natural history of the *Drabacerna*; after which the secretary announced to the meeting that the proprietors of the Salem Athenæum had acceded to the proposals which were adopted at a recent meeting of the Institute. He then proceeded to entertain the company with an account of the early history of the Social and Philosophical libraries, which were formed, respectively, in 1760 and 1781, and which were united, in 1810, under the name of the Salem Athenæum. He also gave biographical notices of the prominent persons who were instrumental in the organization of the above-named institutions.

The second meeting in April, was held on Friday evening, the 24th, Rev. Mr. Russell again presiding. The chairman announced various plants, found by several gentlemen, in their rambles, and made some interesting remarks upon them. He concluded by introducing to the company Mr. John H. Gregory, of Marblehead, a gentleman much interested in Indian remains, upon whose deductions much confidence could be placed, as he had pursued his favorite subject with care and assiduity.

Mr. Gregory then proceeded to favor the company with some account of numerous Indian relics, and the localities in which they were found, treating the subject, as he said, in an *external* view. The localities where these vestiges have been picked up, and which showed that they had been favorite haunts of the aborigines, were in parts of Marblehead, and upon the banks of the Connecticut river, between South Hadley and Greenfield. He gave an interesting account of his "goings forth," upon these excursions in search of Indian antiquities, inviting the company to take a morning stroll with him, at an hour, which, *if possible*, should give them the start of Dr. Edward Hitchcock, of Amherst. The course would take them

over the farms of the Connecticut valley, where they could make social visits at the farm-houses and meet with hospitable receptions, the good farmers of that region being frank and generous. In search of these vestiges, he traversed Hadley and vicinity in 1849 and '50. Among the relics he had gathered were the following, which were spread out upon a table before the company: An axe; a pestle or war-club; an Indian hoe; a sinker; a gouge; a skin-dresser; arrow, spear, and tomahawk points; pipes, ornaments, etc., all of stone.

At the close of Mr. Gregory's lecture, interesting remarks were called forth from the chairman; from Mr. Phippen, upon relics formerly found at the foot of Hardy-street, and in North Salem; and from Mr. Batchelder, of the High School, who spoke of some found in the town of Boxford. The chairman said that, in rambles over the neighboring localities which had been named this evening, he had frequently observed these shells, which had often led him to desire just the interesting remarks which had just been presented. He said, also, that similar relics to those described by Mr. Gregory, had been found upon the northwest coast of Norway—so similar, in fact, that none but those skilled in a knowledge of the material could possibly distinguish the difference. This he attributed to the results of a natural want or necessity of man in his more primitive state; and, upon stating this view to Prof. Agassiz, one day, found him of the same opinion.

The Institute then voted its thanks to Mr. Gregory for his interesting and instructive remarks, with a request that he prepare a paper upon this subject to take its place in the published proceedings of the Society; after which the meeting adjourned,—several new members having first been voted in.

The first meeting in May, was held on Friday, the 10th, Henry F. King in the chair. This was the last of the evening meetings for the present season. None of the exercises were upon historical subjects, and they are therefore omitted.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers No. 5, p. 143).—A special meeting was held in Boston, on Thursday evening, April 31st, at the house of William Brigham, Esq.; the president, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, in the chair.

The time of the meeting was occupied in interesting conversations, the subjects of which were suggested by several valuable donations made to the Society, by members present, of ancient relics in manuscript and print. Among these were the following: A letter, with Benjamin Franklin's autograph signature, dated, "In Council, Philadelphia, 23d March, 1787," accompanying a "Pro-

clamation by the President of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," offering rewards, additional to those offered by the State of Massachusetts Bay, for the apprehension of the *rebels*, Daniel Shays, Luke Day, Adam Wheeler, and Eli Parsons. The letter was addressed by Franklin to "His Excellency James Bowdoin, Esquire, Governor of Massachusetts." It was presented to the Society by its president, Hon. R. C. Winthrop.

The same gentleman offered a curious and valuable letter to Gov. Winthrop relating to the removal of a hill in Wells, Me., by an unexplained action of natural causes, of which phenomenon Gov. Winthrop had written an account to England. This letter also refers to Winthrop's history, which the writer urges the author to complete. It is an epistle of great interest, and will probably be published by the Society. The president also exhibited the original order issued by Gen. Gage, for permission to be granted to the inhabitants of Boston to cross the lines.

Hon. Charles Savage presented one of the "*per-mits*," granted under Gen. Gage's order, to Margaret Jepson and family, "to pass over the lines, between sunrise and sunset." Mr. Savage also gave to the Society an autograph letter of James Otis, written in 1758. It is most spirited, and characteristic of the writer. Another document was given by the same gentlemen, containing the names of the people at Gayhead, in 1792.

Dr. Chandler Robbins presented one volume of a series of Diaries kept by Michael Wigglesworth, of which series several other volumes are now in his possession. This manuscript covers the years from 1653 to 1657, inclusive.

Hon. Charles Warren presented "Notices of the last Great Plague, 1665-6, from the letters of John Allin, formerly vicar of Rye, Sussex." He also exhibited, or read extracts from an exceedingly rare volume, entitled, "The Worlde's Hydrographical Discription," written by John Davis, the celebrated English navigator who discovered Davis's Straits, in 1585. This book was printed at London, in 1595. It relates principally to his reasons in favor of expecting to find "a short and speedie" passage into the South Seas to China and India, by northerly navigation.

The regular monthly meeting of the society was held on Thursday, May 14th, at the society's rooms, in Boston, Hon. R. C. Winthrop presiding. Mr. Winthrop read a long, interesting, and valuable letter from Hon. William Willis, of Portland, communicating two of the coins found in 1855, on Richmond Island, about nine miles from Portland—a donation from Dr. Cummings. These coins were found in a beautiful shaped stone pot while boys were ploughing, and numbered thirty-one pieces of silver and twenty-one sovereigns of gold.

Mr. Willis gives a sketch of the early settlements on this Island, and expresses the belief that the deposit was made as early as 1645, the date of the death of Winter, one of the settlers, and was connected with the fate of Walter Bagnall, who was killed by the Indians in 1631. Bagnall was a hard character, acquired unjustly a large property, and exasperated the Indians.

Hon. Emory Washburn communicated an elaborate and valuable paper on the subject of the extinction of slavery in Massachusetts. He went into a very full examination of his subject, and his paper was quite interesting; but we should not be able to do justice to it in an abstract. Gov. Washburn said he wished to show the true relation in which our fathers in Massachusetts stood to slavery, and not utter a word which could add to the excitement which this subject has awakened.

President Walker, of Harvard College, was elected a resident member; William D. Cooper, of London, a corresponding member; and Guizot and De Tocqueville honorary members.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY (Officers No. 2, p. 46).—A stated meeting was held at the rooms of the society, No. 5 Tremont Street, on Wednesday afternoon, May 6th, the senior Vice President, Hon. Timothy Farrar, in the chair. The recording secretary being absent, William M. Cornell, M. D., was chosen secretary *pro tem*.

The corresponding secretary read letters from the following gentlemen who had previously been elected members, and who signified their acceptance of the honor, viz: Richard Sims, Esq., of the British Museum, London, Eng., author of a "Manual for the Genealogist, Topographer and Antiquary," noticed in this Magazine (No. 1, p. 30); William Paver, Esq., of York, England, who has made very valuable researches into the genealogy of Yorkshire; and Charles Bunker, Esq., of Roxbury, Mass. Messrs. Sims and Paver are corresponding members, and Mr. Bunker a resident member.

The corresponding secretary also read a letter from Rev. William Barry, of Chicago, Ill., acknowledging the receipt of a complete series of the Society's publications in behalf of the Chicago Historical Society.

Frederic Kidder, Esq., read an historical and descriptive account of the Indians that formerly inhabited the eastern part of North Carolina, whom he traced from the time when they were first visited by the English in 1524 to the present time—a period of more than three centuries. None of the other tribes of Indians in this country can be traced for so long a period. He represented them as having been more intelligent and more industrious than the Indians of the more

northern parts of the country — characteristics which their descendants retain to this day.

The librarian offered his report of the donations that had been received during the past month, which were of a very numerous and acceptable character.

A letter was read from the treasurer of the Old South Church, Boston, asking that a book which had been given the society, and which contained certain facts connected with the history of the church, might be presented to that corporation. The gentleman who gave the book to the society was willing that such a disposition should be made of it, and the society also seem willing to comply with the request, provided that it could be ascertained that the church would like to possess the book; but as it did not appear that the church had authorized the treasurer to make such a request, the subject was laid on the table.

Several gentlemen, having been nominated by the Board of Directors, were elected members of the society.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers No. 2, p. 48). — There was a large attendance at the Monthly Meeting of the New York Historical Society on Tuesday evening, May 5. In consequence of Gov. Bradish's illness, the Vice President, Rev. Dr. DeWitt, occupied the chair.

The Domestic Secretary, Dr. Osgood, read a report with letters from various corresponding members. The Librarian, Mr. Geo. H. Moore, read a list of donations, giving especial emphasis to a large donation of books and pamphlets from Mr. E. A. Duyckinck.

Dr. DeWitt read a letter by which two clever Daguerreotypes (by Brady) from miniatures painted in 1791, were presented to the Society. These works, framed and hung on the wall, were closely and admiringly examined. They are the gift of T. W. C. Moore. The originals are in the possession of the grand-daughters of the artist — Archibald Robertson of Philadelphia. They were painted before the Father of his Country lost his teeth, and though devoid of the venerable air which characterizes the ordinary resemblances, the recommendation that elaborate portraits from them be made, may commend them to adoption as the *standard* likenesses.

Several other communications were read.

Mr. Benedict suggested that as the Society was almost ready to transfer its books and papers to the new building, it was desirable the public should know it. Contributions of books and pamphlets would flow in as soon as the public were satisfied they would be safely preserved. He hoped the press would notice the fact.

In allusion to the portrait of Washington, Hon. Mr. Folsom remarked that the only artist to whom Washington ever sat, was Peale, now living at an advanced age in Philadelphia. He gave a lucid sketch of the history of this picture. The likeness, he said, was preferable to that of Stuart. He suggested that some steps ought to be taken to secure an authentic likeness.

A member gave the history of Stuart's picture.

The Chairman stated that the promised paper from Mr. Greene would not be forthcoming. In its place, three would be offered.

Mr. Riker then read a paper on the early settlement of the Wallabout. It related to the genealogy of the Rapelyc family. George Rapelyc emigrated to America in 1623; his wife (Catarina Trekel) died in 1689. Full details exist in the archives of the Society. Their first child (Sarah) was *not* born at Wallabout, or Walloon Bay. She was born at Albany in 1625, at which time the Dutch bought Manhattan Island from the Indians. The first settlement of the Rapelycs was at Staten Island. There is little to identify them with the Wallabout. Sarah was undoubtedly the first child of European parentage born in the Empire State.

The next paper was read by Mr. Elias Boudinot Servoss — reminiscences of the acquaintance of John Pintard (his grandfather) with the late Governor DeWitt Clinton. The ingratitude of Republics was a favorite theme of Clinton. The great theme which absorbed his attention was inland navigation from the Hudson to Lake Erie. His life was prolonged to see its completion. In Mr. Clinton's opinion, Dr. Francis (now living) and Dr. Hosack, were the greatest benefactors to literature and science then existing.

Thanks were voted for these two papers; the third was withdrawn.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA (Officers No. 3, p. 81). — An interesting ceremony took place at the hall of the Society, in Philadelphia, in the presence of a highly respectable and intelligent audience. This was the presentation to the Society by Mr. Granville John Penn, great grandson of the founder of the state, of the Belt of Wampum given to William Penn by the sachems of the Lenni Lenapes at the time of the great treaty of Shackamaxon (Kensington) in 1682. Mr. Granville Penn is a very gentlemanly person, apparently about sixty years of age. He is not a quaker, and indeed, though the fact is not generally known, William Penn was the first and last quaker in the family.

"The wampum belt," says the Philadelphia

Bulletin, " which was presented to the Historical Society last night is certainly a great curiosity. It is about three feet long and six inches wide. It is composed of beads made of small pieces of muscle shell ground into shape and pierced and then strung upon thongs of deer skin. The strings are then fastened together until they are of sufficient width to form a belt. This great treaty belt was of unusual breadth, in token of the importance of the compact it was intended to seal. The beads are generally white, and among them black beads are wrought into devices emblematic of the treaty. In the centre of the belt two figures are rudely formed with beads. One of these figures wears a hat, and it was, without doubt, intended to represent Onas, as the Indians called William Penn. The other figure is obviously intended to represent one of the aborigines. The figures are in the act of shaking hands. There are also three bands, formed of black beads, which cross the belt diagonally. The curious old relic is carefully preserved in a glass case, and it is in excellent condition.

"Mr. Granville Penn, in making the formal presentation of the belt, last night, spoke at considerable length. He referred to the fact that five years ago he first visited Philadelphia. This visit was very interesting to him, and the kindness with which he had been received had made a lively impression upon him. Since then he had passed most of his time in Europe, and he felt the utmost gratification on again returning to Pennsylvania, to witness so many evidences of the progress and prosperity of the State. Mr. Penn then referred to the wampum belt before him, which he said had been carefully preserved in his family for four generations, and which was now about to be finally deposited where both his father and himself had long since felt that it should be placed—in the collection of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

The speaker admitted that there was no positive record that the belt was the identical Wampum which was given to his great grandfather at the treaty at Shackamaxon; but the devices upon the belt, and its great size, sufficiently indicated the importance of the event it was intended to commemorate. There were other circumstances connected with its history which satisfied him that the belt was the great Treaty Wampum.

"Mr. Penn then read copious extracts from the works of the historians of the North American Indians, to illustrate the uses to which wampum was applied, and the importance attached to it.

"Henry D. Gilpin, Esq., received the gift upon behalf of the Historical Society. He reviewed the principal events of the intercourse of William Penn with the Indians; he spoke at length of the good faith each party had observed toward the

other in the performance of the conditions of a treaty made without an oath, and he compared the treaty-ground at Kensington to the Island of Runnymede, and the wampum belt before him to the Magna Charta which King John had signed there.

"Mr. Gilpin continued in this strain for some time, and concluded his remarks by accepting the gift in the name of the Historical Society, and by assuring the donor of the high respect entertained here for his illustrious name, and the sincere regard that was felt for him personally.

"After the ceremony of presentation had been concluded, Mr. Penn was introduced to many of the ladies and gentlemen who were present, and he conversed with them pleasantly for an hour or two. The distinguished gentleman will remain in Philadelphia until June, when he will pay a visit to the interior of the State. He will spend some time in Luzerne county during the summer.

"Wm. Penn was born in 1644. The Treaty was made December 14, 1682; Penn being at the time 38 years of age. It is greatly to be regretted that West, in his fine painting, has taken so great a license with the truth, in all the details of his picture. He represents Penn as a venerable old friend, and in a costume not worn until long after that period. His elm bears no resemblance to the actual tree, as engraved by Birch, and the houses in the background of the picture, are also not what they should be. If any Philadelphia artist wants a subject for a picture, let him take the Treaty and consult the proper authorities.

"The tree was blown down on the 3d of March 1810."

MORAVIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers below).—We are glad to learn that a Society under this name has been recently formed at Nazareth, Penn., by members of the Moravian Church. The object of the Society is principally the elucidation of the history of the Moravian Church in America (not, however, excluding its general history). Active members must be connected with the Moravian Church, but persons not members of the church may be elected honorary members of the Society. The officers elected are: James Henry, of Boston, *President*; Christian R. Høber, *Vice President* for Nazareth; H. A. Brickenstein, *Corresponding Secretary*; Eugene Leibert, *Recording Secretary*; William Beitel, *Treasurer*; Louis R. Huebener, *Librarian*; J. C. Brickenstein, Edward H. Reichel, H. J. Van Vleck, *Managers*.

The Constitution of the Society is printed in "The Moravian," a weekly periodical of the Church for May 15, 1857.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers, No. 2, p. 49). An adjourned quarterly meeting of this Society was held on the 6th of May. No historical paper was read.

A Committee previously appointed "in relation to the erecting of monuments commemorative of past events in the history of this State and of its founders," made a written Report, through the Chairman, Hon. W. R. Staples. It embodied four resolutions, which were adopted by the Society. Two of these resolutions we quote in full:—

"Resolved, That we sympathize in the movement commenced in some of the schools in the city of Providence for the erection of monuments to the memory of the first founders of the State, and of the Sachems of the Narragansetts, their earliest and firmest friends and protectors; but that, as an appropriate monument to the latter can be erected at a trifling expense, we would commend it to them, as the more feasible object, believing that their fathers may be moved by the execution of it to undertake the former and to perfect it in a style and at an expense worthy of the men whom it is to commemorate.

"Resolved, That we concur in the sentiment expressed by the late Hon. Chief Justice Durfee, in an address delivered before this Society,—that a monumental history of this State, "on every hill and in every vale consecrated by tradition to some memorable event or to the memory of the worthy dead, should reveal to our eyes, to the eyes of our children, and to the admiration of the stranger, something of Rhode Island's glorious past;" and that we "hope in God," that the movement referred to may extend to all the schools and villages in our State; and that the monumental history commenced by our children may be perfected by their fathers."

A Committee was appointed to aid in this undertaking.

The subject of registration of births, marriages, and deaths, under the law of the State, was called up, and some remarks were made upon its relations to historical and genealogical research, and the propriety of an Historical Society's taking an active interest in the enforcement of this law. A Committee was appointed to present this subject more fully at a future time.

TENNESSEE.

TENNESSEE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers below).—The annual meeting was held at the Capitol in Nashville, on Tuesday afternoon, May 5th, the President, Prof. Nathaniel Cross, in the chair. Several new members were admitted. A letter was read from Hon. R. C. Winthrop,

President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, intimating that his Society would make contributions to the Tennessee Society.

A resolution was adopted, inviting Hon. Edward Everett to visit Nashville, and afford the citizens of that place an opportunity of hearing his discourse on the Character of Washington; and A. W. Putnam, Esq., was appointed a Committee to confer with Mr. Everett on the subject.

Dr. J. C. Newnan, on behalf of Col. B. F. Cheatham, presented the flag of the 3d regiment of Tennessee Volunteers, which was presented by the ladies of Nashville to that regiment prior to their departure for Mexico, in 1847. The flag is much "tattered and torn," and shows evidently that it has been "through the wars." It is a sufficient compliment to Col. Cheatham and the brave soldiers of the 3d regiment, to know that this flag was never disgraced in any of the numerous battles in which it was carried.

Dr. Newnan presented a handsome sword, formerly worn by his uncle, Col. Daniel Newnan, in the Seminole war in Florida, in 1812–14–15. This sword was given to Col. N. by citizens of Savannah, Ga., and bears the following inscription:—

"Presented by Citizens of Savannah, to Col. Daniel Newnan, for his gallant services against the Seminole Indians, A. D. 1812. Charles Harris and Thomas U. P. Charlton, Committee. July 4th, 1813."

Col. Newnan wore this sword in several subsequent severe battles with the Seminoles, and was wounded in one of them, from the effects of which he never recovered. The hilt of the sword was shot off in a battle near the present town of Newnansville, Florida (named in honor of Col. N.), in the year 1815 (if we mistake not).

Dr. Newnan also presented a copy of the "Daily American Star" newspaper, in English and Spanish, being the last number of that army paper ever printed. It is dated at the city of Mexico, May 30, 1848. It was edited and published by John H. Peoples, and the first number was printed at Vera Cruz, the day that that city capitulated to Gen. Scott. This "Star" followed the army, and rose brightly in every city in Mexico in which our conquering forces encamped.

The first seal of "Davidson County, N. Carolina" was presented by Alexander Norvell, through R. H. McEwen, Jr., Esq. The seal is of brass, round, 1.5-8 inches in diameter, in two pieces. The centre piece, 1.1-8 inches in diameter, appears to be the half of a ball, and is inserted in a ring; upon the face of the ring are the names of the county and State. Several of the letters are inverted or upside down, thus:—

DAVIDSON COLL.:

Nearly one-half the letters *wrong*,—or, so we of this day suppose. But the "*chef d'œuvre*"—the very perfection of design and art—is the *figure of Justice* in the centre-piece,—dressed as an Indian in hunting shirt, with a pair of scales in the right hand, and a drawn sword in the left.

The act of the Legislature for the organization of this county was passed in 1783, and on the 6th of October, 1783, the "Inferior Court of Quarter Sessions" was opened at *Nashborough*, and this county seal, we believe, authorized to be made. It is evident that a hammer has been used upon the ball to make impressions upon public documents.

An Indian pipe—a beautiful specimen of Indian ingenuity—that had been smoked in by more than five hundred warriors, was presented by Thomas Washington, Esq.

Quite a large number of other donations of books and relics were announced as having been received. Dr. David D. Wendel, of Murfreesboro', who had given some valuable books to the society, was made an honorary member. The thanks of the society were presented to the other gentlemen who had made donations.

The following officers for the current year were then elected: *President*, A. W. Putnam; *Vice President*, Thomas Washington; *Corresponding Secretary*, R. J. Meigs, Jr.; *Librarian*, John Meigs, Jr.; *Treasurer*, W. A. Eichbaum; *Recording Secretary*, A. Nelson.

The society then adjourned to the first Tuesday in June.

VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The following are the officers for the current year, viz: *President*, William C. Rives; *Vice Presidents*, James M. Mason, Wm. H. Macfarland, John Y. Mason; *Corresponding Secretary and Librarian*, William P. Palmer; *Recording Secretary*, Andrew Johnston; *Treasurer*, Jaquelin P. Taylor; *Executive Committee*, Conway Robinson (Chairman), Gustavus A. Myers, Thomas T. Giles, Arthur A. Mason, Thomas H. Ellis, George W. Randolph, H. Coalter Cabell.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

MAJOR CROGHAN.—I herewith give you some extracts of letters from W. Croghan, Major in the Virginia line during the Revolution (see Rogers,

p. 107), to Barnard Gratz, of Philadelphia. They contain a few facts I have not met with elsewhere.

MONKBARNES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1857.

"CAMP NEAR MIDDLE BROOK, }
Mar. 4, '79.

"We spend our time very sociably here; are never disturbed by the enemy, have plenty of provisions, and no want of Whiskey Grogg. We sometimes get good Spirits, Punch, &c., and have Maderia sometimes. We have a variety of amusements. Last evening the Tragedy of Cato was performed at Brunswick by officers of the Army. Will the Congress be displeased?"

[Same Place] "April 22d, 1779.

"A few days ago we had to send off all our heavy baggage, and to be ready to march at shortest notice; but now it is generally believed we will not march from this for some time, except the enemy make a manœuvre few officers here have an idea of. There is great preparation making for the reception of the French Ambassador in and near camp. We are to be reviewed in his presence, and a considerable quantity of blank cartridges fired. There will be several great entertainments, Balls, Concerts, &c., &c. You see we can find methods to spend money in camp, and I think my proportion will be no small sum for two weeks to come.

"I am, Dr. Sir, &c., &c."

"CAMP NORTH OF SMITH'S CLOVE [?] }
Aug. 22d, 1779.

"Dr. Sir:—

"I suppose you have had a variety of accounts of the sacking the Garrison at Powel's Hook, which was taken by surprise about 3 o'clock the morning of the 19th inst., and instantly evacuated again by us after doing no greater damage than taking 7 officers and about 160 Rank & File prisoners, and killing about 20 in the Garrison. We have about 7 privates missing. Had not the officer who commanded—Major Lee—been in so great a hurry from the Garrison, much more execution might have been done, as they did not take time to carry off all the prisoners, or even to take a Major & party of men who were then in their power. Not the least damage whatever was done to the Garrison. The Magazine was not blown up, the Barracks not set on fire, the Cannon not spiked, no article of Stores, Clothing, &c., of which a great plenty were there, was the least damaged; in fact, nothing further was done than rushing into the Garrison in confusion & driving out the prisoners, mostly without their cloths. Perhaps there will be an enquiry into the reason of the confusion & great haste the party made to get out of the fort, without destroying so many valuable stores as were in their possession. Sev-

eral officers have been much injured in the Virginia line, on account of giving Major Lee the command of 300 of our men to reduce Powel's Hook, and unjust methods taken by him to have the command, by telling one of our Majors, who marched with the 300 men, that his commission was older than it really is, — otherwise he would not have had the command over him. I believe Major Lee will be arrested. I marched with a covering party, but did not go near the garrison. Lord Stirling, who commands here, is very uneasy at our complaints on this affair. Several letters have passed between his lordship and the officers of our line, concerning his ordering 300 of our men under Major Lee. * * * *

"W. CROGHAN."

"Mr. Barnard Gratz, Phila."

OLD STYLE AND NEW STYLE.—It seems strange, that in our days, hardly one century since the adoption of the Gregorian style, by force of our statute, 24 George II. (which made the computation of the year to be the same in England, and all her colonies, that it was in Scotland and all other Christian countries, except Russia), so frequent mistakes should occur in giving the ages of deceased persons; particularly, as well as in regard to many other occurrences since the change. Especially are we shocked with examples in so reputable a work as the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, the editor of which might naturally be expected to have noticed two strange errors of this sort in the most recent numbers. On p. 19 of the last January No., in the agreeable article on the Franklin family, the death of the distinguished philosopher, Benjamin, is marked 6 April, 1790, and the mystification note of W. B. follows: "The original record is noted in the old style, giving Dr. Franklin's death, 6th of April. Present style will make it, of course, 17th." We shall be justified in presuming, that W. B. is a young man, or at least born many, very many years since "present style" began, as he supposes that his kinsman's death occurred in past style, which some of us, who came into this world some years before that event, can hardly believe.

W. B. was perfectly right, however, in making the day of Franklin's departure the 6th instead of the 17th, as the next year's almanac gave it, if he designed to prevent readers from making the age one day more than EIGHTY-FOUR YEARS AND THREE MONTHS. From 6 January 1706, which was the day of his birth, by the *then* calendar, being Sunday, on which he was also baptized at the Old South Church, in very close proximity to his father's house, until Sunday, 17 January, 1790, by the *reformed* calendar, was exactly eighty-four years, and not a day more.

Remembering that the change of style made no

difference in the days of the week, we may always guard against inaccuracy by counting days, weeks and months in the respective years, about which the question may be started. If a babe came into the world on Wednesday, 2 September, 1752, it would be foolish to call it a year old on 2 September next, for the old style ceased at midnight of that day in the former year, and one minute after was certainly Thursday, to be counted 14th, not 3d, of September, so that little more than fifty weeks, instead of fifty-two weeks and one day required for a legal year, had elapsed. The child could not be a *year* old before the thirteenth day, instead of the second, in that month of the following year; nor could it be a *month* old before 13 October; nor could it be a *week* old before 20th September, the *first* Tuesday after that innocent was born. In the annals of that period we read that a mob paraded the streets of London, and demanded the ELEVEN DAYS of which they had been robbed; and Henry Pelham the prime minister, could not have done a wiser thing than to charge his profound brother, the Duke of Newcastle, with the explanation, that the patriotic redeemers of time had overslept themselves between Tuesday night and Wednesday morning.

Very few cases are to be found, perhaps not half a dozen, in which a trustworthy record is to be got of one birth in a million before that *first* Thursday of September 1752, which would have been marked in the almanac as the 3d day of the month, if the omnipotence of Parliament, wearied with the folly of standing out in their day's reckoning against all Catholic or Protestant notions, had not enacted that it should be the 14th. Africans enough, to be sure, are told of, whose white hairs prove them to overrun a century, in the judgment of the vulgar, by one or even two score of years.

For the other example of error in counting time, to be seen in the very first page of the last No. of Genealogical Register, April, 1857, in the pleasant memoir of John Adams, second President of the United States, we read, that he died on 4 July, 1826, "aged 91 years, wanting three months and fifteen days." No excuse of hurry will explain this oversight, as it might justly be suggested by every careful reader for himself, in the last half dozen pages of any periodical; but the very exactness of the computation by his young friend, we may suppose, deceived the editor. I remember when was celebrated by a subscription dinner the anniversary of John Adams's birth, he then being President, and the day was 30 October. He was 90 YEARS, 8 MONTHS, and 4 DAYS OLD, and no more, when he died, so that adding "three months and fifteen days" could not be 91; as in the preliminary remarks, by John Quincy Adams, on the family

name, we learn, that his father was born 19th October, 1735, which would have been called 30th, had the corruption of style been corrected twenty years earlier than it was. That corruption ought to extend no farther.

13 May.

[Mr. Bache, the writer of the article on the Franklin family, referred to by our correspondent, is the author of a history of Bristol, Pa., and must have been aware, when he penned his article, that Old Style was abolished in 1752, upwards of thirty-seven years before the death of his great grandfather. His object seems to have been to draw attention to the certainly curious fact that Dr. Franklin's family recorded his death in Old Style: but it was a mistake for him to give that date in Old Style in the body of his article. The other mistake mentioned by Σ , seems like this to have escaped the notice of the editor of the Register, who is usually very quick to detect such errors; but we do not wonder that, in a work so full of dates and figures as the Register, errors sometimes occur. Our own experience convinces us that the utmost care will not always enable one to avoid them.]

CURIOUS VERSES.—The following ingenious composition appeared in a Philadelphia newspaper many years ago. Who the author was, I am unable to ascertain. Its peculiarity consists in the manner in which it may be read, viz: in three different ways.—1st. Let the whole be read in the order in which it is written.—2nd. Then the lines downward on the *left* of each comma in every line;—and 3rd, in the same manner on the *right* of each comma. By the division, you will observe that the Revolutionary cause is deprecated on the one side, and lauded on the other.

COCKED HAT.

Philadelphia, May 19.

Hark! hark! the trumpet sounds, the din of war alarms
O'er seas and solid grounds, doth call us all to arms;
Who for King George doth stand, their honors soon will shine,
Their ruin is at hand, who with the Congress join:
The acts of Parliament, in them I much delight,
I hate their curst intent, who for the Congress fight,
The Tories of the day, they are my daily toast,
They soon shall sneak away, who Independence boast;
Who non resistance hold, they have my hand and heart,
May they for slaves be sold, who act a Whiggish part:
On Mansfield, North and Bute, may daily blessings pour,
Confusion and dispute, on Congress evermore;
To North that British lord, may honors still be done,
I wish a block or cord, to General Washington.

MAJ. GENERAL MONTGOMERY'S MARRIAGE BOND.—The following is a copy of the bond given on the part of Gen. Montgomery, who afterwards fell at Quebec, previous to his obtaining a license of marriage with Miss Livingston. It is transcribed from Vol. XXI, of Marriage Bonds, in the department of the Secretary of State,

Albany. The words in *Italic* are written in the Record; the remainder is printed.

E. B. O'C.

Albany, May —.

"Know all Men by these Presents, That *Henry B. Livingston of Dutchess County Esquire and John Livingston of New York Gentleman* Held and firmly bound unto our Sovereign Lord George the *Third* by the Grace of God, of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. in the sum of *Five hundred Pounds*, current Money of the Province of New York, to be paid to his said Majesty, or his Heirs and Successors: For the which Payment, well and truly to be made and done, We do bind ourselves, and each of Us, our and each of our Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, and every of them, firmly by these Presents. Sealed with our Seals, dated the *Fourth day of August* in the *Thirteenth* year of his said Majesty's Reign. Annoque Domini, One Thousand Seven Hundred and *Seventy three*.

"THE CONDITION of this Obligation, is such, That whereas the above-bounden *Henry B. Livingston and John Livingston* have obtained a Licence of Marriage for *Richard Montgomery of the Outward of New York Gentleman & Jennet Livingston of Dutchess County Spinster* of the other Party. Now if it shall not appear hereafter, that they, or either of them the said *Richard Montgomery & Jennet Livingston* have any lawful Let or Impediment of Pre-Contract, Affinity, or Consanguinity, to hinder their being joined in the Holy Bands of Matrimony, and afterwards their living together as Man and Wife: Then this Obligation to be void, and of none Effect; or else to stand, remain, abide, and be in full Force and Virtue.

Sealed and Delivered }

in the Presence of }

John Grumly.

Henry B. Livingston, [L. S.]
John Livingston, [L. S.]"

AMERICAN LIBERTY.—It is not an original remark, that the Americans began their education for liberty long prior to the Revolutionary war. Some of our philosophers and statesmen have declared, that the first institution of the Pilgrims was a fortress of Freedom. But even the British writers have left their recorded opinions to the same purport. I lately came across the following passage in a book published at London, in 1738, entitled *The History of the British Plantations in America*, by Sir Wm. Keith, Bart. :—

"When any English plantations in America came to be settled, the first application was to maintain liberty and property, by providing for an open, fair, and equal distribution of justice without any respect of persons, leaving every man to

use an honest industry in supporting himself after that manner he pleased."

D. G.

Boston, May 19.

QUERIES.

CAPT. GOOCH. — In Irving's *Life of Washington*, Vol. 2, p. 424, is the following passage referring to Washington's anxiety to relieve Magaw, who had the command of Fort Washington on the Hudson: —

Seeing the flag go into the fort from Knyphausen's division and surmising it to be a summons to surrender, he wrote a note to Magaw telling him that if he could hold out till the evening and the place could not be maintained, he would endeavor to bring off the garrison in the night. Capt. Gooch of Boston, a brave and daring man, offered to be the bearer of the note. He ran down to the river, jumped into a small boat, pushed over the river, landed under the bank, ran up to the fort and delivered the message, came out, ran and jumped over the broken ground, dodging the Hessians, some of whom struck him with their pieces and others attempted to thrust him with their bayonets; escaping through them he got to his boat and returned to Fort Lee."

What was the christian name of this Capt. Gooch? and whose son was he? The first deacon of the West Church, in Boston, was James Gooch, chosen Feb. 19th, 1737, O. S. He held the office till about June 1739, O. S., when he removed to the country with his family. He died in 1786, aged about 93, in the communion, I believe, of the Episcopal Church; probably joining that communion with his minister, Hooper, who suddenly left the West Church for that purpose. Dea. Gooch had a son William, baptized at the West Church, Sept. 11, 1737. I am curious to know if this was the Capt. Gooch above referred to. I have supposed that Deacon Gooch lived at the corner of the street now called *Gooch* street — improperly, I suppose, for *Gooch* street.

C. L.

ELMWOOD, May.

MATTAPAN. — What is the meaning of *Mattapan*, the Indian name for Dorchester, Massachusetts?

BETA.

MISSISSIPPI. — Under the head of Indian Nomenclature, I have read in the *H. M.*, an interesting discussion on the meaning of the aboriginal name of the city of New York. I have long wished to know the true signification of the name of our great river, the Mississippi. I know it has often been rendered, *The father of Waters*; but I would like to learn its etymology. Will any of

your correspondents who are skilled in Indian philology enlighten me?

QUEERIST.

REV. HEZEKIAH BALCH. — This gentleman was a graduate of Princeton College, 1766, at which time he was about twenty years of age. After his ordination in 1768 or 9, by the Synod of New York and Philadelphia, he removed to Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, where he was subsequently tried for holding doctrines, now called "New School Presbyterianism;" and his defence is truly remarkable for its logic and ingenuity. In the volume of *Ecclesiastical Trials* recently published by the Presbyterian Board he is stated to have been the originator of that heresy, and the perversion of his abilities is much deplored. Subsequently, about the close of the Revolution, he went to Tennessee where he founded Granville College. Ramsay (*Hist. of Tennessee*) and Foote (*North Carolina*) give notices of him more or less full; but the latter states that Mr. Balch went to Massachusetts for the purpose of visiting his relatives, and that there, he imbibed his heterodox ideas.

Mr. Balch was born in Harford County, Maryland, circa 1745-6. The names of his parents and his descent (?) from John Balch, who emigrated with Conant, I have been unable to ascertain. He seems to have left no male descendants. I would ask,

1. Was this Rev. Hezekiah Balch, a descendant of John Balch, above mentioned — If so, by what stock?

2. Who were his parents? and any particulars concerning them.

3. Has he left any descendants?

ALBANY.

CAUSE OF THE WAR OF 1812. — It is common to say as among the illustrations of the great effects which sometimes spring from little causes, that our "late war" with Great Britain, (the war of 1812,) owed its declaration to a lawsuit about a pig. Can any of your readers state the particulars of this *cause célèbre*, and the rationale of the argument by which the line of causation is traced between the two events?

W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CAMBRIDGE ASSOCIATION. — In 1809, the "Cambridge Association," (a ministerial body,) applied, by delegates, to the "Massachusetts General Association," for information as to the terms of connection with that body, but does not appear again. Who belonged to the "Cambridge Association," and what became of it?

Q.

WEIGHT OF HANNAH (HULL) SEWALL. — Lossing, in his "Field Book of the Revolution,"

Vol. I, p. 449, note 1, says that the mint-master who coined the "pine tree shillings," made a large fortune by it; and that when his only daughter "a plump girl of eighteen," was married to Mr. Sewall, and "the wedding ceremony was ended, a large pair of scales was brought out and suspended. In one disk the blushing bride was placed, and 'pine tree shillings,' as the coin was called, were poured into the other until there was an equipoise. The money was then handed to Mr. Sewall as his wife's dowry, amounting to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

How much did Mrs. Sewall weigh? One hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in silver, would weigh not far from ten thousand pounds Troy. Were there giants in those days?

D. W. P.

WEST WINSTEAD, CT., May 18.

[The two stories, that Judge Sewall received £30,000 as the dowry of his wife, and that he received her weight in "pine tree" silver (which stories of course are inconsistent) are both current in books. It would be interesting to know on whose authority they rest.]

REV. SAMUEL QUINCY.—What is known of Rev. Samuel Quincy, "Lecturer of the Parish of St. Philip, Charles-Town, South Carolina," author of "Twenty Sermons on various subjects," published by John Draper, at Boston, in 1750?

P. H. W.

ST. JOHNSBURY, VT., May 11.

COL. THOMAS PROCTOR.—Can any of your readers give me any information concerning Col. Thomas Proctor, of Philadelphia, who served in the army of the Revolution? I am desirous of knowing whether he was ever married, if so, when, where, and to whom? When did he die? Where was he buried?

WARDALE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.

EXEMPTION OF SLAVES FROM SALE FOR DEBT.—The interest on this subject exhibited in our Southern newspapers induces me to note, that in "Bacon's Laws of Maryland," printed at Annapolis, MD. CC. LXV, the work by the way of a clergyman, is an abstract of a very curious act passed 22 July, 1669, entitled "An Act of Gratitude to Col. Ninian Beale," and "for his services upon all Incursions and Disturbances of the neighboring Indians," gives "£75 sterling to be laid out for three serviceable negroes to him and his wife during their lives, and afterwards to their children. The said negroes and their increase not to be subject to any executions or Judgments during the life of Mr. Beale or his wife."

I may add that Col. Beale had command of a

regiment of Scots at Dunbar, and after that disastrous defeat escaped to Maryland. His claymore, said to have been worn at that battle, is now in the possession of his lineal descendant Mr. Lewis B. Washington, (son of the late Col. George C. Washington,) of Georgetown, D. C.

Lewis Evans ("Middle British Colonies," Phila., 1755, pp. 12-14, second ed.) says that he commanded the Maryland forces at "the defeat" of "the Susquehannocks," and that this was "the blow" . . . "which broke their power." Evans describes the whole affair, but does not give the date. Can Mr. Streeter favor me with it?

OPECQUON.

SYLVESTER.—Nathaniel Sylvester and his brother Constant, purchased Shelter Island, at the east end of Long Island, N. Y., in the year 1651, and Nathaniel afterwards resided there, where he died in 1680.

His wife was Grisilda, daughter of Thomas Brinley, Esq., of Datchett, Eng., and auditor of Kings Charles 1st and 2nd. She was sister of the first Francis Brinley of Newport or Boston.

Constant Sylvester was a resident of, and large proprietor in Barbadoes—but is interred in England. These gentlemen are supposed to be natives of London. Can any of your correspondents furnish me with the name of their father?

Was he Joshua Sylvester the Poet, who resided at London, and died about 1618?

N. H. D.

UTICA, N. Y., May.

HUGH PETERS.—The European Magazine for Sept. 1794, p. 190, has an article upon Hugh Peters, commencing as follows:—

"Whilst the unfortunate Charles the First was conveying from Windsor to Whitehall, this fanatical Minister rode before him, crying out aloud every five minutes, 'We'll whisk him! we'll whisk him! now we have him. Were there not a man in England besides himself, he should die the death of a traitor!'"

Is it likely that Hugh Peters was guilty of such conduct? Does that correspond with his character?

D. W. P.

WEST WINSTEAD, CT., May 18th.

WAS THERE A FORTIFICATION AT CAMDEN, ME.?—During the Revolution an American force was stationed at Clam Cove, in Camden, Me., and I wish to know whether a fortification of any kind was erected there at the time. No traces of it are now to be seen, but the fact may be somewhere recorded that there was one. Can any one answer the query, or give any particulars relating thereto?

J. L. LOCKE.

CAMDEN, ME., April 30.

CANNIBALS. — The author of "Notes on the Iroquois," p. 188, says: "Some years ago a [human] skeleton was exhumed from one of their *caches*." Does not this corroborate the assertion of the Delawareans, that the Iroquois were cannibals?

HENDRICK.

EARLY PRINTERS. — Can any of your readers inform me what public or private libraries in this country possess books printed by Coster, Faust, Schæffer, Wynken De Worde, or Caxton?

TYPOGRAPHICA.

NEW YORK, May.

REPLIES.

POETICAL EPISTLE TO WASHINGTON (No. 5, p. 145). — The manuscript "Poetical Epistle to G. W. . . . n," etc., mentioned in the May number of your interesting and valuable Magazine as having been produced by Mr. Pulsifer at the meeting of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, on the 1st of April last, is in all probability substantially the work which was printed in London in 1780, and according to Watts, also in 1796, ostensibly, from an original edition, published at Annapolis, Md., in 1779.

The copy in my possession (Ed. 1780) has a frontispiece engraving of, what I take to be, the earliest portrait of Washington. The title differs somewhat from that of the manuscript. It comes out boldly — *To His Excellency, George Washington*, — and not as in the manuscript — *To George W. . . . n*. For the "Chief & Armys" of the manuscript, the editor has thought fit to adopt "Chief & Armies" as the preferable mode of spelling. The author also is styled an "*inhabitant*," and not as in the manuscript, a "*native*" of Maryland.

The text of the printed poem differs from that of the extract in your columns. The third, fourth, fifth, and sixth lines of that extract do not appear in the printed book, but are replaced by six others, altogether different. There are also other minor variations.

From the note subjoined to the editor's preliminary advertisement, it appears that his sole object in republishing the poem, was to raise a few guineas for the relief of some hundreds of American prisoners, then suffering confinement in the gaols of England. This generous purpose appears to have been stimulated by the exhaustion of the funds raised for the relief of these prisoners of war, by two general subscriptions. In the Remembrancer for 1778 (Vol. 6, p. 102) will be found an account of the first subscription — £4,657; of which £800 was raised in London, according to the Annual Register, in a few hours after a meeting on the subject at the King's Arms.

To the great disappointment of many persons throughout the kingdom, who wished to aid this benevolent project, the committee closed the subscription; and though it was afterwards re-opened with a success which, the editor says, placed the character of the nation and of individuals in the most honorable light, yet it afforded only temporary relief. Many particulars of the ill-treatment the prisoners experienced, may be gathered from the Remembrancer as above cited, and at p. 222, etc., of the 12th volume of the same work, as well as from the account of the Debate in the House of Commons on the 29th of June, 1781 (Parliamentary Register, Vol. III., p. 691). The British Government — Lords North, Germaine, etc. — even at that day, justified the distinction in regard to provisions made between American prisoners and those of all other nations, on the ground that the former were held not as prisoners of war, but as traitors. Messrs. Burke and Fox, Admiral Keppel, and General Burgoyne, spoke generously in behalf of the Americans, and condemned the practice of reducing their allowance of bread by one-half pound per diem. Mr. Burke denied that British prisoners were ill-treated in this country; and General Burgoyne said that he had no complaint to make for the treatment of his troops on the score of provisions.

ALPHA.

THE UNION FLAG (No. 3, p. 88). — In the Historical Magazine for March, "Edith" mentions the account given by Lossing, in his History of the United States for Schools, and inquires, "Is there any positive authority for this?" I answer, Yes.

Among the voluminous papers left by General Philip Schuyler, and now in my possession, is a sketch, in water colors, of the schooner *Royal Savage*, one of the little fleet on Lake Champlain, in the summer and autumn of 1776, which was commanded by Benedict Arnold. This drawing is endorsed in the hand writing of General Schuyler, "Capt. Wynkoop's Schooner." Wynkoop was from Kingston, Ulster County, New York, and commanded the *Royal Savage*. At the head of the main-top-mast, in the drawing, is a flag composed of thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; and in the corner, where the white stars on a blue field, in our national flag, appear, is the British Union — the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew. This is "positive proof," and for the first time, absolutely settles the question, What was the device of the Union flag mentioned by Washington?

B. J. L.

NEW YORK, May, 1857.

MERCHANTS' MARKS (No. 5, p. 151). — In the last number of this Journal your correspondent, "B. H. D.," inquires if "merchants' marks"

were ever used in this country. I have met with two instances. One is impressed on a seal of red wax which is affixed to the original deed from certain Indians granting the land of Marblehead. The signature opposite the seal is Sussannah Wenepawweekin.



There are several other Indian signatures to the deed, and to each is appended a seal, bearing some impression, generally a crest of arms.

The other is that with which Russell, of Charlestown, sealed his will in 1674. His son, Daniel Russell, made his will in 1678, and sealed it with the family arms.



These devices appear to have been in general use in England among the merchants, who affixed them to their bales of goods, from about the year 1300 to the beginning of the 17th century, and were occasionally used half a century later. They are often found on the walls of churches, where some liberal merchant in olden time gave money towards their building or restoration.

H. G. S.

Boston.

WINNIPISEOGEE, OR MORE PROPERLY, WINNEPESAUKEE LAKE (No. 5, p. 153).—In your last number a correspondent asks, Who first gave us the translation of this word "*The Smile of the Great Spirit*?" He asks also for the true signification of the original name. In the Algonquin dialect (which was spoken by all the New England tribes) there is no word which could be rendered *smile*. And as in *Winnepesaukee* there is no sound like *Manitou*—the Indian word for the Great Spirit—it will be seen that the person who gave the poetical translation above named, was quite mistaken in his facts.

My own rendering of it is, that *Win** means turbid or discolored; *nepe* is water: thus *Win-nepe* is roily or turbid water, such as we often see along the shores of ponds which have a clayey bottom, particularly when they are agitated by the wind or currents. *Auk* means a locality or place; the

* This word is found quite often in our aboriginal names. It is the initial sound in the Indian name (*Winnesimmet*) of the newly formed neighboring city of Chelsea. I was for some time much puzzled to find out its meaning, and only obtained it by corresponding with the Rev. Mr. Jones, an Indian missionary in Canada, who was certain of its signification, and gave me, as an example, the lakes *Winnebago* and *Winnipeg*,—the latter of which is very shallow and always turbid, being famous for a luxuriant growth of wild rice, which he said he had spent many a day during his boyhood in gathering into canoes.

final sound like *ee* is often applied to a large body of water, and may represent quantity,—but as Judge Potter, who is good authority, translates it *high*, I will adopt his definition. I would therefore render *Winnepesaukee* *The High Place of Turbid Water*. I do not think that the name originally referred to the whole lake; but was perhaps applied to some spot upon which the Indians often encamped, or to one of the numerous bays where the water is quite shoal and not so clear as this beautiful inland sea is usually seen. In the course of time the name came to be applied to the whole lake.

I am pleased to learn that this word is now written in accordance with its true pronunciation —*Winnepesaukee*.

F. K.

Boston, May 21.

ORIGIN OF THE INDIANS (No. 4, p. 122).—He who launches on this sea of speculation, will sail long before reaching a haven. It is now, however, the commonly received opinion, that they *are* of Hebrew origin. The best authorities for arriving at such a conclusion are, "Boudinot's Star in the West," 1816, and Mrs. Simon's "Ten Tribes of Israel Historically Identified with the Aborigines of the Western Hemisphere," London, 1836; to which "H. R. S." is referred. An intelligent and highly educated Iroquois informed the writer, that some of the traditions of the Indians state that the "Great Spirit descended from heaven and fashioned man out of the clay of the earth, and breathed into him life. That He created all things good on earth, gave him the bow and arrow, and taught him its use, and the manner of taking game. The Evil Spirit, seeing how happy man would be, if left unmolested, surrounded by all these good things, became envious, and immediately created monsters, venomous reptiles, and all kinds of poisonous plants, despoiling the beauties and designs of the Great Spirit's creations, and forever marring the happiness of man." Compare this with the creation and fall of our first parents. Does it not in some degree sustain the affirmative of our argument?

COCKED HAT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1857.

THE DOLLAR MARK. (No. 4, p. 122).—The probable origin of this mark is the ribbon, or scroll, upon the pillars of the Spanish Dollars, although by some thought to be derived from the figure 8; dollars being formerly known as "pieces of eight." The time of its introduction into use is unknown.

W. A. W.

NEWARK, N. J., May.

Another Reply.—The earliest use of the dollar-mark that has come to my knowledge, was in 1784, when Jefferson, in the memorial which proposed

the dollar as the American money-unit, employed the \$ sign. See Jefferson's Works, Vol. I., page 164.

The origin of the mark is very doubtful, and probably never will be known with certainty. Among the origins that have been ascribed to it are the following:—

1. On each side of the royal arms on a Spanish dollar is a column entwined by a scroll which bears a Latin motto. In the sign \$, the upright strokes designate the two columns and the S the entwining scroll, so that the sign is a simple and rational one, borrowed from the very coin itself.

2. The Spanish word for dollars is *pesos*, which in old Spanish accounts was written in full, and placed before the numerals. It was then abbreviated into P. S., and afterwards the small p. was used, the s. being placed on the lower part of the p. Finally, the curved part of the p. was omitted, which gave the sign \$, with but a single long stroke, the second stroke being afterwards added. The sign \$ would thus be equivalent to the word *pesos*.

3. The Spaniards used this mark to signify a coin, which contained eight smaller coins or *real*, equivalent to our "York shillings," and in this form, 12, 8, to express twelve pieces of eight or twelve dollars. And when it was found careless writers and readers often confounded the 8 with the amount intended to be expressed, and read it 128, another stroke was added across it, \$, to show that it was used as a sign and not as a figure, and for the same purpose it was placed before the amount instead of after it.

4. It is a contracted form of H S., the well-known mark of the Roman money-unit, which was prefixed to the numerals representing any sum, just as we use our form of the unit mark. The Roman H S. was their contracted form of *II et semis*, meaning two and a half *nummi*, and equivalent to the word *sestertius*. The *sestertius* was their unit of value, as the dollar is ours.

Whether either of these guesses is correct, and if either, which, are still debatable questions.

P. H. W.

ST. JOHNSBURY, VT., May 11.

Another Reply.—I have seen several explanations of this mark, but remember only these two. The first explanation is that it represents the figure 8, with lines drawn through it to make it a money character, as lines drawn through the letter L, make that a money character for pounds. The dollar being equal to 8 reals, was formerly called a "piece of eight," which accounts for the use of that figure to represent the dollar.

The other explanation is that the two parallel lines represent the letter U, which is combined with an S, these being the initials of United States. But, unfortunately for this latter theory, the

earliest instances that I have found of the character (1796), have but one line through the S; and one line certainly cannot be tortured into a U. If this was the origin, the memory of it was not very long lived.

SEMAJ.

AMERICAN BARONETS. (No. 5, p. 150).—Your correspondent, D. B. A. G. seems in doubt whether the second Sir William Pepperell, Bart., may not have inherited his baronetcy through his mother. I would ask if there is any instance on record of a baronetcy being inherited through a female? I always supposed that this honor was transmitted to male posterity only.

YANKEE.

AMESFORD (No. 5, p. 151).—This name was probably given by the early Dutch settlers, after Amersfoort, on the river Eem, in the province of Utrecht, a town called in ancient records Hemesfurt and Emesfurt, i. e., *Eem's ford*.

B. H. D.

BOSTON, May 14.

Another Reply.—Flatland was founded in 1636, and called, by its first Dutch settlers, New Amersfoort, after a town of that name in Holland.—*O'Callaghan's New Netherland*, I., 173; *Collections of N. Y. Historical Society*, II., ii., 93.

The name is also written Amersvoort, Amersfort, Amersfoort.—*Collections*, II., ii., 93, 274; II., iii., 143.

NEW YORK, May.

Another Reply.—Amersfoort is a city in the province of Utrecht, Netherlands. The sandy soil of its neighborhood is remarkably adapted for the cultivation of that kind of tobacco known in the European trade as "Amersfoort tobacco." The town in King's county, Long Island (now Flatlands), was named, by the first Dutch settlers, "Nieuw Amersfoort," after the town in Holland, and, probably, on account of the similarity of the soil,—for Governor Van Twiller had a tobacco farm in the town, called "Van Twiller's *Bouvery*." Brooklyn (formerly Breukelen), Flatlands (old New Amersfoort), and New Utrecht, occupy much the same relative geographical position to each other, on the map of Long Island, as Breukelen, Amersfoort and Utrecht, do on the map of the province of Utrecht in the Netherlands.

B. D. A. spells the name, Amesford. The word is often pronounced in Dutch with a silent *r*, but it is a vulgarism.

See further *Thompson's Long Island*, II., 182, Town of Flatlands.

S. A.

JERSEY CITY, May 18, 1857.

ROANOKE (No. 4, p. 120).—In your April number, it is inquired, what is the meaning of *Roanoke*? In vol. V., p. 556, Indian History, published by Congress, "*Roanok*" is quoted as an article of trade, in a vocabulary from Lawson's *Travels in North and South Carolina*, about A. D. 1700. In the same vocabulary, "*Ronoak*" is given as the Pamptico equivalent for *peag*. *Peag* in the New England and Atlantic coast tribes of Algonquin lineage, means a native sea shell, wrought or unwrought,—otherwise called *wampum*.

H. R. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.

CANADA (No. 5, p. 153).—The first Indians found at Quebec, by Cartier, were Huron Iroquois; and the word *Canada*, undoubtedly merely meant *village*. This is now recognized as the derivation, the village being confounded with country. No credit is now given to the derivation from the Spanish *Aca nada*—Nothing there—said to have been uttered by some early Spanish navigator. ***

NEW YORK, May.

Another Reply.—This name was originally applied to that portion of the American continent which is watered by the St. Lawrence, the great lakes and their numerous tributaries, many of which have their source in lakes, so that it may be considered as emphatically a *lake country*. In Indian nomenclature, the names of places are descriptive, and can generally be traced to the physical peculiarities of the localities to which they are applied. Hence, it is probable that the original meaning of the word *Canada* was the same as that of the English phrase, "*Lake Region*," which is frequently applied to the same territory at the present time.

Charlevoix alludes to the derivation of this name from the Iroquois word for village, but he does not appear to be satisfied with it. This derivation is probably erroneous, but the error is readily accounted for by the resemblance of the word used by the Iroquois to denote a town, to that which they employed to designate a lake; as may be seen by a glance at the following extract from the comparative vocabulary of their language, in Schoolcraft's "*Notes on the Iroquois*," pp. 594, 595.

"English	Lake	Town
<i>Mohawk</i>	Kanyatare	Kanata
<i>Oneida</i>	Kaneadalahk	Kunadiah
<i>Onondaga</i>	Kuneada	Kunadaia
<i>Cayuga</i>	Kanyataeni	Kanetae
<i>Seneca</i>	Conutie	Imnekanandaa."

From the characteristic features of the country to which this name belongs, and its analogy to the words used by the Five Nations to designate a lake, it is reasonable to suppose that the aboriginal sig-

nification of "*Canada*" was "*The Lake Country*."
HENDRICK.

THE HARBOR VISITED BY WEYMOUTH, IN 1605 (No. 4, p. 112).—I have no doubt from personal observation of the localities, compared with the natural features of the islands and harbor of Pentecost entered, explored and described by Rosier in Weymouth's expedition, of its identity with the harbor at Boothbay. The physical peculiarities and incidents mentioned can all be there located now. Therefore I have no doubt Mr. McKeen is right, and received history at fault, independent of all presumptive and speculative considerations. Facts and features on the earth's surface are effaced neither by age nor decay, and must always speak for themselves. The facts and features given by Rosier can, nearly in every particular, be traced in Boothbay harbor. The island, under which lay his ship, and on which he built his shallop, and captured two of his savages—the river into which the natives would have decoyed him to trade; the rock on which he erected his nautical observatory; the adjoining island opposite which his ship lay, on which the natives first showed themselves about their fires; the Hypocrite rocks; Heron island, all furnish evidence of the truthfulness of Rosier's account, as applicable only to the magnificent harbor of Boothbay,—one of the largest and best in the world; and these circumstances, taken in connection with Strachey's narrative, are, I think, conclusive.

R. K. S.

WISCASSET, ME., May 6.

SHAWMUT (No. 4, p. 122).—"H. R. S." inquires as to the etymology of Shawmut. I would suggest that the word is somewhat corrupted, but is still, in its English garb, nearer the Indian word than often happens with those of Indian origin, in our geographical nomenclature. Shawmut, I think, is *Anglice* for the Indian word *Choomauke*, and this is a contraction of *Wadchoomauke*. *Wadchoo* means a *mountain*. *Auke* means a *place*. The letter *m* is thrown in for the sake of the euphony. *Wadchoo(m)auke* meant literally the *Mountain Place*. It is probable that in colloquial language the *d* was omitted, and the word was pronounced as if written *Wa'choomauke*. It is possible, also, that the word was shortened by the Indians, to '*Choomauke*'. But it is altogether more probable, that the guttural pronunciation '*Wa*', by the Indians, was not recognized by the English, and that hence originated the abbreviated and corrupted word, *Shawmut*. If this be the true derivation of the word, all must acknowledge its appropriateness in being applied to the city of triple hills. P.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. H., May.

YANKEE (*Ante* pp. 26, 58, 59, 91, 92, 156). — In Cooper's "Deer Slayer," page 251, Putnam's Edit. 1853, may be found a note relative to the origin of this term, as follows:—

"It is singular there should be any question concerning the origin of the well-known *sobriquet* of 'Yankees.' Nearly all the old writers who speak of the Indians first known to the Colonists, made them pronounce the word 'English' as 'Yengeese.' Even at this day it is a provincialism of New England to say 'English' instead of 'Inglish,' and there is a close conformity of sound between 'English' and 'Yengeese,' more especially if the latter word, as was probably the case, be pronounced short. The transition from 'Yengeese,' thus pronounced, to 'Yankees' is quite easy. If the former is pronounced 'Yangis,' it is almost identical with 'Yankees,' and Indian words have seldom been spelt as they are pronounced. Thus the scene of this tale is spelt 'Otsego,' and is properly pronounced 'Otsago.' The liquids of the Indians would easily convert 'En' into 'Yen.'"

C. M. G.

PHILADELPHIA.

MICHILIMACKINAC (No. 4, p. 122; No. 5, p. 159). — The reply in your last number to the query in the previous one, is not satisfactory. The query was, When the "island" of Michilimackinac was first garrisoned? The old fort of Michilimackinac of Marquette's days, was situated on the extreme headland of the peninsula of Michigan, south of the straits called *Pequotinong*, by the Algonquins. This was the fort first occupied, and the only one ever occupied, by the French, and surrendered by them to the English on the fall of Canada, in 1760. It was this fort that Maj. Rodgers *went* to relieve, and finally *did* relieve. It was this English garrison or its successors, that the Indians in Pontiac's war captured by a ruse, in 1763, and massacred. The fort was not burnt, but re-occupied by the English for about seven years after the massacre. Its heavy foundations of stone still remain.

When the Revolutionary war occurred, the British, fearful of the spirit of American military enterprise, sought a *safer* position, and, having entered into negotiations with the Indians, who had heretofore regarded the island as the sacred residence of spirits, they removed the garrison to that spot. The distance is, agreeably to French voyageur measure, three leagues. This removal first began to be made in 1780. *Vide* Personal Memoirs. A sketch showing the relation of the ruins of the old fort on the peninsula to the island, is given in Ind. Hist. Vol. 3, p. 242.

H. R. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.

Retrospections, Literary and Antiquarian.

HISTORY OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS IN NORTH AMERICA. — My object in this article is to elicit information from some of the many readers of the Magazine, as well as to give information, perhaps, to a very few of them. More than a century ago there began to be published in England, books of a similar title to this:—

"The History of the British Dominions in North America. From the First Discovery of that vast Continent, by Sebastian Cabot, in 1497, to its present glorious establishment as confirmed by the late Treaty of Peace in 1763."

I wish, in the first, to inquire, Who was the author of the work of the above title? The copy before me is an elegant quarto, printed in London, in 1773, comprised in about 575 pages, with a neat map as a frontispiece. Said map is thus entitled;—"A Map of the British Dominions in North America, according to the Treaty in 1763; by Peter Bell, Geographer, 1772." The work is divided into Books and Chapters; of the former, there are fourteen, and of the latter about fifty-two. The first Book is "Introductory to the Histories of the Respective Provinces." The second contains "The History of New England." This department occupies nearly half of the work. The writer, whoever he was, employed good materials, and exercised good taste and judgment, and had his suggestions had their due weight with the British Ministry, the Revolution which soon after followed, and finally separated America from England, would have been avoided, or at least averted for many years. One of his remarks is to this effect;—"Notwithstanding a jealousy has been frequently excited against the Colonies on account of their growth, it will appear that the *commerce and naval power of Great Britain must greatly depend on their future protection and encouragement.*" We have italicized the most remarkable part of the sentence.

In another place he estimates the number of the inhabitants of New England at 354,000, and remarks,—"One fourth part of these are 90,000 men capable of bearing arms, and one fifth is 70,000 men fit to march; a force sufficient to protect themselves against all foreign enemies." This writer was certainly no false prophet. In closing his account of the New England Colonies, he observes;—"The Massachusetts Colony is superior to the rest in opulence, trade, and number of inhabitants; its principal town being Boston; that of Connecticut is New London; of Rhode Island, Newport; and of New Hampshire, Portsmouth. They employ five hundred sail of ships, with four thousand seamen, annually, in their trade to Great Britain and the sugar colonies: and the

imports from Great Britain and Ireland have been computed at £300,000 a year."

There is neither Preface nor Index to the work. We may tolerably well dispense with the former, but a historical work without the latter loses its chief value. G.

Reviews and Book Notices.

History of Alabama, and incidentally of Georgia and Mississippi, from the earliest period. By ALBERT JAMES PICKETT, of Montgomery. Charleston: Walker and James, 1851. 2 vols.

Notwithstanding the length of time which has elapsed since the publication of these volumes, we venture to call the attention of our readers to them, believing that they will be thankful for this reminder.

The author possesses peculiar advantages for his task, having lived in youth at his father's settlement, comprising a trading post and plantation, the resort of the Indians, trappers, and half-breeds. From them he learnt their language and traditions, and no doubt, thence received a fondness for the subject, which led him to investigate, digest, and compile their history. In more advanced years he ransacked libraries for such printed records of their deeds as the foreign conquerors of the soil had left, and found them corroborative of the facts gleaned from tradition.

No history can interest the reader deeply, which does not bear the signs of the author's sincerity; and judged by this criterion we like this work, for we feel that no intentional misconstruction mars it, but that the author tells the simple facts. The history of Alabama is as romantic, though on a smaller scale, as the history of Mexico or Peru. In 1540, De Soto swept over it at the head of a Spanish army. One hundred and fifty years later a French colony occupies it and remains sixty years; then the English, Spanish, and American rule succeed each other. From its primitive state of savage splendor, the transition state of colonial settlements, to its present position as a member of the United States, we are enabled to trace the destiny of this fair portion of our country. To do justice to the theme, much is required of the author, and we can truly say he did not over-estimate his powers when he attempted the task. His Narrative never flags, and our undivided attention is commanded from the beginning to the close. Somewhat of the traditional Southern enthusiasm pervades his style, and while the reader is borne buoyantly along, he may dread lest his course is too rapid to be well considered. But a second reading will convince him that we

have only done justice to the author, in expressing our belief in his honesty and judgment.

It may well happen that some of our friends here will inquire if we have discovered, alone and unaided, a literary wonder in our Southern Hemisphere. We reply, No. An edition of 3,000 copies promptly sold, must be an indication of merit in the historian. But whilst a spirit of historical research has spread so widely here within a very few years, we may have been too limited in our critical range of vision; and whilst we have been eagerly praising Bancroft, Prescott, and Motley, we may have forgotten to inquire whether the other fields of history have lain fallow.

We believe that Mr. Pickett has done a good work, in proving that the past is not neglected at the South, and that neither talent to describe nor patronage to support, are lacking to render us familiar with the history of that portion of our country, told by those most fitted for the task.

We are willing to ask if our opinion upon this book be incorrect, of any one who has been so fortunate as to meet with it; and expect an unhesitating endorsement.

We have to add that the typographical execution is unusually good, and would delight the heart of John Randolph of Roanoke, could he see it.

We have before announced that Mr. Pickett is engaged upon the history of the South-west of the United States. May he enjoy health to finish and soon present it to the public; from whom, at least in this vicinity, we think we can guarantee a favorable reception.

My Own Times, embracing also the History of My Life. By JOHN REYNOLDS. Illinois, 1855. 12mo., pp. 600 and xxiii.

Sketches of the Country on the Northern Route from Belleville, Illinois, to the City of New York, and Back by the Ohio Valley; together with a Glance at the Crystal Palace. By JOHN REYNOLDS. Belleville: Printed by J. A. Willis. 1854. 12mo., pp. 264.

The author of the two books, whose title we have quoted, is a native of Tennessee, where he spent the first twelve years of his life. In 1800, his father removed to Illinois, where our author has since resided. Illinois, at the time his father settled there, was a part of Indiana Territory, and contained but few settlements. Mr. Reynolds has lived to see it become one of the most important States in the Union. The experience of the most humble individual, under such circumstances, would be interesting and valuable. How much more so must that of Mr. Reynolds be, who has had unusual opportunities to become acquainted with the history of his adopted State, and, in fact, with Western history generally. He entered

public life early, and has held various important offices, among them those of Member of Congress and Governor. He also served in the war of 1812. The reminiscences of Governor Reynolds, which he favors us with in his "Life and Times," are quite entertaining; and embodying, as they do, much of the political and civil history of the West, they will be of great service to the historian of that region.

The second book, whose title we have placed at the head of this article, which the author entitles his "Sketches," contains a synopsis of the history of the country through which he passed in a journey from Illinois to New York and back again, interspersed with the writer's own observations. Both books will be found very useful.

Records of the Colony and Plantation of New Haven, from 1638 to 1649. Transcribed and Edited in accordance with a Resolution of the General Assembly of Connecticut. With Occasional Notes and an Appendix. By CHARLES J. HOADLY, M. A., State Librarian, &c. Hartford: Case, Tiffany & Co. 1857.

The New Haven Colony preserved a distinct jurisdiction until its union with the Connecticut Colony, in 1664. The records of the latter colony were printed by Mr. Trumbull, then State Librarian, some years since; and we have now, in a handsome octavo of 547 pages, the first volume of New Haven Records. This volume extends to 1650; but from April, 1644, to May, 1653, there is an unfortunate hiatus, which future research may succeed in filling. It is intended by the editor to continue the publication of these documents to the date of the union; and we trust the requisite encouragement will soon be given.

The notes are judicious and ample; and in all respects the work compares favorably with such similar publications as we have seen, being in a form convenient for consultation, and afforded at a reasonable price. Mr. Hoadly deserves much praise for his zeal in attempting and completing the publication.

The Chicago Magazine. The West Illustrated. Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for March, April and May. Chicago: John Gager & Co., for the Chicago Mechanics' Institute.

Under the above title a magazine has been commenced at Chicago. From the first three numbers, that have lately reached us, we predict that, if continued as begun, it will prove one of the most useful periodicals in the country. We did not expect so good a specimen of typography from any city west of Cincinnati. It is evident that both editor and publishers have spared no pains to make the Magazine attractive. It is profusely illustrated with views of Western scenery

and architecture and portraits of Western men — giving us a perfect daguerreotype of the West.

The historical part of the work is intended to be a leading one. These three numbers contain the commencement of a history of Chicago, in which the progress of that city is illustrated by pen and pencil. "Every town and locality," says the editor, "has its unwritten history. The time has come — is rapidly passing — when this history should be made up and recorded; before the men, now living, in whose memory it is treasured, shall die and the record perish."

We would recommend the work to the patronage of all who feel an interest in the history of their country, at the East as well as the West.

Washington in Domestic Life. From Original Letters and Manuscripts. By RICHARD RUSH. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1857.

We have the pleasure of announcing the appearance of a work treating upon the private life of Washington, as shown in a series of Letters to Col. Lear, a gentleman nearly connected, by marriage, to his family. We are happy to find that the abundant professions of attachment to the memory of the great President are borne out by attempts to make him better known to us. Despite the proverb, that no man is a hero to his *valet*, we hold that these little episodes of history are precisely those which endear the objects of them to our hearts.

A man may be pardoned if he has not the leisure and inclination to read the voluminous lives of Washington extant, while he may still be glad of an opportunity to learn, that in the many vexatious details of domestic life the hero was uniformly courteous and kind. We can assure our readers that they will be satisfied with the story told in this book, and thank the editor, as we beg leave to, for his judgment and enterprise in giving it to us. The typographical execution is very good — much better, in fact, than that of most professed *editions de luxe*. We trust the public will disappoint the timid forebodings of the editor, and leave him a sufficient sum to present to the Washington Monument Fund.

Notices of the Ellises, of France and of England, from the Conquest to the Present Time. London: John Russell Smith, 36, Soho Square. No. 1. To be continued Quarterly. March, 1857.

We present above an abridgment of the title of a pamphlet which we have received from London. It is intended to be the first number of a Quarterly devoted to the investigation of the genealogy of the Ellises. This number contains much curious matter concerning the early branches of the family; and if the patronage warrant its continuance, the next number will contain pedigrees of

all the known Ellises, and such notes and queries as may be sent for publication. The author is William Smith Ellis, Esq., to whom, at Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, communications may be addressed. We should think that many of the name now of this country, might find it interesting to avail of this opportunity to investigate their pedigree.

Miscellany.

RUFUS K. SEWALL, Esq., of Wiscasset, Me., is engaged upon an historical work concerning the "Ancient Dominions of Maine," embracing an account of the earliest discoveries, settlements, and historical incidents, at Pemaquid, Sheepscot, Sagadahoc, and their dependencies down to the war of 1812. It will doubtless prove a work of much interest.

THE 250th anniversary of the Landing of the Colonists at Jamestown, Va., in 1607, was celebrated on the site of the first settlement, now uninhabited, on Wednesday, May 13th. The Petersburg Express thus speaks of it:—

"The crowd on the grounds is variously estimated at from six to eight thousand, including sixteen military companies from Richmond, Portsmouth, Norfolk, and Petersburg. A large number of ladies graced the scene with their presence, and added greatly to the beauty and attractions of the imposing display. Sixteen steamers, many of them first class, were anchored in the stream, all gaily dressed with flags and streamers, which flaunted in the breeze, and presented a scene at once beautiful and picturesque. Several bands of music were also on the ground sending forth their enlivening notes, and adding largely to the interest of the commemoration. The site selected for the ceremonies was a plat of about ten acres, on the very spot where a large portion of the houses of the colonists were built, and of which now scarcely a trace is discernible. Suitable stands for the orators were erected, and all necessary preparations made for the accommodation of ladies and others. The oration of Ex-President Tyler, which occupied about two hours and a half, is spoken of as an effort eminently worthy the occasion and its distinguished author. The poem, from James Barron Hope, Esq., of Hampton, was received with universal favor, and all accord to it more than ordinary merit. Governor H. A. Wise was present, and being called upon, spoke for about thirty minutes in eloquent and thrilling terms."

HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D., is engaged upon a Life of President Jefferson. "His industry in collecting facts," says the New York

Commercial Advertiser, "has been remarkably successful. Piles of books lay stacked up in every corner of the library, to give up the shelves to authorities. But it is in the original department that his success has been most peculiar. The library is a perfect magazine of personal mementos of Mr. Jefferson, manuscripts, pictures, views of Monticello, ground plans of the garden, grounds and other surroundings in the days of the illustrious owner, personal relics, and things not to be classed." Quite a number of manuscripts were found by Mr. Jefferson's family in 1851, in a dark and entirely forgotten receptacle, where they had lain since Mr. Jefferson's death. Mr. Randall thinks that Jefferson did not remember of their existence, when he wrote his autobiography. Some of these manuscript volumes are in the handwriting of Mr. Jefferson's father.

ALFRED POOR, of Groveland, Mass., has the first number of his "Historical and Genealogical Researches of Merrimack Valley" prepared for the press, and will issue it in a few days. It will contain, besides what is commonly found in an Antiquarian Journal, a record of passing events; and the matter will relate principally to families and places in the Valley, and the descendants of former residents.

WE perceive by an advertisement on the cover of our last number, that a few copies of Dr. O'Callaghan's "History of New Netherland" remain unsold. The author is one of our most thorough historians; and his book is deserving of a place in the library of every lover of sterling historical literature.

HENRY SHERMAN, Esq., of Hartford, Ct., has in press a work entitled "The Governmental History of the United States of America, from the Earliest Settlement to the Adoption of the present Constitution." It will, no doubt, be a valuable book.

WE have been favored, by Samuel A. Green, M. D., with a copy of what is supposed to be the first newspaper printed in America. The copy from which this was made is probably the only one in existence. It was discovered, about twelve years ago, by Rev. Joseph B. Felt, LL. D., in the Colonial State Paper Office, London. The paper bears date Sept. 25, 1690. We shall print it entire.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. — Several valuable communications have been received too late for insertion in the present number.—They will appear in the next. Our plan will not allow us to publish articles that have no relation to American history or literature.—Will M. R. M. and NABBERS favor us with their address?

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. I.]

JULY, 1857.

[No. 7.]

General Department.

GENERAL WASHINGTON AND MAJOR
ANDRE.

A Paper read before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, on
Monday, May 11th, 1857.

BY MAJ. CHARLES J. BIDDLE.

THE fate of Major Andre may seem to be a trite subject on which to offer any observations to the Society. I should certainly have so regarded it, before the publication of the last volume of Lord Mahon's History of England. But in that work, there is an effort made to open the judgment which public opinion in this country — if not throughout the world — has passed upon the case, and to review, in a tone of depreciation, the conduct of all the American actors in it, save Benedict Arnold.

Lord Mahon expresses it as his opinion that the death of Andre is to be regarded as the "greatest blot" upon the career of Washington; and he proceeds to attribute that which he condemns to an undue sternness in the character of Washington, and to his culpable omission to examine for himself the facts of the particular transaction; whereby, we are to believe, one not standing within the scope of capital punishment, by the laws of war, unjustly suffered an ignominious death.

Before examining further this grave imputation, allow me to refresh your recollection of some of the material facts of the case of Andre.

Arnold, in order to give greater value to his purposed defection, had applied for and obtained the command of West Point and its military dependencies. To deliver them into the hands of the enemy, he concerted a scheme of such peculiar baseness, that we feel some surprise that the pages of the British historian contain no word of reprobation of it or its author.

As Arnold had not a single confederate among his subordinates, as no disaffection existed in the garrison save in his own breast, no hope was entertained that his command could be led to a quiet surrender. It was his design — and to this,

for some time previous, all his dispositions tended — so to post his garrison, that in numbers and position it could everywhere be taken at disadvantage; and thus, overwhelmed in an unequal conflict, the American troops should fall an easy sacrifice to the enemy's attack. Such was Arnold's scheme — a double treason, to his country and to his comrades.

There were also circumstances which countenance the belief that he hoped so to time the execution of the plot, that the person of Washington should be included in the capture.

But the terms of the bargain, and the details of its execution, were yet to be adjusted; and for this purpose an interview between Arnold and Andre was now concerted: for Arnold, with extreme caution, had maintained a reserve that would shield him from detection in case of interception of his letters, and leave him, to the last moment, free to fulfil or retract his offers, as might best accord with his own interest and the current of events. All his letters were anonymous, and, in figurative language, spoke only of "good speculations," "ready money," and the "price of tobacco."

Clinton earnestly desired to bring this ambiguous communication to an end — for the time for action had fully come. He says in a despatch to Lord Germain, "It became necessary at this instant that the secret correspondence, under feigned names, which had been carried on so long, should be rendered into certainty, both as to the person being General Arnold, commanding at West Point, and that the manner in which he was to surrender himself, the forts, and the troops to me, should be so conducted, under a concerted plan between us, as that the King's troops sent upon this expedition should be under no risk of surprise or counter-plot; and I was determined not to make the attempt but under such particular security."

Thus we find Arnold still uncompromised, Clinton in dread of "surprise or counter-plot," and the whole enterprise, with its great results, dependent on the success of Andre's mission. To the advantages to his country and to his patron, was joined the expectation of signal rewards to himself; no incentive was wanting from patriot-

ism, pride or interest, to stimulate the zeal of Andre.

Arnold's original plan was that Andre should come directly to head-quarters at West Point, in the character of one well affected to the American cause, and bearing important intelligence; and for his admission within the outposts, orders were given to Col. Sheldon, commanding there, to pass and expedite him upon his way. Andre, accepting the personation of this character, wrote, under the assumed name of Anderson, to Col. Sheldon, informing him that the person expected by Arnold would come out under a flag of truce, on a day named, to Dobb's Ferry, a point without the American lines.

This meeting was, however, frustrated; and after some intermediate communication, and the lapse of about two weeks, we find Andre, on the 20th of September, 1780, on board the British sloop-of-war Vulture, off Teller's Point, a place some fifteen miles below West Point.

The next day, a flag of truce was despatched to the shore, ostensibly for an open communication with the American authorities, but really to intimate to Arnold the fact of Andre's arrival. Thus, with abuses of a flag of truce, began the disastrous adventure in which Andre was to involve his life and honor.

On the night of the same day, September 21st, Arnold despatched an emissary named Joshua Smith, in a boat, with muffled oars, rowed by two laborers, who, with some compulsion, had been induced to go upon what seemed to them to be a suspicious errand. After midnight they neared the Vulture, and were immediately hailed and ordered to come on board, where they met with rough treatment, for their presumption in approaching the ship at such an hour of the night, till an officer in the cabin directed that Smith should be brought below. There he announced his errand; and it was arranged that the boat should immediately return to the shore with Mr. Anderson, who was, in fact, Major Andre. The assertion afterwards made by Smith and Arnold, that this communication with the Vulture was under a flag of truce, was, you perceive, entirely without foundation; and Andre disdained to support them in a falsehood so palpable, frankly declaring "that it was impossible for him to suppose that he came ashore under the sanction of a flag." Indeed, the hour of midnight, the real character of the expedition, the parties to it, and the concert between them, exclude the possibility of such a sanction; and the pretence is dignified much above its merits by Lord Mahon, when he styles it "a disputed point."

After reaching the shore, Andre spent some time in conference with Arnold, and then the boat was dismissed, though a return to the Vulture was

at that time practicable; but the objects of Andre — to identify Arnold, to concert minute details with him, and to adjust his extortionate demands — were not to be accomplished in a hurried interview on the bank of the river, in darkness, and constant dread of interruption.

They proceeded, therefore, within the American lines, to Smith's house, from which his family had been removed in anticipation, apparently, of the place being needed for a clandestine rendezvous. Here Arnold and Andre spent together a portion of the next day, and, in addition to oral information, the following papers were obtained by Andre:—

1. The orders recently issued, directing where each corps was to take post in case of an alarm.

2. An exhibit of the force at West Point and the military positions in its neighborhood.

3. An estimate of the force requisite to man the works.

4. A return of the ordnance in the different redoubts and batteries.

5. Remarks on the works, with a description of each, its strength and construction, being a report recently made upon them by an eminent French engineer.

6. A report of a council of war lately held at head-quarters, containing suggestions in respect to the next campaign, which had been confidentially communicated to Arnold by General Washington, a few days before.

The information, without which—as Clinton declares—an attempt was impossible, was now in the hands of Andre, in a shape that compromised Arnold definitively, and brought to an end the long protracted bargain. The documents acquire additional interest from their influence upon the fate of Andre. It has been attempted to exculpate him in this transaction, by an alleged compulsion or necessity. The fear of capture, it has been said, justified disguise; the force of circumstances drew him reluctantly within the American lines; *but when there, no constraint is imaginable that could compel him thus to possess himself of the secrets of the enemy.* This voluntary and unequivocal act gave an indelible coloring to all his other acts, and stamped them with a character that led inevitably to his condemnation as a spy; for, if he sought only escape—as was alleged—from a position into which he had been drawn unwillingly, he would have made the attempt empty-handed; and in charging himself with these papers, it is by no means probable that he yielded to any importunity from Arnold, whose habitual caution may well have taken alarm at the perils which beset the return of Andre.

The true explanation is to be found, I think, in the ardent and impulsive character of Andre, incited by the great advantage to his country's arms

and the splendid rewards to himself that were promised by the scheme, the success of which seemed now to depend upon his efforts. To avert failure from it at every personal hazard, was the self-imposed necessity that indeed constrained him. This held him back from a return to the Vulture before he had completed his errand; and this now led him, at every risk, to seize the opportunity to obtain definite information and a full committal of himself from Arnold—which these documents amply furnished.

For, though Clinton ventures the assertion that he could have supplied the want of plans of the works by his acquaintance with the ground (which he had visited three years before, when but few of the works had been erected), an assertion irrelevant if true, for the value to his employer of the intelligence acquired is not the measure of the spy's offence; yet Clinton's own despatch, which I have cited, in effect admits that no attempt could be ventured without a knowledge of Arnold's disposition of his forces, and his scheme for their treacherous surprisal. These particulars Arnold had not yet furnished, and this interview with him was concerted for the express purpose of obtaining them. Andre would not suffer this end to be baffled by any risk or scruple, and, with a full knowledge of the danger, he did not shrink from incurring it. Indeed, to his emulous spirit the danger was but an incentive to the act, in refraining from which he might have seemed to prefer his personal safety to the interests confided to him. His zeal and courage may be admired, but they were, in this instance, displayed in braving the well known penalty denounced by the laws of war. This conception of his motives appears to me to be the only one consistent with the established facts; it is countenanced by the statements and opinion of the Comte de Marbois, a contemporary and subsequent narrator of these events; and in the account published soon after, in the *London Annual Register*—in the department of that work which was under the supervision of Edmund Burke—the transaction is thus characterized:—

"Objects of vast importance will necessarily occasion a deviation from all general rules, if not from the principles of action. That now in view was the most momentous that could well be offered. It held out, along with the conclusion of a doubtful and dangerous war, no less than the final subjugation, without condition or treaty, of the revolted American colonies. It is not then to be wondered at, that the near apparent grasp of so great a prize should banish all lesser considerations, and prove such a spur to enterprise, as no risk, danger, or possible consequences, could be capable of counteracting. Andre, who, by his open bravery, high ideas of candor, and disdain

of duplicity, was not so fit for an employment which, along with great mechanical boldness, required a proportionable degree of dissimulation and circumspection, yet possessed other qualities which seemed fully to counterbalance that deficiency. His fidelity and honor were fixed and unalterable, and these were qualities not much to be expected in those who in other respects might seem much better fitted for the purpose."

Very early on the morning of the 22d, an active American officer had brought a gun to bear upon the Vulture, driving her from her position and rendering communication with her dangerous; thus Andre was obliged to find some other mode of returning to the British camp, with his precious but perilous acquisitions. Disguised in clothes furnished by Smith—for, till this time, he had worn his uniform, concealed, however, under an overcoat that bore no indications of a military character, and was, in effect, a disguise—Andre, accompanied by Smith, crossed over to the left bank of the Hudson, to Verplanck's Point, and proceeded to a place called Crompond, where they remained all night; the representations of Smith and a pass signed by Arnold, allaying the suspicions of the officers in command at those places. At the first dawn of light the next morning, Andre hurried their departure. They seemed now to have passed the most formidable difficulties of their route; and Andre, who had been restless, taciturn, and depressed, rallied his spirits, and, to the surprise of his companion, displayed a gaiety that strikingly contrasted with his previous gloom. Smith now concluded that his company was no longer necessary, and parting from Andre, he hastened back to West Point, and relieved the anxious mind of Arnold from apprehensions for the safety of his confederate.

Andre pressed on alone; and as he passed from the American lines, which must have seemed to him like the limits of the valley of the shadow of Death, we may conceive, with no stretch of fancy, that there vanished the last shade of the dark forebodings that had hung heavy upon his soul for so many tedious hours, and his mind gave itself up to bright anticipations of the triumph of his cause and the fruition of his personal hopes. He had left behind him the guards, and patrols, and sentries of the vigilant enemy, and now he looked out hopefully to descry the approach of friends; and here his fate awaited him. Three straggling militia men, not on duty, but self-appointed to the office of stopping well-dressed travellers, bar his passage. This seems no terrible strait, for he has in his pocket the pass of General Arnold, intended for this very exigency; and if his wit, address, and courage serve him now, all will yet be well with him. Let him but show his pass. If they are Americans, it will avail; if they are of his own

party, it is no great evil to be captured by his friends: or, if he but maintain the air of an ordinary traveller, a little management, and, perhaps, a little money, will open the way for him. But all his wit, address and readiness fail him now. At a word—an ambiguous word—from one of his captors, he cries out, “You are *below*; I, too, am from *below*. I am a British officer on urgent business; do not detain me a minute.” They did detain him, and he saw his error: then he showed his pass, and said he was the friend of their general, and threatened them with his displeasure—but it was too late; he had let slip the fatal word that could not be recalled. They searched him closely, but discovered nothing till they came to his stockings, inside of which they found all the papers which I have already enumerated. When they saw these papers, they said he was a *spy*. Then Andre promised they should have any sum of money, any quantity of goods, if they would let him go—but it was all in vain. They were men who, perhaps, would have rifled a traveller—but they were not Arnolds, and they scorned a bribe from the public enemy. “If you gave us ten thousand guineas,” said one of them, “you should not stir a step.”

Thus, the scheme that men high in rank, and power, and intellect, had plotted against our country, was frustrated by the simplest and humblest in her service. “The weak things of the world hath God chosen that he may confound the strong;” and, reverently, Washington ascribes the event “to that over-ruling Providence that has so often and so remarkably interposed in our favor.”

Passing over intervening circumstances which, though highly interesting, are not relevant to my present purpose, I come at once to the condemnation of Andre, which has been made the subject of Lord Mahon’s severest animadversion.

It was within the scope of Washington’s authority to have consigned Major Andre to instant execution as a spy, taken in the act. But, with characteristic humanity and caution, he convened, for the investigation of the case, a board, consisting of all the general officers present on the spot, with directions to report the facts, with their opinion of the light in which the prisoner ought to be considered, and the punishment that ought to be inflicted.

The report of the board was as follows:—

“The Board having considered the letter from His Excellency, General Washington, respecting Major Andre, Adjutant General to the British army, the confession of Major Andre, and the papers produced to them, report to His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, the following facts, which appear to them in relation to Major Andre :

First, That he came on shore from the Vulture sloop-of-war, in the *night* of the 21st September, instant, on an interview with General Arnold, in a *private and secret manner*.

Second, That he changed his dress within our lines, and, under a *feigned name*, and in a *disguised habit*, passed our works at Stony and Verplanck’s Points, the evening of the 22d September, instant, and was taken the morning of the 23d September, instant, at Tarrytown, in a *disguised habit*, being then on his way to New York; and *when taken*, he had in his possession several papers which contained *intelligence for the enemy*.

The Board having maturely considered these facts, do also report to His Excellency, General Washington, that Major Andre, Adjutant General to the British army, ought to be considered as a spy from the enemy, and that agreeable to the law and usage of nations, it is their opinion that he ought to suffer death.

Nath. Greene, M. G.,	Pres’t,	H. Knox, B. G.,	Artillery,
Stirling, M. G.,		Jno. Glover, B. G.,	
A. St. Clair, M. G.,		John Patterson, B. G.,	
Lafayette, M. G.,		Edw’d Hand, B. G.,	
R. Howe, M. G.,		J. Huntington, B. G.,	
Steuben, M. G.,		John Stark, B. G.,	
Sam. H. Parsons, B. G.,		John Lawrence, Judge	
James Clinton, B. G.,		Advocate General.	

To you, to whom many of these names are as familiar as household words, I doubt not the judgment of this tribunal will seem to be of great authority. Lord Mahon says: “The verdict ought to have no weight in such a case, and Washington, far from relying on it, was bound either to refer the question to such men as Knyphausen and Rochambeau, adjoining with them, perhaps, Steuben; or to ponder and decide it himself.”

Upon what Lord Mahon bases his inference that Washington did not ponder and decide it himself, it is difficult to imagine. That he did *decide it*, is unquestionable; indeed, in a technical sense, he alone decided it; for the board that considered it, was not a tribunal competent to pass sentence on the prisoner, but was a mere advisory board of inquiry, charged to investigate facts and report an opinion—the ultimate decision resting with the commander-in-chief. Lord Mahon, perhaps, concludes that Washington, in allowing the board to deliberate, thereby discharged his own conscience, abdicated his own right of judgment, and did not himself deliberate at all. But this is not countenanced by the recorded facts, nor by the opinions of Washington on the case as expressed in his letters, nor by his known character, one of the traits of which—so marked as to have escaped no observer—is thus expressed by Mr. Jefferson: “Perhaps the strongest feature in his character was prudence; never acting until every circumstance, every consideration, was maturely weighed,

refraining if he saw a doubt, but when once decided, going through with his purpose, whatever obstacles interposed. * * * *

Hence the common remark of his officers of the advantage he derived from councils of war, where, hearing all suggestions, he selected what was best." To say of such a man that, in a case involving human life, and especially attracting his attention, he failed to ponder or consider it, is to affirm that which is contrary to our experience of ordinary men in less important cases; for few public functionaries, we may venture to assert, ever affix their signatures to a death warrant in the inconsiderate manner thus attributed to Washington.

Indeed, the hypothesis of the condemnation of Andre by Washington, in deference to the opinions of others, amounting, in fact, to a charge of too great facility of temper, is in contradiction with the assertion made on the next page of the history, where Lord Mahon declares there is no sufficient evidence that Washington showed any reluctance, but that, on the contrary, he exhibited a culpable sternness in determining the fate of Andre.

Without pausing to inquire what precise weight was allowed by Washington to the report of the board, let us examine the grounds of Lord Mahon's opinion, that it was entitled to no weight at all. An extreme assertion, surely, in respect to a court which, the historian himself would admit, comprised the highest rank, intelligence, and character of the army from which it was taken, and therefore entitled, we would think, to *some* weight, at least with the commander of that army.

The president of the Board was General Greene, who, in his youth, had worked at a blacksmith's forge, and Lord Mahon, generalizing from this fact, asserts that the American commanders were, for the most part, wholly destitute of a liberal education. He says, "They were men drawn from the plough-handle or the shopboard at their country's call. * * * Such men, having no light of study to guide them — having never, probably, so much as heard the names of Vattel and Puffendorf — could be no fit judges of any nice or doubtful point of national law."

In passing, I may mention that Greene was of poor but not illiterate parentage; and the earliest anecdotes of his boyhood represent him as an assiduous reader. But I do not perceive that, of necessity, an officer of mature years, standing, in the opinion of his contemporaries, second to none but Washington in all the qualifications of an accomplished general, was incompetent to form an intelligent judgment in the line of the profession which he then adorned, because he had in youth labored in a mechanical calling.

The inconclusiveness of such reasoning is very strikingly exhibited by this very case of General Greene, whose literary culture is thus estimated

by his biographer, Dr. Caldwell, who says: "Of historians, Hume was his favorite; of metaphysicians, Locke; of poets, Shakspeare and Milton; of the ancient classics, Horace. The latter work he constantly carried in his pocket, and read it familiarly, partly for amusement, and in part that he might retain his knowledge of the classics. For, although deprived of the advantage of an early and liberal education, his classical attainments had become, by his own industry, in the midst of active engagements and the toils of war, highly respectable. This information is derived from one of the first scholars in the country, who communicates it upon personal knowledge."

Indeed, to the instance of Greene may be added that of Washington himself, to say nothing of many other great examples, to prove that a youth debarred from the advantages of what is generally known as "a liberal education" may yet, with the aid of natural genius, expand to a wise and accomplished manhood.

I cannot but regard the estimate of General Greene's mature capacity, by a recurrence to his humble origin, as an instance of aristocratic prejudice in the noble author, like that of Madam de Crequy, who did not speak to Franklin, our ambassador, when he sat next to her at Versailles, because she did not know what to say to a printer.

But it so happens that, on examination, I find the sweeping assertion of Lord Mahon to be, in fact, applicable, so far as anything is known, to the origin of only two of the officers who sat upon the Board of Inquiry. Greene, of whose competency I have spoken, and Stark, who had in youth followed the ploughshare, but soon exchanged it for the sword, and, as an officer of Provincials, served through the whole Seven Years' War, under the ablest generals of Great Britain, and with her best troops, thus gaining the military experience which recommended him to the confidence of his countrymen at the beginning of the Revolutionary struggle.

On the other hand, Lord Stirling, Howe, Huntington, St. Clair, and Hand, were men of liberal education, and the three last named had been in the military service of Great Britain before the Revolution. Parsons had been a lawyer, and after the war filled a high judicial station. Knox had been a bookseller — it would be rash to impugn his knowledge of, at least, the names of books; and I find it stated in the London edition of Chastellux's travels, annotated by an Englishman who had resided in this country, that Knox dealt especially in French books, and spent more time in reading than in selling them, and his reading was of a character to qualify him for military pursuits. You are aware of his distinction as an officer of artillery, one of the highest branches of the military art, and the eminent station which he filled

in the civil government after the termination of the war.

Indeed, without presumption, I think it may be affirmed that, in acquirements and natural capacity, the American officers of this board would not have suffered in a comparison with a like number of their contemporaries in the British service, of whom there were many whose pursuits, in youth and manhood, imply no special addiction to the study of Vattel and Puffendorf.

But when Lord Mahon had dismissed all the American officers to their "shop boards and plough handles," there still remained the foreign officers, whom it was necessary to disparage before the opinion of the board would be of no weight at all. To them the same objection could not be applied. Such aptitude for the interpretation of military law as noble birth imparts, was possessed by the Marquis de Lafayette and the Baron von Steuben. They are to be rejected, therefore, on other grounds. Of Lafayette, Lord Mahon says, "He was only a youth of twenty-three, and who, as he tells us, had learnt little or nothing at college." If this were true, the cases of Lafayette and Greene would happily exemplify the remark of Fielding, "It is as possible for a man to know something without having been at college, as it is to have been at college and to know nothing;" though it might be urged that the college of Lafayette, like the blacksmith's shop of Greene, was not, necessarily, the only school in which he could have acquired a knowledge of military law. In the army, which he entered before the age of sixteen, with an ardent ambition and a gravity beyond his years, he may not have neglected opportunities of instruction. But, even as to the collegiate education of Lafayette, Lord Mahon seems to have fallen into the error of mis-citation. When he says, "Lafayette tells us he had learnt little or nothing at college," I understand it as a reference to Lafayette's autobiographical memoir, which in other places in the history is directly quoted. You may remember that it was by a misinterpretation of a passage in this memoir that Lord Mahon was led to prefer a charge—since frankly retracted—of drunkenness against General Greene, one of the most temperate of men.

In this work, I find no confession of negligence by Lafayette; on the contrary, in his brief reference to the early period of his life, he alludes to "successes as a scholar, animated by the love of glory and disturbed by that of liberty." "My entrance into the regiment of Black Musqueteers took me from my studies only on review days; . . . I was never distracted from study, save by my desire of studying without restraint; I rarely merited punishment."

Indeed, from the character and opportunities of Lafayette, I should infer, that of the officers of the

three armies then in the field, there was no one more likely to have stood the test of Lord Mahon's criterion of competency—a knowledge of popular treatises, in the French language, upon the laws of nations.

I am far from admitting, however, that unacquaintance with such writers is conclusive of ignorance of the usages of war, which were unwritten customs known and practised in armies, long before they were collected in the books of commentators.

But what exception can be taken to Steuben, that model of the accomplished soldier from the strict school of the great Frederick? Of him, Lord Mahon admits that he possessed "great knowledge and experience; "but," speaking no English, while his colleagues spoke no French, was unable to discuss any controverted question with them." In proof of this alleged ignorance, Lord Mahon refers to this anecdote in Bowen's life of Steuben:—

"As the Baron slowly acquired our language, his eagerness and warmth of temper would involve him in difficulties. On such occasions, after exhausting all the execrations he could think of in German and French, he would call upon his faithful aid for assistance. *Venez mon ami Walker, saurez de gaucherie of des baduuds—je n'en puis plus—I can curse dem no more.*"

Now, if we are to estimate his knowledge of our language by this dearth of expletives, to which, it is said, "eagerness and warmth of temper" reduced him, even in his own vernacular, still the words "I can curse dem no more," may be allowed to exhibit some proficiency; and, in fact, the story commences, "as the Baron slowly acquired our language." But it is much more important to observe, that the anecdote is, in fact, told of the Baron's first efforts at instruction at Valley Forge, at the beginning of the year 1778, more than two years and a half before the trial of Andre. Now, under ordinary circumstances, two years and a half will generally suffice for an intelligent sojourner in a foreign land to attain a competent knowledge of the language; but if duty require the constant, daily use of it, the progress is stimulated to a degree not readily appreciable by the mere student or traveller. Of this we have an example in Lafayette, whose correspondence towards the close of his first year's service in America, exhibits remarkable facility and correctness; and I have been told, by competent judges, that he attained a thorough mastery of the English language, both for private conversation and public addresses. I should suppose it to have been not unlike what has since been exhibited by that great word-compeller, Kossuth. Madame (wife of General) Reidesel, says, in her memoirs, that in six weeks she learned to read and ask for what she

wanted; indeed, we have all observed the facility with which the Germans acquire the English language.

To this audience, I may appropriately instance Steuben's foreign aid-de-camp, Peter S. Duponcean, who settled among us, and was found competent for admission to our bar as early as 1785. Some here present, no doubt, remember his fluent eloquence. Without asserting that the proficiency of so distinguished a philologist as Duponcean was attained by Steuben, it is demonstrable that the notion of the latter's speaking no English in 1780 is utterly erroneous. There are many particular proofs that might be adduced, but I would willingly rest upon the fact of his eminent success as an instructor, which was wholly incompatible with the entire inability to express himself in English, which Lord Mahon imputes to him. As evidence that he had displayed no incapacity for the duties of the Board of Inquiry, I may mention that, immediately after its adjournment, he was selected, by Washington, as president of the court that was to investigate the conduct of General Gates.

Granting, even, for the sake of the argument, that he was as ignorant as Lord Mahon describes him, still, in addition to his ordinary modes of communication, he had with him on the board a competent interpreter in Lafayette, and on the spot was Hamilton, who had espoused with enthusiastic zeal the cause of Andre, and, says an eye witness, "was daily searching some way to save him." He surely would not have omitted the obvious service of placing his perfect knowledge of the French language at the disposal of one of the most influential members of the board. It is scarcely to be supposed that Rochambeau or Knyphausen could have possessed any greater advantages for the consideration of the case. Indeed, it is difficult to treat with gravity the historian's proposition that Washington was *bound* to refer the case to those officers, the former of whom was at Newport, and the latter in command of the Hessian mercenaries in the camp of the enemy. Imagine the derision with which Lord Mahon, or any intelligent Englishman, would treat an aspersions upon the British commander in the Peninsular campaigns, for deciding, with the aid of his highest officers, the case of a French spy, without submitting it to General Cuesta, or "referring it" to Marshal Soult, or some one of his subordinates.

Instead of inferring ignorance of the very "names of Vattel and Puffendorf," from the alleged origin of the American officers, it would have been, perhaps, more pertinent to the question to have cited the opinions of those writers which conflict with the judgment of the board. With some diligence in the search, I have not been able to find them.

The work of Puffendorf is "rather a treatise on moral philosophy than on international law," and furnishes nothing that has a particular application to the question. Vattel's definition of a spy precisely includes the case of Andre: "Spies are those who introduce themselves among the enemy to discover the condition of his affairs, penetrate his designs, and communicate them to him who employs them" — ("*Ce sont des gens qui s'introduisent chez l'ennemi pour decouvrir l'état de ses affaires, pénétrer ses desseins, et en avertir celui qui les emploie*"). Now, the especial purpose of Andre was to discover the condition of the works at West Point, and the disposition of the garrison, so that they might be assailed with advantage; and he was taken, in disguise, coming out from the American lines, within which he had clandestinely penetrated, bearing back to his employer full information of the position and designs of the enemy. The technical definition of the offence is exactly answered, and it is clear that in his character and motives — not in his acts — we must look for any distinction between the case of Andre and that of an ordinary spy.

Still more to the point is the summary of the Law of Nations, by Professor Martens of Göttingen, a work commended by Chancellor Kent, and translated into English by William Cobbett. It is there laid down, "that those who, under a false name, and disguised character, enter the camp of the enemy in order to serve as spies, or to poison, assassinate, or corrupt, are punished with death, being besides looked upon as acting without the order of their sovereign." And in the margin is cited, as an example, the case of Major Andre. You will observe that this writer classes with spies those whose purpose is to corrupt. I find, too, the same classification in a British statute, now in force, and passed as long ago as 1749, which provides "that all spies and persons whosoever who shall come, or be found in the nature of spies, to bring any seducing letters or messages from any enemy or rebel, or endeavor to corrupt any captain, officer, or mariner, or other in the fleet to betray his trust, being convicted of any such offence by the sentence of a Court Martial, shall be punished with death, or such other punishment as the nature and degree of the offence shall deserve, and the Court Martial shall impose."

This, though but a municipal law, is of weight in the argument, as a British legislative adoption of a principle recognized by the general laws of war, at least to this extent, that, one who introduces himself clandestinely into the camp of the enemy, does not mitigate his offence, by pleading that his errand was to corrupt an officer to the betrayal of his trust, or to tamper with the fidelity of the troops. Thus, no exception was ever taken to the summary execution of the emissaries of Clin-

ton, engaged in fomenting the mutiny among the American troops at Princeton.

That it was in the power of Arnold to grant immunity to his confederate, is another untenable position assumed by Lord Mahon. His argument is as follows:—"Waiving, for the present, the disputed point as to the flag of truce, it is clear, at all events, that when Andre was arrested he was travelling under the protection of a pass which Arnold, as the commander of the West Point district, had a right to give. The Americans contend that this right was forfeited, or rendered of no effect, by Arnold's treacherous designs. Yet, how hard to reconcile such a distinction with plighted faith and public law! How can we draw the line and say at what precise point passes grow invalid—whether when the treachery is in progress of execution, or when only matured in the mind, or when the mind is still wavering upon it. In short, how loose and slippery becomes the ground, if once we forsake the settled principle of recognizing the safe conduct granted by adequate authority, if once we stray forth in quest of secret motives and designs."

Now, it is not to Arnold that Lord Mahon imputes a breach of "plighted faith," but to those against whom his treachery was directed, viz: Washington and the American government. Let us inquire how they ever plighted their faith, and how they ever violated it in this transaction.

First, it is to be observed, that it is not under the authority implied in his commission that a commander or governor sells himself to a treacherous coöperation with the enemy. Such a wrongful engagement is a mere personal act, for which his official character affords opportunity, but no sanction. Agreements made by officers beyond the extent of their powers, may be disavowed by superior authority, even where no bad faith is imputable. This principle, moderately applied, meets universal acceptance in all systems of "public law," though it may be pushed to an unjust extreme, as when Nelson set aside a capitulation granted by his subordinate, and delivered up to execution those who, upon the faith of it, had laid down their arms. But, beyond all question, an act done in collusion with the enemy, has no color of validity, and imposes no obligation, legal or moral, upon those against whom the wrong is intended.

This is in precise analogy with the mercantile law. The principal is bound where the agent acts within the real or implied limit of his authority; if he exceed it, and, *a fortiori*, if he be known to exceed it by him with whom he deals, no obligation rests upon the principal.

The treacherous surrender of his post was beyond the scope of Arnold's authority,—it was known to be so by Maj. Andre,—and no engagement

made in furtherance of the scheme could pledge the faith of the government that was betrayed to one who was cognizant of the treason. Arnold's pass was given to Andre to enable him to carry forth to the enemy intelligence that was to effect the ruin of the American cause. On its face the pass was a sham—for it was issued to Andre under the feigned name of Anderson, and falsely asserted that he was travelling on the public business; it was intended by Arnold, and it was taken by Andre, as a means of deception, wherewith to maintain his assumed character if stopped by the American guards. It purported no assurance of safety to him in his real character; it was perfectly understood between the parties to it to be collusive, and available only so long as the imposture was maintained. A pass, so given to a known enemy, was an overt act of Arnold's treason, and differs widely from one issued in the real or apparent course of duty, to an innocent party, with which the historian's argument confounds it. The fallacy lies in ignoring the complicity of Andre, and in ascribing to Arnold's pass a binding effect upon the American government, which never, by its own act or by delegation of authority to its agent, "plighted its faith" in aid of schemes for its own subversion.

The reasoning of the historian leads to the absurd conclusion that, when it was known that Arnold had fled to the enemy, and that Anderson was an imposter, still the paper concocted between them was just as valid as it seemed to be before the discovery, and to obstruct the free passage of the detected British emissary was a breach of "plighted faith and public law;" and if, under these circumstances, Arnold's pass was thus obligatory, so, it may be as well argued, was his bargain with Clinton, in pursuance of which Washington ought to have delivered West Point into the hands of the enemy.

The story of the flag of truce was, as I have mentioned, a mere fabrication, promptly disclaimed by Andre, and resting only on the assertions of Smith and Arnold. On the credibility of Arnold I will not waste a word; of Smith's I will merely instance that, in an account which he published, after his emigration to England, he relates a conversation which he says he overheard between Washington and Andre! You are aware that Andre was never in the presence of Washington.

Indeed, the plea of a flag of truce, if established, would not in this case have availed as a defence. Such flags imply a temporary cessation of hostilities, for purposes of open communication, through persons officially accredited. To suppose Andre to have come under cover of a flag to the outposts, and then to have privily introduced himself within them, by collusion with a traitor, for a hostile purpose, is to divest him of every claim to the

protection which a flag of truce affords. Washington expresses this with precision in his letter to Sir Henry Clinton. "It is evident that Major Andre was employed in the execution of measures very foreign to the objects of a flag of truce, and such as they were never meant to authorize or countenance in the most distant degree; and this gentleman confessed with the greatest candor, in the course of his examination, 'that it was impossible for him to suppose he came on shore under the sanction of a flag.'"

If we look to the expression of contemporary opinion upon the case of Andre, we shall find, I think, an universal acquiescence of all impartial persons in the justice of his sentence according to the laws of war; accompanied by a regret as universal at the unhappy fate of one whose attractive qualities inspired the warmest interest. The sympathy felt for him among the Americans—though entirely ignored by Lord Mahon—is as well known to us as any fact in the transaction. It is warmly expressed by Washington in a letter to Rochambeau, and again in a letter to Colonel Laurens.

Hamilton's narrative exhibits the tenderest sensibility to Andre's misfortunes, but it admits "never perhaps did any man suffer death with more justice, or deserve it less." The Count de Marbois says, "Andre, justly condemned, inspired nevertheless a general interest." The opinion of Rochambeau is preserved to us in his memoirs. "All the world knows of the trial and tragic end of young Andre, who merited a happier fate, and who was pitied even by his judges, whom the severity of the laws and the necessity of an example forced to condemn him."

The Italian historian, Botta, says: "Such was the just, but melancholy fate of a young man deserving in so many respects a better destiny. It cast a shade of sadness over enemies as well as friends." I could cite many more expressions of this sympathy, which was alike remarkable as an incident of the event, and as pleasingly illustrating the character of Andre; as such it was thought worthy of commemoration upon the monument erected, by order of the king, to the memory of Andre, who, it is there inscribed, "was lamented even by his foes." But to this feeling, so peculiar, so universal, and so well attested, not the slightest allusion is made by Lord Mahon, whose account conveys the false impression that the treatment of the captive was marked by harshness and resentment.

The extreme embarrassment of the English officers in their discussions of the subject, is very manifest. Mr. Sparks has inferred from the despatches of Sir Henry Clinton, that his opinion was substantially the same as Gen. Washington's. Lord Mahon admits what he terms "the reserve"

of Clinton in his published despatches, but proceeds to quote some observations from manuscript papers of that officer, which are still extant in England. They exhibit the feelings of a man irritated at the fate of his friend, and the failure of a cherished project, but they present no new views, and contain some important admissions. The British commander carefully disclaims any sanction, on his part, of those acts of Andre which induced his condemnation. Clinton writes, "I had given it in charge to him not to change his dress, on any account, or possess himself of writings by which the nature of his embassy might be traced. But, unhappily, none of these precautions were observed." The inference is clear of Clinton's preëxisting opinion of the effect of the acts which he prohibited, and of his apprehension that they would be hazarded by Andre; and I find in the statement strong confirmation of the view, already presented, that Andre, with a full knowledge of the peril, voluntarily incurred it, rather than allow the plot to fail for want of the information and assurance that were thought to be indispensable for carrying it into execution.

The Earl of Moira, at the time an officer of the British army in America, with the title of Lord Rawdon, thus alludes to the case of Andre, in a letter to Gen. Henry Lee: "It would be most unfair to doubt the dispositions of Washington, or the irresistible pressure which rendered them abortive. Yet thus far I must remark,—had there been so much solicitude to save that unfortunate officer as you represent, this ostensible plea might have been advanced for him, that his entering in disguise within your fortress was by the direction and with the invitation of your officer commanding there."

I have already submitted to you some observations which apply to what is here advanced as "an ostensible plea." My view is that if a spy enters a fortress by collusion with one within,—not, I presume, an uncommon incident,—it affords no mitigation; for no officer, high or low, has authority to give clandestine admission within his post to an enemy with an inimical purpose, and the party so entering must know, from the very nature of the act, that it is unwarranted. Stedman, the author of a "History of the American War," was also an officer in it, under Clinton; and in his pages we may expect to find as confident a view of the case as was then current in the British army. On the point of law he diffidently says:—"If intention is necessary to constitute guilt, and if guilt alone merits punishment, some doubt may be entertained with respect to the sentence of the board of officers. * * But even if the sentence pronounced against him should be found agreeable to the letter of the law of nations, so unsuitable is the exercise of extreme justice in our imperfect state, that we

turn with disgust from those transactions in which the finer feelings of humanity have been sacrificed to its rigor."

He then charges Washington with "cold insensibility that could even withhold from Andre the poor consolation of dying like a soldier." To this charge, it may be replied, that the mode of execution was a necessary incident to his condemnation as a spy, and it justly affords no *separate* ground of complaint. It was a logical necessity that could not be avoided. Of this, Washington was, after much deliberation, convinced. Lord Mahon mentions the application of Andre, and adds, "Washington, however, so far from relenting, vouchsafed him no reply, and the prisoner was left to the last uncertain of his doom." It is scarcely ingenuous thus to impute as an aggravation what the best contemporary authority declares was intended in kindness. Alexander Hamilton says, "it was thought this indulgence, being incompatible with the customs of war, could not be granted, and it was, therefore, determined to evade an answer, to spare him the sensations which a certain knowledge of the intended mode would inflict." In the account to which I have already referred in the London Annual Register, the details of which seem to have been drawn from official sources, it is stated, "as it was not deemed fitting to grant the request, it was thought humane to avoid giving a direct answer."

Nor is Washington correctly described as "far from relenting" in this part of the transaction; on the contrary, his inclination was to grant the request of Andre, till convinced of its inadmissibility by an unanswerable argument from Greene, who insisted that if the case could be discriminated from that of a spy, the punishment should be remitted entirely; but if no such distinction existed, none ought to be apparently conceded, by a deviation from the usual form.

Lord Mahon assumes to express more than his individual opinion. "Unless," he says, "I greatly deceive myself, the intelligent classes of his (Washington's) countrymen will, ere long, join ours in condemning the death-warrant of Andre, certainly by far the greatest, and, perhaps, the only blot on his most noble career." This blot, this stigma, be it remembered, is the guilt of shedding innocent blood; and in affixing it to the name of Washington the concurrence of the intelligent classes of his countrymen is thus anticipated. So total a misappreciation of the national sentiment was scarcely to be looked for, even from a foreign hand. For, if with certainty anything can be affirmed of men's opinions, surely it may be confidently said, that throughout this broad land no class of men — of our countrymen, perhaps, no man — does now, or, in all human probability, ever

hereafter will, ratify the invidious and unjust aspersion.

Indeed, few readers in this country have learned, without surprise, that, in the opinion of this writer, classes in England, deemed intelligent, hold — or may be expected to hold — this opinion. Certainly, it has not impressed itself upon English literature, — there is no written precedent to be found for the tone adopted by this author, save among second-hand compilers of historical manuals, whose names, if known, carry no authority. Notwithstanding Lord Mahon's opinion, we must be permitted still to hope, that the exasperation which civil strife engendered has not so long survived the Revolutionary contest; and a very brief examination will show that, from the "intelligent classes of England," for whom the historian assumes to speak, he must exclude many whom the world would deem well entitled to a place in that category. For instance, a poetic denunciation was launched against Washington by an English writer of some note, Miss Anna Seward, in a monody written soon after the death of Andre, of whom the lady was a correspondent and personal friend. With some of the fury, but none of the prophetic skill of the Pythoness, she thus ventured to predict for the British arms a triumph which should be graced with the execution of Washington!

"Remorseless Washington! the day shall come
Of deep repentance for this barbarous doom;
When injured Andre's memory shall inspire
A kindling army with restless fire,
Each falchion sharpen that the Britons wield,
And lead their fiercest lion to the field.
Then, when each hope of thine shall set in night,
When dubious dread and unavailing flight
Impel your host, thy guilt upbraided soul
Shall wish untouched the sacred life you stole.
And when thy heart appalled and vanquished pride
Shall vainly ask the mercy they denied,
With horror shalt thou meet the fate thou gave,
Nor pity gild the darkness of thy grave;
For infamy, with livid hand shall shed
Eternal mildew on thy ruthless head."

But the anger of the poetess — though heightened by the sensibilities of personal friendship, — was not deaf to reason, and, in her correspondence, it is mentioned that an American officer — at the request, she says, of Washington — had furnished to her such explanations of the case of Andre, as "filled her with contrition for the rash injustice of her censure." And the modern editor of her poems, no less a person than Walter Scott, adds to the monody this note:

"The concurrent testimony even of the British officers, during the years which have elapsed since this poem was first published, acquits General Washington of that imputed cruelty which had so

forcibly impressed the grieved heart of the author concerning the sacrifice of Major Andre's life. They acknowledge there was but one way to have saved the gallant sufferer, viz: by Gen. Arnold's having been given up in exchange, who had fled to the English army. It was believed by the American officers that General Arnold had so taken measures, that if the projected interview with Andre had been discovered while they were together, it might have been in his power to have sacrificed Andre to his own safety. This report was urged to the prisoner by an American officer, commissioned by General Washington, who wished his preservation, to induce him to write to General Clinton, requesting him to propose the exchange; but Major Andre would not listen a moment to the suggestion."

What is here mentioned by Scott of the belief of the Americans, of double dealing on the part of Arnold towards Andre, is also stated by Hamilton, and some expressions used in Andre's first letter to Washington, may have lent it an apparent confirmation. This belief, no doubt, prompted the informal proposal made to the British officers for an exchange of the two parties, of which Lord Mahon, apparently ignorant of this color for the overture, says, "it is astonishing (but, indeed, what part of Washington's conduct in this transaction may not excite surprise) how such a thought could have entered such a mind."

The Rev. W. Winterbotham's *Geographical, Commercial, and Philosophical view of the situation of the United States*, published in London, in 1794, mentions Andre's death "as regretted even by his enemies; and the severity of the determination concerning him was much exclaimed against in England. It was, however, generally acknowledged by impartial persons, that there was nothing in the execution of this unfortunate gentleman but what was perfectly consonant to the rules of war."

Walpole, that diligent chronicler of the social opinion of his times, speaks briefly of "Arnold's treachery, which has cost the life of a much better man, Major Andre; precipitated, no doubt, by Lord Cornwallis's cruelty." The English editor of Walpole's letters, adds the following note at the name of Andre:

"This unfortunate gentleman, having been employed by Sir Henry Clinton to carry on a negotiation with the noted American general, Arnold, about to betray the trust reposed in him by his countrymen, was, in performance of his hazardous duty, taken prisoner; and owing to his disguise and the nature of his mission, was tried by a court martial and executed as a spy. A monument, by order of the king, was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey."

It may be observed that the figure of Washing-

ton is prominent among the bas reliefs upon this monument, and the guarded language of the inscription only records of Andre that, "Employed in an important and hazardous enterprise, he fell a sacrifice to his zeal for his king and country; universally beloved and esteemed by the army in which he served, and lamented even by his foes."

Charles Lamb, in an essay on the Tombs in Westminster Abbey, speaks of the monument, with felicitous accuracy, as that of "Major Andre, the amiable spy."

In further quest of the opinion of the intelligent classes of England, I have examined many volumes of travellers in this country, few of whom have failed to visit the picturesque region of the Hudson, and to indulge in the reminiscences inspired by the scene of Andre's adventure. In no single instance do I find the expression of natural pity for his fate mingled with reproach to those by whom it was decided. Even Captain Maryatt misses the opportunity for detraction, and only mentions "the spot where poor Major Andre was hung up as a spy." Other travellers have used the opportunities for obtaining just information which a sojourn in this country affords. For instance: John Howard Hinton's *Historical and Topographical History of the United States*, in its account of Major Andre, says:

"The general officers who reported his case, lamented the necessity they were under to advise that as a spy he should be hung, and the heart of General Washington was wrung with anguish when he signed his death warrant. But the fatal wound that would have been inflicted on the country, had Arnold's treason succeeded, made the sacrifice necessary for the public safety."

In the travels of E. T. Coke, an officer of the 45th regiment of the British army, the facts are detailed in an appendix, and in the text the author expresses this opinion: "I believe that the Americans, generally, sympathized in his fate, and that great efforts were made by Washington to capture Arnold, and thus save Andre. Though it must be allowed that he suffered according to the rules of civilized warfare, yet, still, I am one of those who think, considering all the circumstances of the case, that Andre might have been well spared; and such an act of mercy would have added another ray to the lustre of Washington's name."

Whether, as the writer last quoted believes, the American authorities could have remitted the sentence justly pronounced upon Andre according to the rules of civilized warfare, and, by a pardon, have exonerated him from the legitimate consequences of his acts, is another question, which I do not purpose, at length, to discuss.

This much may be briefly said. — no prejudice or ill-will against the individual biased the judgment of those who reluctantly left him to the rigor

of the law. The absolute necessity for a stern example was the universal conviction of the American mind at that period. The necessity was not mitigated by the earnest but ill-judged efforts of Sir Henry Clinton, whose transmission of insolent threats from the detested Arnold was, of all acts conceivable, the one that would most surely render clemency impossible; for the juncture especially required from the Americans a display of firmness,—and, in circumstances less critical, it was held by a British commander, Lord Rawdon (in the case of Hayne), that “an interposition, in irritating terms,” on behalf of the prisoner, must “infallibly preclude” the exercise of “lenity.” If we endeavor to enter into the spirit of that age—and so only can we do justice to the men who acted in it—we shall find, I think, that upon no considerations that were then admissible could the fate of Andre have been averted.

But it has only been my effort, in the remarks with which I have too long detained you to-night, to vindicate the sentence of the unfortunate Andre as consonant with the laws of war. Those laws are in their nature harsh and arbitrary, in their administration prompt and severe, to meet the exigencies of the exceptional condition that calls them into action. It is under these laws—under no higher code—that the issue is made by the British historian; for he needs their utmost license to justify the deceits and stratagems, the traffic with a traitor, the purchased opportunity to surprise a betrayed garrison, which are the acts of war for which he must claim allowance for the partisans of the British cause.

Time is scarcely left to me for a word in conclusion upon the character of Andre, to which his sad fate has attached a romantic interest. Few men have possessed in a higher degree the art of captivating the feelings of those around him. Young, of humble connections, and but lately entered from commercial business into military life, he had so ingratiated himself with his commander, that Clinton actually extorted from the British ministry the promotion which he desired for his favorite. The sense of obligation was deeply felt, and warmly expressed by Andre, and it no doubt stimulated his efforts to secure, at every personal hazard, the triumph that would have established the fortunes of his friend. Of Swiss parentage, and educated upon the continent of Europe, Andre possessed all the lighter accomplishments which, with his natural vivacity, rendered him the delight of every society in which he moved. The protraction of individual lives so connects the past generation with the present, that I have, myself, heard one who knew him descent upon the charms of his conversation and the elegance of his manners, as exhibited in the social circles of this city.

I conceive him to have been in temperament

sanguine and mercurial,—easily elated, easily depressed,—and, though emulous of distinction, governed rather by impulse than reflection.

In his brief captivity, he turned enemies into friends. In the last disastrous hours of his career, his mind was elevated by misfortune, and his exit from the scene of life afforded one of the best examples of unaffected courage—alike removed from weakness or bravado.

The untimely fate of such a man would move our pity if he had met a soldier's death upon the field; how much more may we lament his sadder destiny, as a victim to the sternest exigencies of the bloody code of war.

[In the Philadelphia City Item for May 30, 1857, we find a communication concerning Maj. Biddle's paper, which we insert below:—

“In the newspapers of the last week, there has been some discussion upon the merits of Andre's captors. A writer in the North American mentions that he was present in the House of Representatives, and heard the statements made by Col. Tallmadge, in the debate on the rejection of an application from one of the parties for an increase of pension. Col. Tallmadge, a revolutionary veteran, who had been in command in that region of country at the time, denied any merit to the captors, declaring that they were ‘Cowboys,’ who traded with both camps, and plundered indiscriminately; and he also expressed his *belief* that they would have released Andre, upon any assurance of greater profit to themselves;—this presents one view of the question. On behalf of the captors, the statements of Col. Tallmadge have been contested. In Mr. Irving's volume, just published, it is said that they were out for the purpose of intercepting freebooters, returning with their spoils to the British lines; and it has also been maintained that they were engaged in enforcing the law that forbade the driving of cattle to the British camp (Vindication of Andre's captors); and aged persons, who knew them, have certified that they were reputed to have been uniformly attached to the American interest.

“The essay read by Major Biddle before the Historical Society, which has given rise to this discussion, was upon the ‘condemnation of Andre;’ his capture was only briefly and incidentally mentioned. Certainly, in that Essay, the view of Col. Tallmadge is not adopted, for he designated the captors as ‘Cowboys,’ and refused to them any credit for patriotism, which is emphatically claimed for them by Maj. Biddle, who says they were ‘militia men—in the service of their country—to whom any sum of money, any quantity of goods were offered in vain—men who scorned a bribe from the public enemy—who replied to Andre, “If you gave us ten thousand guineas you should

not stir a step." But this language, which seems to do full justice to their patriotism, is, it appears, by some, thought to be too much qualified by the expressions 'they were self-appointed to the office of stopping well dressed travellers,—they were men, who, perhaps, would have rifled a traveller.'

The fact that the captors of Andre did reject his offers and carry him, at once, to the American camp, is sufficient evidence of their attachment to that party; the *belief* expressed by Col. Tallmadge that they would have acted differently, upon sufficient inducement, is a mere hypothetical surmise, that cannot be allowed to diminish the merit of their positive act. Much weight is also due to the testimony of their neighbors upon the point to which it relates.

But the condition of that part of the country and the license that reigned there, are well known. Fenimore Cooper's novel, 'The Spy,' is no fiction as to the historical details, which are also fully presented in Sparks's Life of Arnold, Chapters XII—XV.

If it is deemed important to inquire what objects the party may have had in view, in the excursion which, unexpectedly, resulted in Andre's capture, we may look to contemporary testimony, or to their own declarations and acts. The first act known to us, the stopping of a solitary traveller,—who was not driving cattle, and, having with him nothing but the clothes on his back, had not the air of a freebooter carrying off spoils,—does not entirely accord with the allegations above mentioned, but rather countenances what is suggested in the essay, that their purpose included 'the stopping of well dressed travellers.' Indeed, for the use of this phrase there is the very best authority. In the testimony given by Paulding, just after the event, when his impressions were unimpaired by time or controversy, it is stated—'Myself, Isaac Van Wart, and David Williams were lying by the side of the road. Presently one of the young men who were with me, said, "There comes a gentlemanlike looking man, *who appears to be well dressed, and has boots on*, and whom you had better step out and stop, if you don't know him." On that I got up and presented my fire-lock,' &c. By an extraordinary concurrence of circumstances, the stranger was found to be a prize of great political importance; this roused the patriotism of his captors, and they displayed it nobly, by carrying him at once to the American camp, having, however, first 'rifled him,' for Paulding says, in an affidavit, '*among other articles* which they took from Andre, were his watch, horse, saddle, and bridle, which they retained as prize. Col. Smith afterwards redeemed the watch for thirty guineas.'

It thus appears, that the expressions in the essay, to which exception has been taken in one or two communications to the press, can be sustained without any reference to the testimony of Col. Tallmadge.

It is also an error to suppose that this discussion revives what had been forgotten in the lapse of time. The statements of Col. Tallmadge were republished lately in 'Notes and Queries,' vol. IX., and they are to be found in Mr. Sparks's popular work, 'The Life of Arnold,' and in Niles's Register, and in all the publications which noticed the interesting debate on the rejection of Paulding's application in 1817, which is also, it appears, fresh in the recollection of some who heard it."]

MUTSUN MANUSCRIPT.

As the Historical Magazine takes cognizance of matters relating to the aborigines of this continent, whom we are fast displacing, some of its readers may be interested by a description of a curious manuscript, now temporarily in the possession of the Smithsonian Institution, which treats chiefly of the language of one of the tribes of California. It belongs to the library of the Bishop of Monterey, by whom it was loaned for examination.

The title is as follows, the portion here given in italics being written in red ink: "*Jesus, Maria, | Josep. | + | Alphab^o Rivulus obeundus | Exprimatiom^o causa | horum Indorum Mutsun | Misionis Sanct. Joann. Bæ | exquitarum | à Fr. Philipp. ab Aryo de la Cuesta | supradictæ Mision. indign. | Minist: | Opus pitillum et renascens | elaboratum | meatum | in | Tempore attempationis | meæ. | Año de 1815 | con | Privilegio.*" Towards the end of the manuscript the author gives us the title in Spanish, as "Alfabetico Arroyuelo de expresiones de estos Indios Mutsunes de S^a Juan Bautista;" whence we perceive that the term "*Rivulus*" is designed as a very mild pun upon his own name, *Arroyo*.

The manuscript, which is bound in dingy parchment, forms ninety-four folio pages, exclusive of the Title-page and "Præsitum," or Preliminary Notice. Of these the first seventy-seven pages contain a collection of Mutsun words and phrases, arranged alphabetically, with Spanish translations, these latter being written in red ink. The Introduction and the remarks on each letter of the alphabet are in the indifferent Latin of the title. The remaining pages are occupied with some catechetical exercises, forms of prayer in Mutsun and Spanish, and specimens of the simple native music used in their dances.

A MS. note, by Mr. A. S. Taylor, of Monterey, who forwarded the book, states that the *Mutsunes*, whose language is the subject of the volume, are a tribe of Indians living in the country around the Mission of San Juan Bautista, in Monterey county, and now nearly extinct. The author, he says, was "an old missionary of great natural talents, and, as told me, very learned in the Indian languages of the country. He died at the Mission of Santa Inez, about 1842." The Mission of San Bautista, according to Humboldt, was founded in

the year 1791, that is, seven years later than that of San Carlos in the vicinity of the town of Monterey, and had a population of 960 souls. A comparison with the neighboring dialects shows that the *Mutsun* language is clearly the same with the *Rumsen*, or *Runsien* (the Achastlian of De la Manon), one of the two spoken at the Mission of

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA.

LA SOLEDAD.

SAN CARLOS.

	<i>Mutsuns.</i>		<i>Rumsens.</i>	<i>Achastlians.</i>
one,	hemethseha,	himitsa,	enjalá,	moukala,
two,	usthrigin,	utshe,	ultis,	outis,
three,	capjan,	hapkha,	kappes,	capes,
four,	uthrit,	ūtjit,	ultizim,	outiti,
five,	parnes,	pārūash,	hali-izú,	is,
man,	thrares,	mūe,	muguyamk,	
woman,	mucurma,	shūrishme,	latriyamank,	
father,	appá,	nikápa,	appan,	
mother,	anan,	nikána,	aán,	
son,	inis,	nikūnish,	enslūnsh,	
daughter,	ca,	nikā,	kaana.	
head,	mogel,	tshop,		
hair,	uri,	wōrokh,		
ears,	ocho,	ōtsho,		
nose,	us,	ūs,		
eyes,	gin,	hīn,		
mouth,	jai,	hai,		
bow,	lahuan,		laguan,	
arrow,	tios,		teps,	
fire,	soton,		hello,	
water,	si,		ziv,	
great,	hucirogte,		ishac,	
small,	casllugte,		pishit,	
I,	ca,		ka,	
thou,	me,		mé.	

A copy of the *Mutsun* MS. is being made for the Smithsonian Institution.

Many MS. vocabularies and grammars of the North American languages, which have never been noticed in any printed publication, are believed to be in existence, in the hands of missionaries and others. It is hoped that those who possess them, or who are acquainted with their whereabouts, will follow the example here set, and communicate to the *Historical Magazine* descriptions of their character and contents. The first requisite for making use of such materials is to know where they are to be found. W. W. T.

REVOLUTIONARY LETTERS.—NO. III.

THOMAS PAINE, 1779.

I HAVE had copied for you, from the original, a letter of the celebrated Thomas Paine. It is highly characteristic of that writer, cool, easy, and slightly sarcastic; a man whose earnestness was wholly intellectual, and who regarded the progress of affairs, even in the worst of seasons, with no little phlegm. This may have been the fruit of his philosophy, but is more likely to have been due to his temperament. There needs not that I

should endeavor to illustrate the few historical and biographical allusions contained in this letter by any comments of my own. The reader, looking to its date, and familiar with the history, will supply for himself all such as are necessary. I suppress, for reasons of my own, the name of the person to whom it is addressed, who was a statesman of that day of high distinction. The original will be preserved, and, if need be, can be verified at any moment.

W. GILMORE SIMMS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 15, 1857.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21st, 1779.

DEAR SIR:

Since your departure nothing material has happened. The minister had his audience last Wednesday, in which I, as clerk of the Assembly, stalked in procession with the house, into Congress. This day, Sunday, Col. John Laurens came to Town, and has set off again for camp. I am exceedingly concerned that affairs, to the Southward, have not turned out so as to give additional pleasure to your arrival there. But, all for the best, you know; and, at any rate, matters are comparatively better than they were a year ago. This is some comfort.

No news from Europe — None from New York — None from Camp: and I am quite at a loss to see from what quarter it is next to be looked for. Strange, that this mighty enemy of ours cannot make us a little chat. Deane is still skulking here. He had no chance in the election at Connecticut, and the talk of his going to France is again renewed. In Galloway's Examination, house of Commons, he has expressed something that will not be very acceptable to Mr. Duane; but I do not imagine his *reputation* will suffer much by it. It must be a great consolation to a man when his credit is *such* as *cannot* be hurt. Deane is in the same happy case.

As to Politics, they are all at a stand. The world, I believe, are looking at one another. A quick Peace, or a long War, will, I think, shortly commence. Perhaps I may be wrong, but I will venture an opinion. No action in the Channel, but if there should [be] the conqueror, whoever it may be, will, most probably, be tempted to pursue fortune too far. A Drawn battle, or no battle, is my wish at present. Whilst America makes the only object of France and Spain, the Northern Powers of Europe will be silent; they wish the separation of America from Britain, that they may enjoy the Trade of *Britain* for Naval Stores. The southern powers wish it, that they may participate the trade of *America*. The separation produces two objects, which take in all Europe. But, if France and Spain attempt a Reduction of Britain, or her marine, or even an invasion, they will awaken a jealousy in those powers. Britain, by situation, is an out-post to them; and, however they may approve the separation, they will not be silent should Britain be endangered. Holland cannot stir; besides which, Britain has secured her neutrality by getting into her debt; and the other powers have done the same. Spain, I think, will rather slide into our Independence, than directly acknowledge it. It is the genius of that Nation to be reserved; and she will scarcely patronize, publicly, a conduct in North America, which would be fatal to her in the South. I wish only a commercial Treaty, and no alliance, with Spain; lest, among other things, the condition should be that we should guarantee South America generally; which, in our situation, would be an unnatural promise. Thus much for Politics.

As to myself, thank God, I am well and feel much pleasanter than I did. The clerkship is not much, but it is something like business, and has released me from that burden of Idleness, uneasiness and hopeless thinking, that got so much the upper hand of me for these three or four months past. A General Limitation of Prices is again revived. A Convention of five States to the Eastward, has proposed to all the States, as far

Southward as Virginia inclusive, to meet in Philadelphia the first wednesday in Jan^r. Congress has likewise recommended the measure. Had it been done last June, the remaining 40,000,000 dollars would have defrayed expenses the remainder of this year, and all the next. Mr. Hews [of] N. C. is dead — Attle[e] and Wynkoop are out of Congress; — none put in their stead. We are making laws here like fury — twice as many as any country wants: — however we have got a bill for a monthly Tax of 2,500,000 dollars, pr. month, for eight months. God knows where the money is to come from, if nobody has got no more than myself. But 'tis a Tax of a quick digestion, and as the money will be out again almost as soon as it is in, perhaps we may rub thro'.

My best wishes and respects to your good family and friends. It will be near Christmas-pie time, when this comes to hand; and I hope it will find you in that serenity of domestic happiness and ease, which, when all other scenes of life cease to please, make amends for everything. I shake an Imaginary hand with you, and wish you happily over the water.

From your Sincere, affectionate

Friend and very humble Servant

THOMAS PAINE.

Societies and their Proceedings.

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers, No. 3, p. 77). — A monthly meeting was held at Baltimore, Thursday, May 7, the president, Gen. J. Spear Smith, in the chair. The librarian announced a number of valuable donations. The following gentlemen were then elected active members: — George R. Hayland, Pembroke M. Womble, Robert McKim, Philip Uhler, William Y. De Ford, and John R. Winslow.

A paper was read by George L. L. Davis, Esq., of Baltimore, on the "Origin of the Japan Expedition."

Dr. Louis H. Steiner, after some remarks, showing the propriety and necessity of the proposed movement, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

"Whereas, one of the objects of the Maryland Historical Society, according to Article 1 of the Constitution, is "to collect, preserve and diffuse information relating to the Civil, Natural, and Literary History of the State of Maryland; and whereas it is deemed both appropriate and necessary, that these three departments of our State

History should be represented in the collections of the Society, and that each should receive its due share of attention from the members; — therefore, for the establishment and furtherance of the Departments of National History,

"1. Be it Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed annually by the President, after the meeting next after the annual election, to be styled 'the Committee on Natural History,' whose duty it shall be to superintend the collection and arrangement of specimens illustrating the Natural History of the State of Maryland in particular, and of our country generally, and who shall have the power of appointing sub-committees, composed of one or more members (either regular, correspondent, or honorary), to act as collaborators in the performance of these duties.

"2. Resolved, That, *at least* once in every quarter, a report shall be handed in to the Society, exhibiting the condition and wants of this department.

"3. Resolved, That a room be set apart for the preservation of the specimens in the Natural History Department, in which such cases as may be required for their protection and exhibition shall be placed.

"4. Resolved, That the Committee of Conference with the Trustees of the Peabody Institute be requested, in view of this effort, to obtain specimens illustrating the Natural History of our State, to ask from the Board that some arrangements be made in the plan of the proposed building for the uses of the Institute, which will furnish suitable accommodations for the Natural History Department of the Historical Society."

Upon the suggestion of Rev. Dr. Morris, it was afterwards decided to make the number of the committee seven; and the following gentlemen were named by the President to serve on the committee: Dr. Louis H. Steiner, Rev. Dr. Morris, Philip T. Tyson, Dr. A. S. Piggott, Philip Uhler, Dr. J. I. Cohen, George W. Andrews.

On motion of Dr. Steiner, the thanks of the Society were tendered to Mr. James R. Lambdin, of Philadelphia, for the admirable copy of Peale's portrait of Baron De Kalb, which he had made and presented to the Society.

Rev. Dr. Morris announced that he had for some time been engaged in preparing a catalogue of all books published in Maryland, written by Maryland authors, residing in Maryland or elsewhere; and the length of the list would surprise those who had not made a similar investigation.

Rev. Dr. White had recently furnished him with a large and interesting list of the writings of Roman Catholics, for the religious department; and he asked from members of the Society and others, of all persuasions and professions, aid

towards completing the work, which he proposed to deposit with the Society.

The Society then adjourned to the first Thursday in June, being the last meeting before the summer recess.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers, No. 5, p. 143). — A regular meeting was held Thursday, June 11, at Boston, the president, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, in the chair.

An invitation to join in the celebration on the 17th, from the Bunker Hill Monument Association, was read, and the Society voted to accept the invitation.

The president communicated to the Society the fact of the gift of a collection of valuable public documents from the British government, received through our minister, Mr. Dallas.

The president called attention to one of the most interesting and valuable manuscripts in the possession of the society — the original of Washington's Newburgh address, in the fair, round hand-writing of the Father of his Country. This is bound in a separate volume, containing letters by Pickering, Shaw, and others, together with a MS. account of the meeting of the officers when Washington delivered the address. This great memorial was referred to the Standing Committee, with full power to procure a lithograph of the Washington manuscript, and to print the other papers in one volume, distinct from the Society's collections.

Joseph Willard, Esq., then announced the death of Rev. Dr. Lunt, of Quincy, in a brief but feeling eulogy, and offered the following resolution: —

"Resolved, That the Massachusetts Historical Society has heard with deep sorrow of the death of Rev. William Parsons Lunt, D. D., an honored associate and officer of our society, whose example and influence were ever on the side of religion, truth, and duty: and to whose ardent, intelligent, and effective interest in historical pursuits, the records of our society bear abundant testimony. We mourn his departure, and tender our sincere sympathies to his bereaved family and his venerable father."

This resolution was feelingly responded to by Col. Aspinwall, Hon. J. C. Gray, and Dr. Robbins, and unanimously adopted. The president appointed Dr. Frothingham to prepare a memoir of Dr. Lunt. — *Post*.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY (Officers, No. 2, p. 46) — A stated meeting was held at Boston on Wednesday afternoon, June 3, the senior vice president, Hon.

Timothy Farrar, presiding. Among the donations since the last meeting were a large and very valuable collection of books and newspapers, from Hon. Benjamin Vinton French, of Braintree; and a complete set of the publications of the New Jersey Historical Society, from that society. Mr. French has for many years past been making a collection of books upon *Masonry* and *Anti-Masonry*, and this collection, which is probably the most extensive one in this country, is a part of the above donation.

Letters from the following gentlemen, who have lately been elected members of the society, were announced:—A. A. Prescott, Ariel I. Cummings, Dean W. Tainter, Edward S. Rand, Jr., James B. Richards, and Samuel Burnham.

James S. Loring, Esq., author of the "Hundred Boston Orators," then read an interesting paper upon Rev. Dr. William Gordon, the historian of the American Revolution. This paper was read last Autumn, before the New York Historical Society; but Mr. Loring has since obtained important additional facts upon his subject, which he has incorporated in his paper. "After an eloquent allusion to the great patriot, Samuel Adams," says the Boston Post, "the document was devoted for a considerable length to the chief incidents in the life and the character of Dr. Gordon, a man closely identified with some of the most stirring incidents in American history. Some of his letters, which were read, appeared both quaint and blunt. He was described as a person possessing the usual faults of human nature, and not the wisdom to control them. As a preacher he was upright, but often too zealous, and he exhibited more interest in martial affairs than any other divine of his time. Previous to his death, his memory entirely failed him, and this affliction was so severe that he entirely forgot Washington; yet his sight was so good that he never used spectacles, though living to an advanced age. He was born in 1730, and died in 1807. The discrepancies existing in Dr. Gordon's record of the American Revolution were alluded to, with the warning that full dependence should not be placed upon it." The announcement was made, and received with pleasure, that George H. Moore, Esq., of New York, proposes to prepare a new edition of the work with copious notes.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Loring for his valuable paper.

Several gentlemen, having been nominated by the Board of Directors, were elected members of the Society.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers, No. 1, p. 21, and No. 2, p. 47).—A stated meet-

ing was held at the Society's room, in Market-street, Newark, on Thursday, May 21st, at 12 o'clock M., the president, Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, in the chair, assisted by Hon. William A. Duer, one of the vice presidents.

The corresponding secretary, William A. Whitehead, Esq., submitted letters, accepting membership, from William T. Rodgers, Rev. T. D. Van Cleef, Usher Parsons, M. D., and J. V. L. Pruyn; in relation to a history of Trenton, about to be published by him, from John O. Raum; and upon miscellaneous subjects, from other persons. Mr. Whitehead also referred to some private correspondence he had had with E. B. O'Callaghan, LL. D., of Albany, editor of the New York Colonial Documents, in relation to a note in the 7th volume (p. 837), in which Gov. Franklin, of New Jersey, is styled *Sir* William Franklin, *Knight*; upon the authority of the Court and City Register for the years 1764 and 1765, in which his name has these appendages; whereas, in Mellan's Universal Register of Court and City Officers, etc., for the year previous, he is simply styled, "W. Franklin, Governor and Captain General." "Thus," said Dr. O'C., "finding him plain 'W.' in the list of 1763, and 'Sir W.' 'knt.' in the Register for 1764, I inferred that he was knighted in 1763." Mr. Whitehead thought the Registers were wrong; inasmuch as Gov. F. left England in January, 1763, so that it was barely possible that he could have been dubbed a knight in that year. None of the biographers of his father—not even his own son, William Temple Franklin—have mentioned the circumstance, as they all probably would have done had it occurred. A large number of letters, written *to* and *by* him, and proclamations issued in his name, had passed through Mr. W.'s hands, none of which contained any intimation of the asserted knighthood; and the inscription on his wife's monument, in St. Paul's Church, New York, written by himself, designates him only as "William Franklin, Esq., Governor." Mr. Whitehead thought these sufficient to discredit the statement.

The corresponding secretary also drew attention to the Historical Magazine, several numbers of which were on the table, as deserving the patronage of all interested in historical pursuits.

One of the letters read was from A. B. Thompson, relative to the Tammany Society of New Jersey. It conveyed the information that the association was formed during or soon after the revolution, and gave the New Jersey State Gazette for May 15th and 22d, and Sept. 4th and 18th, 1786, as authorities for some statements respecting it. Mr. Thompson also forwarded a list of all the Field Officers, Captains and Staff of the three New Jersey Regiments, December, 1775, and February, 1776, serving in the northern army.

Another from M. S. Henry, of Philadelphia, asking for aid from the Society in prosecuting researches into the Delaware Indian names, elicited a discussion in relation to the finances, in which Rev. Dr. Murray, Mr. Lucius Baldwin, and other gentlemen, participated. Mr. Whitehead inquired of the Treasurer if anything had been done by the Executive Committee, under the resolution adopted at the January meeting, recommending the adoption of such measures as might be necessary to secure the prompt payment of dues from the members; to which that officer, Mr. Congar, replied in the negative; and it was made apparent to all that, without greater punctuality on the part of members, the usefulness of the Society would be materially interfered with. Dr. Murray offered a resolution appropriating thirty dollars towards Mr. Henry's object; which was laid on the table temporarily, but afterwards taken up and adopted.

Samuel H. Congar, Esq., reported, as librarian, that, since the January meeting, donations of twenty-nine volumes and fifty-five pamphlets had been received; and as treasurer, that there was a balance of \$202.55 in the treasury, of which \$153.00 belonged to the Fire-proof Building Fund.

Dr. Murray, from the Committee on Publications, reported that the fifth volume of the "Collections" of the Society, the publication of which has been so long delayed by various causes, will soon be ready for the press, and prove, it is thought, a welcome and valuable addition to the historical literature of the State and country; for, although only an Index to the Colonial Documents of New Jersey, it will be found to furnish a large amount of information to which access has not before been had, and materially assist the historical student in his researches. It was to be regretted that the editor's exertions to secure the coöperation of the legislature in procuring reports from the various public offices and depositories, as to the condition and extent of the records, have failed, and that the volume must be published, in consequence, less full and complete than it otherwise would have been. The public interest in having the county and other records properly kept, preserved, and arranged, did not appear to our legislators to be sufficiently great to warrant the appointment of commissioners to make the required examinations, although it would have entailed little or no expense upon the State. While the labor and time required would be too great for one person to undertake these examinations, the service could be easily rendered by two or three in each county, and it is to be hoped that at some future period the importance of the measure will be recognized.

The legislature, during the session of 1855, having authorized a subscription on the part of the State, for such a number of copies as would amount

at the subscription price of the books to \$500, it now devolved upon the Society to authorize the committee, so soon as the work was completed, to take the necessary steps to forward its publication. The committee, therefore, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

"*Resolved*, That so soon as a sufficient number of subscribers to the fifth volume of the Society's Collections may be obtained to warrant the expense, the Committee on Publications be authorized to proceed with the publication thereof."

Mr. Whitehead, in reference to the failure of the application to the legislature noticed in the report, made a statement of the circumstances, and remarked that the only expressed objection to the measure—the apprehension, entirely unfounded, that it would be attended with considerable expense—might have been obviated by positive enactment, had any disposition been felt to comply with the wishes of the society. The following is the resolution which was introduced into the Assembly by Mr. McDonald, and, after passing that house *unanimously*, only received *three votes* in the Senate—why, it is difficult to imagine.

JOINT RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE PUBLIC RECORDS.

"WHEREAS, the people of the State are deeply interested in the proper preservation and arrangement of the public records, and whereas the manner of keeping and preserving said records is not now uniform or systematic in the different counties, leading to inconvenience and detriment to the public interests; therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, *By the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That in each of the counties of this State a board of commissioners be organized under the authority of the Governor, to consist of the clerk of the county, the prosecutor of the pleas, and two competent citizens, to be selected by the Governor, for the purpose of inquiring into the extent and condition of the records of each county, and of the measures taken for their preservation, and that each board of commissioners report to the secretary of state on or before the first day of December next, the result of their examination, particularly as to the number of volumes of each kind of records or documents, whether wills, deeds, judgments, registers of marriages, proceedings of courts, etc., with the dates covered by each, the number of volumes or documents referring to particular townships, churches, congregations, or precincts, with their dates, and what documents, such as assessments, maps, valuations, and other statistics, throwing light upon the condition and progress of the county, or any portion of it, at any period, of which they may obtain information; and that the secretary of state, on the receipt of said report

from the different counties, cause a report to the legislature to be prepared and printed, giving the results of said examinations, with such suggestions and recommendations as may lead most effectually to the introduction of a uniform system for the preservation of the public records of the state."

Dr. Murray also reported, from the committee appointed for that purpose, that he had applied to the literary executor of the Rev. Richard Webster, for such of his papers as referred to New Jersey, in conformity with the wishes of his widow, and had been informed that in due time a selection would be made and forwarded to the Society.

Several new members were elected; and a number of gentlemen proposed for membership were referred to the nominating committee.

Mr. Rodgers submitted an amendment to the By-Laws in relation to meetings of the society, to be acted upon at the next meeting.

Dr. Murray announced the publication of a History of St. John's Church, Elizabethtown, by the Rector, Rev. S. A. Clark; and that the Rev. Mr. Shedden, of Rahway, was preparing a history of the church of which he is pastor.

After a brief recess, to allow the members to examine the books, etc., in the library,—

Mr. Whitehead read a brief paper on the facts connected with the appointment of Nathaniel Jones, in 1759, to be Chief Justice of New Jersey, and the counter-claim of Robert Hunter Morris to hold the office during good behavior; incidents which Mr. W. thought had no little influence in inducing the Ministry to require Judges in the Colonies to hold office only during the Royal pleasure, one of the prominent complaints brought against the Crown in the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Egbert L. Viele then read a paper upon "The Foot Prints of the Patriots of the Revolution in New Jersey," giving an account of the operations of the British and American forces within the limits of the State, and illustrating them by a large and beautiful map of New Jersey, on which the various movements were delineated.

The paper was listened to with great attention, and at its close Mr. J. P. Jackson, after some appropriate remarks, offered a resolution of thanks, with a request that a copy be placed at the disposal of the society, which was adopted.

The executive committee was authorized to designate the time and place of the September meeting. After the adjournment of the society, their guests partook of an excellent dinner at the City Hotel, at which speeches were made by the president, Judge Duer, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Viele, Mr. Hayes, Rev. Mr. Sherman, and other gentlemen; the remarks of the president, embodying many highly interesting reminiscences of his early years, being exceedingly well-received.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers, No. 2, p. 48).—The regular monthly meeting was held at the University Building, in New York, on Tuesday evening, June 2. Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., first vice president, in the chair.

It was announced that Rembrandt Peale, Esq., of Philadelphia, would read a paper before the society, on the portraits of Washington; and it was voted that a special meeting be held for that purpose, on the 16th of June. A letter from Mr. Peale, on this subject, was read, from which we make an extract:—

"The lecture which I propose to deliver is already composed, but requires some days' previous preparation in the gas fixtures and screens which I have contrived to make a suitable display of the pictures, especially my original portrait of Washington, as illustrations of the lecture. I am desirous of having a full audience, by means of a timely announcement, especially of the aged who have seen Washington. A good attendance would be more likely, if it could be understood that it is to be illustrated by paintings, peculiarly lighted by a gas fixture which I shall take with me to attach to some pipe in the room."

The librarian read a letter from Mr. T. W. C. Moore, who, after much solicitation, had obtained permission to have a copy taken on canvas of the original miniature of Washington, painted by Archibald Robinson, in 1791–2. Mr. Huntington, the artist who has undertaken this task, is a grandson of one of Washington's aids, and proposes to donate the copy to the society.

Among the donations received since the last meeting, was a collection of letters written by Cortez to the Emperor of Mexico.

Mr. Frederic Kapp read an interesting paper on the "Americans at Valley Forge." Mr. E. B. Servoss then read an original letter from John Pintard, Sagamore of the Tammany Society, dated May 13, 1790, to Baron Steuben, president of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, in which the Tammany Society is said to have been "established on national principles." Mr. Servoss narrated some humorous anecdotes of Pintard, and stated that he was the first to propose the celebration of the fourth of July as a national holiday.

Special Meeting.—The society met again on June 16, the president, Hon. Luther Bradish, in the chair. A resolution, expressing regret at the death of Chief Justice Oakley, was adopted; after which, Rembrandt Peale, Esq., read the paper of the evening. The New York Express furnishes the following abstract of this paper:—

"Mr. Peale commenced by stating his subject to be 'Washington and his Portraits,' and, after a brief description of some of the characteristics of

these pictures, quoted the words of Chateaubriand, who remarked, on beholding one of them which was taken in Europe, 'that there was virtue in the looks of such a man.' Notwithstanding everybody was satisfied that Washington was zealous in the cause of Liberty, and a self-sacrificing hero a man of mental and moral greatness, the rising generation wish to know his peculiar look, as well as his history. What can be more gratifying in carrying back the feelings than looking on the portrait of Washington. Henry Clay said if he had his wish, a portrait of Washington should decorate every room in the Capitol. Every Englishman reveres the name of Shakspeare, and every one who can secure it, has his portrait. If such patriotism is shown by Britons for the Nation's poet, with how much more should Americans reverence the man who has perpetuated something greater than language, — Liberty and Union. (Applause.) Among all the portraits of the Father of his Country, Mr. Peale urged his had some claim, if not of merit, at least for the spirit of veneration and love of the subject in which it was painted. Gen. Washington, said Mr. Peale, was six feet in height, weighed two hundred and twenty pounds, had florid complexion, blue eyes and dark brown hair. Mr. Peale's father's portrait of him, painted in 1772, was a full length, with short neck, sinewy limbs, sloping shoulders, rather corpulent, with an erect, easy, and majestic carriage. Washington's personal appearance was calculated to captivate the eye. Mrs. John Adams declared to her husband that she never beheld a person so dignified, easy in his manner, and complacent; and quoted Dryden's lines —

"Mark his majestic fabric,
The pile is not unworthy of the gods," etc.

Notwithstanding his dignity and almost uniform sedateness, still he was susceptible of the passions of men when occasion required. Mark his excited feelings at Yorktown, his humor at West Point, etc.; and when sitting for his portrait to Mr. Peale, he laughed heartily at intervals. Washington Irving says he was grave but social. Mr. Peale was requested to paint his portrait of Washington by the latter's friends and relatives. Mr. Peale had always commemorated the 22d of February as an act of duty towards the memory of Washington, and the same day he himself was born, in 1778. He was excited when a boy with the rudiments of a sentiment, childish perhaps, to see the man, and particularly on review days, when he would do so sometimes at the risk of his limbs. Mr. Peale here described Washington on review. Gen. Washington would tap him on the head and say, "How is your good father, my little man?" Mr. Peale's father, in 1772, painted a portrait of Gen. W. for Col. Alexander, dressed

in blue coat with red facings and red breeches, now in the possession of George Arlington Custis; in 1776 he painted one for John Hancock. His father raised a company of volunteers, and Washington commended him, and kept him near his person, whereby he had a good opportunity to take pictures of him, the other officers, and Mrs. Washington. He also painted a miniature of Washington for Gen. Lafayette, and portraits for the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland.

At the battle of Princeton a bullet went through a window and passed through a picture of George III.; that picture is now replaced by a portrait of Washington, by Mr. Peale's father. Mr. Peale then explained some of the principles of portrait painting. A mould of General Washington's living face was never taken but once, and that by Houdon. Washington often gave sittings to finish his portraits. There were four statues made of him. One by Houdon, at Richmond, one by Canova, at Raleigh, by Chantry, at Boston, and by Greenough, at Washington. Brown's statue at New York, and Crawford's statue at Richmond, were taken from these. Mr. Peale then read with great applause some lines on Washington, composed by himself. He next paid a tribute to American genius and art. Fulton gave us the application of steam, but Morse, the painter, gave us the language of mind. The first skylight portrait in this country was painted by Mr. Peale's father. He then read a very interesting letter of Washington's in regard to painting and painters. At one time Washington remarked that the painters had him in charge, and he yielded ready obedience to the calls of artists for sittings. Mr. Peale then gave his opinion of the merits of various portraits of Washington. First, his father's, next Pine's — both had faults; a crayon profile by Sharpless, from life, was said to be worthy of preservation, and a duplicate is in the Historical Society's rooms; Trumbull's Washington is a fable; Wurtmuller's size of life too dark colored, and of a foreign air, — there is a good engraving of the last in Washington Irving's life of Washington.

Mr. Savage's picture of Washington has little reputation. Dunlap's, Wright's, Robertson's, and Burt's have points of excellence, but the interest felt in them is more that many of them are taken from life, than for any other reason. There are sixty different engravings of Washington known to Mr. Peale, and collected by his father. Stuart came from Dublin to take a likeness of Washington, and the painting is florid enough for an Irishman. Mr. Stuart lost Washington's expression, from his having a false set of teeth, which did not suit his mouth. Portraits were painted of Washington by Mr. Peale's father in 1783, 1786, and 1795, and the last is in the Bryan Gallery. Mr.

Rembrandt Peale had three sittings of Washington, of three hours each, between 7 and 10 A. M. Gen. Washington and his officers did not wear beards. They say beards are a sign of nobility and manhood, but in the days of Washington, if men were shorn of beards they were not shorn of glory. Mr. Peale had made ten copies of his Washington. He saw Washington for the last time in 1799, after having been personally acquainted with him thirteen years."

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Peale for his interesting paper; and the society adjourned to the second Tuesday in October, when it is expected that their new building in Second Avenue will be ready.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA (Officers, No. 3, p. 81). — A monthly meeting was held at Philadelphia, June 8th, at the hall of the society, Hon. Henry D. Gilpin, vice president, in the chair.

Frank M. Etting, Esq., read some MS. documents relative to a passport granted by Congress, May 9, 1776, to Mrs. Bellew, wife of Capt. Bellew, of the British frigate *Liverpool*, at that time lying below Newcastle; and the rejection of the passport by Capt. Bellew. These documents were found among the papers of John Hancock, and had only recently fallen into his possession. He considered that, as indicative of the manner in which our courtesies at that period were occasionally received by the British, they would not be uninteresting to the society. We shall print them entire in our next number.

Mr. Ward then announced the decease of a fellow-member, the late Thomas Biddle, who had long been identified with the history of the city of Philadelphia.

TENNESSEE.

TENNESSEE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers, No. 6, p. 180). — A monthly meeting was held at the Capitol, in Nashville, on Tuesday, June 2, the president, A. W. Putnam, Esq., in the chair.

Dr. Felix Robertson presented a paper from Dr. Frederick D. Robertson, in relation to De Soto's camp, which the Dr. contends was on a ridge one and a half miles east of the present town of Covington, Tipton county, Tenn. The paper was received and filed.

The president presented a letter from Maj. A. Hieman, of this city, together with three valuable contributions, which are so admirably referred to in the letter that we prefer to insert it entire, instead of making a short reference to it:

NASHVILLE, June 1st, 1857.

A. W. PUTNAM, ESQ., President of the

Historical Society of Tennessee:

Dear Sir: — Being desirous of contributing to the Historical Society of Tennessee, such articles in my possession as may be of interest, I beg leave through you, sir, to present to the Society the first and original work (in Italian) by Vignola, on the Five Orders of Architecture (*Regola delli cinque ordini D'Architettura di M. Jacomo Barozzio da Vignola, Libro primo et originale*), to which Architects in all civilized countries have adhered with so much tenacity. And let no man, great as his genius as an Architect may be, lay hands on their fair proportions — he will be sure to punish himself.

The parchment binding, the style of engravings and lettering, speak for its antiquity. In the first part of the book you will find a grant, written in Latin, of Pope Pius IV., with the fac simile of his signature, giving to the author, on account of the merit of the work and his sterling worth as an Architect, the privilege of publishing this work in the Pope's dominions for ten years, for his sole benefit; a similar privilege was afterwards granted him by the kings of France and Spain, the Senate of Venice, and the Duke of Florence.

Pius the Fourth was elected in 1559, and reigned only five years, therefore it is most likely that this grant was given about 1560.

Jacomo Barozzio de Vignola was a learned Architect. His family was originally from Bologna, and he was born in 1507, in Vignola, a small town in the Marquisate of Vignola; he was much esteemed at Rome and in France, on account of his taste and capacity in the art of building and casting statuary. He died at Rome, on the 7th of July, 1573, aged sixty-six years. Accordingly, this book must be about three hundred years old. To the Rev. Father Schacht, I am indebted for translations of parts of this work, certifying the originality and age of the same. In 1724 this book was given by M. Villeneuve to M. Hautehamoy. It was found among the books of my grandfather, and must have come into the family about the middle of the last century. I had it in my possession ever since childhood, — before I knew the value of any book, and with rude hands tore out several engravings, one in particular I recollect; it was the Colosseum, and well do I remember the scolding I got for my trouble.

I also present a Shield, which belonged to a chief of the Black Feet Indians, for which I am greatly indebted to my friend, Capt. Thos. Claiborne, of the U. S. army, who brought it from Oregon. I part with it, knowing that he will have no objections to the transfer. You will please to observe that the appendage, and the three differ-

ent covers, two of which are decorated with paintings, feathers, etc., are made of buck-skin, while the shield itself is made of strong Buffalo hide, hard enough to turn a bullet. It is said the chiefs of this tribe, before adopting their insignia, starve themselves for several days, until they are thrown into a trance, then whatever dream or vision they have during that state is depicted on their shields. In this instance the warrior dreamed of holes in the ground, with snakes in them, of a curious bird, and of a storm, all of which is painted on the shield. The representation of the storm cannot be described, but must be seen to be appreciated. The small piece of root attached to one of the covers is said to be his medicine-root. How Capt. Claiborne came in possession of this shield and other particulars connected with it, have escaped my memory.

I have also in my possession a letter of Alexander Von Humboldt, handed me at Potsdam, Prussia, on 8th of April, 1834, a few days previous to my departure for the United States. He spoke with enthusiasm about the American continent, where, by his travels and researches, he laid the foundation of his early fame, and also of the kind feelings the people of the United States have evinced towards him, and hoped that time had not yet effaced the recollection of his name.

In all human probability in a few more years this truly great man will have ended his long and useful career, and the world will mourn the loss of one of its greatest savans, and his autograph will be treasured in every country; for this reason, and by request, I cheerfully transmit this document to the society, the success and prosperity of which is most earnestly desired by

Your obt's servant,

A. HIEMAN.

Which was received, and a vote of thanks unanimously tendered to Maj. H.

The corresponding secretary, (R. J. Meigs, Jr., Esq.,) presented a letter from Geo. Burt, Esq., corresponding secretary of the Historical Society of Florida, and a copy of the constitution and by-laws of said society, which was received, and the corresponding secretary requested to reply.

After the announcement of the donations received during the past month had been made, Dr. Felix Robertson was called to the chair, and Mr. Putnam, the president, read an original paper on "Treason, Attainder, Banishment, and Confiscation," in which he introduced some interesting historical incidents prior to the Revolution.

Among the donations were, the commissions of John Davis as ensign and as lieutenant, both signed by Gov. William Blount, and dated 1794; the muster roll, list of spies, etc., of his detachment of Mounted Infantry, Jan. 1 to March 31, 1795; and quite a number of early Tennessee newspapers.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

"BOGUS PINE TREE SHILLINGS."—Under this title a friend published, in the New York News, in September last, the following article. The caution it contains is needed at the present time. J. C.

Boston.

"The wide awake citizens of Boston have been sadly bitten by a bogus issue of the old Pine Tree Shilling currency, got up by a smart Gothamite. As much as twenty dollars has been given for a set of these (ancient?) colonial coins.

The first authority for coining in New England was given by an act of the General Court of Massachusetts, in 1652. It prescribed that the letters N. E. should be stamped on one side, and XII on the reverse for shillings, VI for the sixpences, and III for the threepenny pieces. A few months after, the General Court altered the device, ordaining that a double ring should be stamped, surrounding a pine tree, and the date, 1652. Ten years after, the twopenny piece was authorized. Very few of the N. E. coinage are extant. No penny was ever authorized.

A celebrated bogus pine shilling was contained in the splendid collection of the Earl of Pembroke. Some person had taken one of these shillings and had smoothed one side, and on it stamped a group, representing the story of the 'Good Samaritan.' The Earl of Pembroke published a book containing plates of the principal objects of curiosity and *virtu* in his collection, which he was in the habit of giving to his friends. In it the 'Good Samaritan' shilling figured, and was copied with other works on the subject of coins. After the death of the Earl, the spurious character of this piece was discovered. Among other books which copied this engraving is 'Felt's Massachusetts Currency.' Some of the counterfeiters have actually copied the lines of the graving tool on their bogus specimens of an impudent fabrication.

The new batch of Massachusetts coins which has recently been issued, and has taken-in many of the Bostonian collectors, contains the letters N. E. added to the devices authorized by the second act of the General Court. There were but few coins struck of the N. E. issue, and they only show these letters and the number of pence in their valuation. The ingenious and highly honorable manufacturer of this new coinage of pine tree shillings recently caused the publication of a pretended treasure trove at Chelsea, Massachusetts. This gave an excellent pretext to bring out his wares. The bogus coins of the N. E. stamp are much heavier

than the real pieces, — the subsequent ones of the double ring and pine tree stamp are lighter, and bear marks of the file and the lamp, — others are quite fresh, as if just released from the die and coining press.

A little examination of the newly discovered Chelsea hoard, will show the recent origin and the utter lack of authenticity of the pieces now hawked about for sale. It is to be hoped that this hoax will not victimize many of our New York antiquarians. The market in New England is pretty well glutted, and the peddlers of these spurious pine tree shillings will probably soon begin here to sell off their antiquarian wares. A word to the wise!"

CAPTAIN PRESTON AND HENRY HULTON. — In the London "Notes and Queries" (2nd S. iii., 426), a correspondent (E. H. D. D.) furnishes an interesting extract from a letter dated Aug. 29, 1770. It will be remembered by American readers that Capt. Preston, who had command of the British soldiers at the Boston Massacre, on the 5th of March previous, was, at the date of this letter, awaiting his trial for murder; of which he was acquitted in October. To the extract E. H. D. D. appends a note; and, thinking both extract and note worth reproducing in the H. M., I send them herewith.

X. Y. Z.

"For a protection almost miraculous, afforded to our dear Connections at Boston in hour of greatest danger, we have great reason to pay the most grateful acknowledgments. How are poor Capt. Preston's friends? How my heart bleeds for them! But I hope yet he will be delivered from the Hands of his merciless Enemies. Mr. H[ulton] and family, your dear Brother, with the rest of the Government Servants, were all got safe to Castle William, on the Island which was their Asylum before, on the 1st July last, and were well; but I should not think them safe anywhere, but for a trust in that power and goodness which has defended them from the attempts of those that came with a design to destroy them."

Henry Hulton, Esq., Commissioner of Customs in New England, was nephew to the writer of the letter; and her son held a subordinate situation in his department. The sources of her information were, therefore, of the best description. Mr. Hulton had married a Miss Preston, and the Capt. Preston who is mentioned was probably a relative of hers. It appears from the letter that the party had taken refuge on the Castle Island on a former occasion as well as on this.

QUERIES.

MRS. CHARLOTTE LENNOX. — In the European Magazine for March, 1804 (Vol. XLV., page 158), will be found the following obituary notice: —

"Jan. 4, 1804. Mrs. Charlotte Lennox, aged 84, authoress of the *Female Quixote*, 2 vols., 1752; *Harriet Stuart*, 2 vols.; *Memoirs of the Countess of Berci*, 2 vols., 1756; *Henrietta*, 2 vols., 1758; *Sophia*, 2 vols., 1760; *Euphemia*, 4 vols., 1790; a translation of *Brumoy's Greek Theatre*, and *Sully's Memoirs*, and some dramatic pieces. Her maiden name was Ramsay, and she was a native of New York. The latter part of her life was spent in a state of poverty, her chief support being from the Literary Fund."

What is known of her American history?

MANHATTAN.

BOGUS. — The Boston Daily Courier of June 12, 1857, in reporting a case before the Superior Court, in this city, gives the following as the origin of this word: —

"Incidentally in his charge, the learned Judge took occasion to manifest his abhorrence of the use of slang phrases, in the course of judicial proceedings, by saying that he did not know the meaning of the phrase 'bogus transaction,' which some one had indecorously uttered during the trial. The word '*bogus*,' we believe, is a corruption of the name of one '*Borghese*,' a very corrupt individual, who, twenty years ago, or more, did a tremendous business in the way of supplying the great West, and portions of the South West, with a vast amount of counterfeit bills, and bills on fictitious banks, which never had an existence outside of the 'forgetive brain' of him, the said '*Borghese*.' The Western people, who are rather rapid in their talk, when excited, soon fell into the habit of shortening the Norman name of *Borghese* to the more handy one of '*Bogus*;' and his bills, and all other bills of like character, were universally styled by them 'bogus currency.' By an easy and not very unnatural process of transition, or metaphorical tendency, the word is now occasionally applied to other fraudulent papers, such as sham mortgages, bills of sale, conveyances, etc. We believe it has not been inserted in any dictionary. At least, we do not find it either in Webster's or Worcester's. Although we do not think that the use of this phrase, 'bogus transaction,' was likely to mislead the jury, the cultivated lovers of pure and undefiled English will no doubt duly appreciate the expression of disapprobation on the part of the Court, at the introduction of a vulgarism in a tribunal of justice."

I should be gratified to learn the name of the place in which this worthy lived, as well as other particulars respecting him.

R. T. (1)

Boston, June 13.

DESCENDANTS OF REV. WM. BLACKSTONE. — Are any descendants of Rev. William Blackstone,

the first settler of Boston, Mass., now known to be living? His only child, John, lived a while at Providence, R. I., but removed about 1718 to Attleborough, Mass. Tradition says he afterwards removed to Connecticut, and settled not far from New Haven. His wife was named Katharine.
YARGENNA.

QUARNE.—In the inventory of an estate in Middlesex County, Mass., taken in June, 1671, is the following item:

"One *payer of quarnes* and other lumber in the *quarne house*, 10s."

Will you, or some of your correspondents, furnish the meaning, etymology, or origin of the terms in this item?
H. B.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.

THE VESSEL WHICH CARRIED GEN. WOLFE TO QUEBEC.—"*A Relic of the Past—One Hundred Years Ago.*" The good bark William & Anne arrived at this port from Barcelona yesterday, where her long and successful career brought her into immediate notice. She was built in 1757, and in 1759 carried Gen. Wolfe to Quebec. She was originally built after the old English man-of-war fashion, but has been modernized by having her stern rounded off. She is commanded by Capt. Magull, and looks staunch and strong, as though she could weather many more voyages."

The above is extracted from the Boston Journal of June 6, 1857, where it is credited to the Savannah Republican of 29th May. It would give me pleasure to learn what evidence there is that this is the identical vessel that carried Gen. Wolfe to Quebec. Will some of your correspondents furnish me with it?
YARGENNA.

BACON.—Your correspondents, THETA (No. 3, p. 85) and SENG (No. 4, p. 125), have furnished interesting facts respecting Nathaniel Bacon, the leader of the Rebellion in Virginia that bears his name. Can either of them inform me whether he was of the same family as Lord Bacon, the philosopher? The latter had a brother Nathaniel, I think; at least, the name was common in the family to which he belonged.
PETER.

REPLIES.

CAPTAINS THOMAS AND CHARLES MORRIS (No. 2, p. 39; No. 3, p. 84).—In the Gentleman's Magazine, Captain Thomas Morris's name is frequently mentioned—generally in connection with notices of the "Society for a Literary Fund."

In October, 1791, on page 948, there is

"A poetic correspondence between Mrs. Knowles, the celebrated Quaker, and Captain

Morris (not the famous song-writer, but) the respectable author of a collection of spirited and elegant odes on the subject of Liberty."

The following note to Mrs. Knowles accompanies the lines:—

"BAKER STREET, July 30th.

"*Madam*:—When I consider that the following lines are addressed to the Lady who subdued that Goliath of literature, Dr. Samuel Johnson, I think myself scarcely justifiable in sending them; yet the maxims they contain seem to me unanswerable. Johnson was a great Bear; I am but a little one. You must excuse my speaking out: it is not fitting to mince the matter on such occasions. You will please to observe, that I meddle only with the men's dress; leaving the ladies to draw what conclusions they may think proper concerning their own. I am, Madam,

"Your *friend* in the *refined* sense of the word, but a Quaker in *spirit*.
THO. MORRIS."

Morris entitles his poetic letter, "A bone for Friend Mary to pick." He begins—

"When I once disapprov'd of an old-fashioned dress,
Friend Mary was pleased her dissent to express," etc.

Mrs. Knowles entitles her poetic reply "The bone pick'd," and proceeds—

"Thy verses I received, not long ago;—
But, though so fluently thy numbers flow," etc.

The whole occupies about three columns of the Magazine.

In 1792, April 16th (p. 379), there is the following notice of Capt. Morris:—

"This evening the tragedy of Richard III., and the entertainment of 'The Citizen,' with a new prologue and epilogue, were performed at the Theatre Royal, Hay-Market, for the benefit of the Literary Fund, by a private party, unconnected with the stage, and consisting of members of the Committee, and friends to that noble and well-conducted charity.

"The part of Richard was studied and sustained by Captain Morris, the elder brother of the musical Capt. Morris, and the author of a very respectable work, intitled 'Miscellanies in Prose and Verse.' His general conception of the part, his delivery of the dialogue, the variety and justice of his emphasis, and the whole of his recitation, are beyond all example on the stage in our memory. But in that species of action, and effect of countenance, which are so captivating to a general audience, he comes not in competition with Garrick. Captain Morris's manner is that of common life, various and unaffected, and destitute of stage trick. He was accompanied by two of his sons; one, who is a good artist, as Lieutenant of the Tower; the other in a new scene, as the

son of Richard, with whom he has a tender interview in the tent."

(The *European Magazine* for April, 1792 (p. 306), says the Prologue and Epilogue were written by Captain Morris, and spoken by Capt. M. and Mrs. Pollard. The Prologue and Epilogue are given in full.)

In 1794 (p. 461) are "Lines addressed to the Society for a Literary Fund, by Captain Morris." In the account of the anniversary of this Society, p. 478, Capt. M. is called the elder Capt. Morris. Capt. M. is mentioned as one of those who recited original compositions.

In 1795 (p. 1103), 1796 (p. 422), and in 1797 (p. 420), are "Lines written and recited by the elder Capt. Morris, at the annual meeting of the Literary Fund." In the Index, Capt. M. is called Captain Thomas Morris.

In 1799 (p. 790), is an "Epitaph to the Memory of Frances Charlotte Cross," by Capt. Thomas Morris.

In June, 1816, Rev. David Williams, the founder of the "Society for a Literary Fund," died. In an obituary notice of Mr. W. (*Gent. Mag.* 1816, p. 89), are some remarks, "in the words of his friend, Capt. Thomas Morris." So, Capt. M. appears to have been still living in 1816.

The following notice of the death of Capt. Charles Morris is from the *Gent. Mag.* for 1838, p. 453 (Part 2d).

"Died, July 11th, At Brockhamlodge, Dorking, Surrey, in his 93d year, Capt. Charles Morris, the celebrated lyric bard. Many of his convivial songs will live, and much that he ought not to have written is already forgotten. He was an agreeable companion, whose society in early and middle life was much coveted and relished by those who had the opportunity of its enjoyment."

In the *Gent. Mag.* for 1840, Part 1st, p. 512, his works are thus announced: "Poetry—The Social Effusions of the celebrated Capt. Charles Morris, late of the Life Guards, member of the Beef-steak Club, etc., 2 vols., post 8vo., with a portrait of Capt. Morris, 21s."

It is probable this work contains a sketch of Capt. Charles Morris, and includes some notice of his brother, Capt. Thomas Morris.

The address at the Anniversary Festival of the Literary Fund, May 10th, 1843, gives a history of the society from the commencement. It refers to the performance of Richard III., in 1792, and states that the part of Richard was undertaken by "Capt. Thomas Morris, the elder brother of the musical Capt. Morris, the author of *Lyra Urbanica*."—"The success of this experiment was so great that a similar entertainment was given at the Haymarket Theatre, in 1793, when Richard III. was again performed."

PHILADELPHIA, June 15th, 1857.

SENGA.

CANADA (No. 5, p. 153; No. 6, p. 188).—In the vocabulary of Cartier, appended to the original edition of the journal of his second voyage, 1535, the word "Canada, or Kannata," is rendered a town. Cartier gives the name to the district extending from the Isle des Condres, in the St. Lawrence, to a point at some distance above Quebec. The country below, he adds, was called by the Indians *Saguenay*, and that above, *Hochelaga*. Loscarbot, writing in 1609, insists that the country on both sides of the St. Lawrence, from Hochelaga to its mouth, bore the name of Canada. At an early period, the name was not applied to the region of the Lakes. Its derivation is, without doubt, that indicated by the vocabulary. According to Du Ponceau, Canada, or Kannata, also means a town in the Mohawk tongue. The latter, as well as the language of the Quebec Indians in Cartier's time, is a dialect of the Iroquois. Belleforest affirms that *Canada* is an Indian word; but he erroneously translates it *terre*. F. P.

BOSTON.

THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES (No. 2, p. 53).—Your correspondent, S. A., propounds some enquiries relative to the arrangement of the stars in our national flag, and also to the circumstances attending its establishment in its present form, which the following extracts from the columns of the *National Intelligencer* of July, 1854, will answer. The information they embody is worthy of preservation in the Magazine.

W. A. W.

NEW JERSEY, May, 1857.

Previous to the adoption of the present flag by Congress, the number of stripes in the old flag had been increased to eighteen, according to the number of States admitted into the Union, thus destroying the beauty and perspicuity of the flag; and, while this order was preserved in some, others contained but nine stripes, as fancy dictated. On the admission of Indiana into the Union, in 1816, Mr. Peter H. Wendover, of New York, offered a resolution, "that a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of altering the flag of the United States." A committee was appointed, who reported a bill on the 2d January, 1817; but it was not acted upon. While the committee had the matter under consideration, Mr. Wendover called on Capt. Reid, who was in Washington at the time, and requested him to form a design of our flag, so as to represent the increase of the States without destroying its distinctive character, as the committee were about to increase the stars and stripes to the whole number of States. Captain Reid recommended that the stripes be reduced to the original number of thirteen States, and to form the number of stars rep-

representing the whole number of States into one great star in the Union, adding one star for every new State, thus giving the significant meaning to the flag, symbolically expressed, of "*E pluribus unum*." This design of Capt. Reid's was adopted in committee, but the bill did not pass until the next Congress, in 1818. Capt. Reid also recommended the committee to establish a *national standard*, to be composed of the four emblematical representations of our escutcheon, to be placed in the four quarters of the flag, as follows: the stars at the top in the left-hand corner, the eagle in the right-hand corner, with the goddess of liberty under the stars, and the stripes under the eagle; this standard to be hoisted over the halls of Congress, and on our ships-of-war, navy yards, and other public places, when visited by the President and other dignitaries. He also desired to make a distinction between the flags worn by our national vessels and those of the merchantmen, by simply arranging the stars in parallel lines in the union for the naval service, and forming them in one great star in the union for the merchant service. Capt. Reid also proposed to adopt a national cockade upon our flag, instead of the black English cockade which our officers now wear; but these designs did not succeed before the committee.

The following extracts of letters from Mr. Wendover to Capt. Reid, after his return to New York, taken from the originals, which we have seen, are worthy of preservation as a part of the history of our country, and will be found highly interesting.

"WASHINGTON, February 13, 1817.

"DEAR SIR: * * * The flag is yet on the table; I know not when it will get to the anvil. I received the flag from Mr. Jarvis, and would have presented him my thanks for his polite attention to my request, but I am so oppressed with letter writing that I have no time to take exercise, and but little to sleep. Please present my thanks to Mr. Jarvis for his kindness to me, and the standard addressed to you accompanying it.

"I find the flag proposition is almost universally approved of, but fear the standard will have to lie over till next session.

"With much esteem, your humble servant,

"P. H. WENDOVER."

"WASHINGTON, January 27, 1818.

"DEAR SIR: * * * As I am not a military man, I leave others to regulate the cockade. I shall attend to the 'Star Spangled Banner,' though I wish the other changed from British to American.

"In haste, and with much esteem, yours,

"PR. H. WENDOVER."

"WASHINGTON, March 24, 1818.

"DEAR SIR: * * * This day the first call on

the docket was the 'Star Spangled Banner.' I moved to go in committee on the bill. General Smith moved to discharge the Committee of the Whole, and postpone the bill indefinitely. I appealed to that gentleman and the House to know if they were willing thus to neglect the banner of freedom. Gen. Smith's motion was negatived by almost a unanimous vote, and we hoisted the 'striped bunting' in Committee of the Whole. After I had made a few observations and sat down, Mr. Poindexter moved to strike out twenty stars and insert seven, with a view to have stripes for the old, and stars for the new States; motion rejected nearly unanimously. Mr. Folger then moved to strike out twenty and insert thirteen, to restore the original flag; his motion was also negatived by a similar vote. Mr. Robertson then suggested a wish to fix an arbitrary number of stripes, say nine or eleven; but no one seemed to approve of his idea, and the committee rose and reported the bill without amendment, and the House ordered it engrossed for a third reading to-morrow by almost a unanimous vote.

"It was remarked by many that the subject came up in good time, as our flag almost blew away with the severe storm, which on Saturday was almost a hurricane. It is now completely 'ragged bunting,' and I fear we shall have to sit a part of the session without the 'Star Spangled Banner' over our heads. * * *

"Yours,

PR. H. WENDOVER.

"P. S. MARCH 25. — Having written the within after the close of the last mail, I kept this open to inform you further as to the 'Star Spangled Banner.' The bill had its third reading this day, a little before twelve o'clock, and passed with about two, or, perhaps, three noes; after which Mr. Taylor moved to amend the title of the bill, and, instead of *alter*, it is now 'A bill to *establish* the flag of the United States,' which goes so much further in approbation of your plan, as the bill is now considered by our House as fixing permanently the flag, except so far as to admit in it every new planet that may be seen in our political horizon.

"I this day had our flag measured up and down the staff. It is fourteen feet four inches, but it ought to be eighteen feet hoist and floating in the air in proportion, say twenty-seven feet; all this you know better than I do. Now, I ask the favor that you will be pleased to inform me, as soon as convenient, what a flag of that size will cost in New York, made for the purpose, with thirteen stripes, and *twenty stars forming one great luminary, as per pasteboard plan you handed me*. And if the bill passes the Senate soon, it is probable I shall request the captain of the late General Armstrong to have a flag made for Congress Hall under his direction. Please inquire as to the cost of mate-

rials, making, etc., and write me soon, that Congress, for their firm support of the bill, may, before they adjourn, see the banner raised."

"WASHINGTON, HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES,
"April 6, 1818—2 P. M.

"DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 3d instant is this moment received. I learn with pleasure that the star spangled banner has fallen into good hands, and doubt not Capt. Lloyd, of the Plantagenet, [the seventy-four gun-ship, whose boats attacked the General Armstrong.] once thought it was in as good hands as the nature of the case would admit, and hope the 'striped' or 'ragged bunting,' will ever find equal support as at Fayal.

"This morning a message was received from the President that on the fourth instant, among other bills, he approved and signed the "bill to establish the flag of the United States." So that, notwithstanding the cant and flings of Coleman, Hanson, etc., in the Evening Post and Baltimore Telegraph, the proposition for the alteration of the flag has met the support of the House of Representatives, and passed as first suggested. In the Senate the bill passed unanimously. * * *

"On the subject of the standard and distinctions between public and private vessels, we will have a confabulation when I see you.

"With much respect, yours,

"PR. H. WENDOVER."

"WASHINGTON, April 13, 1818.

"DEAR SIR: I have just time to inform you that the new flag for Congress Hall arrived here per mail this day, and was hoisted to replace the old one at two o'clock, and has given much satisfaction to all that have seen it, as far as I have heard. I am pleased with its form and proportions, and have no doubt it will satisfy the public mind.

"Mr. Clay [who was then Speaker of the House] says it is wrong that there should be no charge in your bill for making the flag. If pay for that will be acceptable, on being informed I will procure it. Do not understand me as intending to wound the feelings of Mrs. Reid, nor others who may have given aid in the business, and please present my thanks to her and them, and accept the same for yourself.

"In haste, yours, with esteem,

"PR. H. WENDOVER."

"WASHINGTON, HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES,
April 16, 1818.

"DEAR SIR: I very much regret that, after sustaining the old flag at Fayal, and making the new one at New York, you will have to wait till next session for a decision on the bill to aid your worthy tars. * * *

"Respectfully, yours,

"PR. H. WENDOVER."

FIRST EDITION OF THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, IN MOHAWK (No. 1, p. 14).—There is a copy of this rare and interesting volume in the possession of the Library Company of Philadelphia, which, having an English Title in addition to that in Indian, will serve to give the date and imprint, which Dr. O'Callaghan has not obtained. This English title reads as follows:—

THE | Morning and Evening Prayer, | THE
Litaney, | Church Catechism, | Family Prayers, |
AND | Several Chapters of the Old and New Testa-
ment, | Translated into the *Mohague* (sic) *Indian*
Language, | By *Lawrence Claes*, Interpreter
to *William | Andrews*, Missionary to the *Indians*,
from the | Honourable and Reverend the *Society*
for the *Propogation* (sic) | of the Gospel in *Foreign*
Parts.

*Ask of me, and I will give thee the Heathen for
thine Inheritance | and the Unmost Parts of the
Earth for thy Possession*, Psalm | 2: 8.

Printed by *William Bradford* in *New York*,
1715. Sm. 4°. Pp. 40, 115.

This copy, which may be found on shelf 949, O, Lib. Co. of Phila., was the gift of the Rev. Hugh Jones, of Maryland, the author of the "Present State of Virginia, 1724," and has his autograph as follows: "Hugh Jones, J. M. B., Colle. G. Maria, Virginia." The *Indian* title agrees letter by letter with that given by Dr. O'Callaghan.

It would seem that the copy in the N. Y. Historical Society's Library is imperfect, or that some volumes of this edition—perhaps that portion intended solely for the use of the Indians—were bound up without the English title. W. S. P.

WATERTOWN, Mass.

EDITIONS OF THE AMERICAN BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, PRIOR TO A. D. 1800 (No. 3, p. 88; No. 5, p. 158).

I.

The book of Common Prayer, And Administration of the Sacraments, And other Rites and Ceremonies, As revised and proposed to the Use of The Protestant Episcopal Church, At a Convention of the said Church in the States of

New York,	Maryland,
New Jersey,	Virginia,
Pennsylvania,	and
Delaware,	South Carolina,

Held in Philadelphia, from September 27th to October 7th, 1785. Printed by Hall and Sellers: And sold for the Benefit of sundry Corporations and Societies, instituted for the Support of the Widows and Children of deceased Clergymen. 8° Pp. — Philadelphia, 1786.

(To which is appended.)

Tunes suited to the Psalms and Hymns of the Book of Common Prayer. 8° Pp. 8.

II.

THE Communion-Office, OR ORDER FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE HOLY EUCHARIST OR SUPPER OF THE LORD. WITH PRIVATE DEVOTIONS. Recommended to the Episcopal Congregations in *Connecticut*. By the Right Reverend BISHOP SEABURY.

NEW-LONDON Printed by T. GREEN,
12° Pp. 23. M,DCC,LXXXVI.

III.

THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, And ADMINISTRATION OF THE SACRAMENTS, AND OTHER RITES AND CEREMONIES, *As revised and proposed to the Use of The Protestant Episcopal Church*. At a Convention of the said Church in the States of

NEW YORK,
NEW JERSEY,
PENNSYLVANIA,
DELAWARE,

MARYLAND,
VIRGINIA,
AND
SOUTH-CAROLINA,

Held in *Philadelphia*, from *September 27th to October 7th*, 1785.

PHILADELPHIA, PRINTED: LONDON, RE-
PRINTED FOR J. DEBRETT,
M,DCC,LXXXIX.

IV.

The Book of COMMON PRAYER, And ADMINISTRATION OF THE SACRAMENTS, AND OTHER Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, ACCORDING TO THE USE OF *The Protestant Episcopal Church in the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA*: TOGETHER WITH THE PSALTER, OR PSALMS OF DAVID.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL & SELLERS, MDCCXC.

12°, Pp. —.

(To which is appended)

THE WHOLE BOOK OF PSALMS, IN METRE; WITH HYMNS, SUITED TO THE FEASTS AND FASTS OF THE CHURCH, AND OTHER OCCASIONS OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED BY HALL AND SELLERS. MDCCXC.

12°. Pp. 221.

V.

The BOOK of Common Prayer, And ADMINISTRATION OF THE SACRAMENTS AND OTHER Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, ACCORDING TO THE USE OF *The Protestant Episcopal Church in the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA*: TOGETHER WITH THE PSALTER, OR PSALMS OF DAVID.

NEW YORK: By Direction of the General Convention, PRINTED BY HUGH GAINE,
8°. Pp. —. M,DCC,XCIII.

(To which is appended)

THE WHOLE BOOK OF PSALMS, IN METRE; WITH HYMNS, SUITED TO THE FEASTS AND FASTS OF THE CHURCH, AND OTHER OCCASIONS OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

NEW YORK: PRINTED BY H. GAINE,
M,DCC,XCIII.

8°. Pp. 204.

VI.

The BOOK of COMMON PRAYER, And ADMINISTRATION OF THE SACRAMENTS AND OTHER Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, ACCORDING TO THE USE OF *The Protestant Episcopal Church in the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA*: TOGETHER WITH THE PSALTER, OR PSALMS OF DAVID.

NEW YORK: PRINTED BY HUGH GAINE, BY DIRECTION OF THE GENERAL CONVENTION, AT THE BIBLE, HANOVER-SQUARE.

M,DCC,XCIII.

12°. Pp. —.

(To which is appended)

THE WHOLE BOOK OF PSALMS, IN METRE; WITH HYMNS, SUITED TO THE FEASTS AND FASTS OF THE CHURCH AND OTHER OCCASIONS OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

NEW YORK: PRINTED BY HUGH GAINE,
M,DCC,XCIII.

12°. Pp. 171.

VII.

(Vide Hist. Magazine, No. 5, p. 158.)

VIII.

THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, And ADMINISTRATION OF THE SACRAMENTS, AND OTHER Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, ACCORDING TO THE USE OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the *United States of America*; TOGETHER WITH THE PSALTER, OR PSALMS OF DAVID.

NEW YORK: BY DIRECTION OF THE GENERAL CONVENTION, PRINTED BY HUGH GAINE, AT THE BIBLE, HANOVER-SQUARE.

M,DCC,XCV.

Folio. Pp. —.

The above are all that have ever met my eye. Of these, Nos. I., II. and III. are very rare. No. I. is the celebrated "proposed book" of which frequent mention is made in White's Memoirs of the P. E. Church. No. II. is the Scotch Communion Office introduced by Bishop Samuel Seabury, of Connecticut, during the interval between his consecration and the union of his diocese with the rest of the Church in the United States. No. III. is the English reprint of No. I., the "proposed book." The only copy of this I have ever seen was in the library of the Rev. Wm. B. Ste-

vens, D. D., of Philadelphia, and contains immediately under the book-plate of one of the English nobility, from whose collection it originally came, the manuscript note that only fifty copies were published—probably for the use of the English bishops who were then considering the request of the American Church for the “succession.” Its rarity may be also inferred from the fact of its re-publication as one of the volumes of “*Reliquiae Liturgicae*, Documents connected with the Liturgy of the Church of England, Exhibiting the substitutes that have been successively proposed for it at home, and the alterations that have been made in the adaptation of it to other Churches. Edited by the Rev. Peter Hall, M. A.” 5 vols. 18°. Bristol, Eng., 1841.

Closely connected with the above, although not strictly an edition of the Book of Common Prayer of the American Church, is the Liturgy compiled by Rev. James Freeman, D. D., for the use of the King’s Chapel in Boston, upon the adoption of Unitarian views by that society. Its title is as follows, viz :—

A | LITURGY, | collected principally from
the | BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, | for the
use of the | FIRST EPISCOPAL CHURCH |
in | BOSTON, | together with the | PSALTER,
OR PSALMS | of | DAVID.

8°. Pp. —.

Boston, 1785.

If to the preceding works we add the two editions of the “*Sunday Service of the Methodists in North America*,” compiled by John Wesley, and used for a time by the preachers of that sect, and the few occasional forms of prayer for special days of fasting and thanksgiving, such as the “*Morning Prayer*” of the College of Philadelphia, “*Printed by John Dunlap*,” 1780, and the “*Form of Prayer*,” for the “*Seventh Day of May, 1762*,” printed at New York by William Weyman; and one or two books of devotion, such as “*The Convict’s Visitor*; or Penitential Offices in the Ancient way of Liturgy, &c., reprinted in 1791, by the Rev. Dr. Wm. Smith, of Newport, R. I.” we have, with the few earlier editions of the Prayer Book in Mohawk and some controversial treatises in the middle of the seventeenth and the early part of the eighteenth century, all the Liturgical literature of Protestant America.

W. S. P.

WATERTOWN, MASS.

ORIGIN OF YANKEE DOODLE (No. 1, p. 26; No. 3, p. 92; No. 4, p. 124).—You have had several responses to the query for “the origin of Yankee Doodle.” In the *Musical Reporter* of May, 1841, is an article upon that celebrated piece of music; the amount of which is, that an air similar to the one in question was common

among the peasantry of England previous to the reign of Charles I. During the time that Cromwell bore sway it was set to various ditties, one of which was called the “*Round-heads and the Cavaliers*,” another was named “*Nauke Doodle*,” and another “*Lydia Locket*.” This air seems to have been the foundation of Yankee Doodle. During the French war of 1755, the Provincial troops were commanded by Governor Shirley, of Mass., and encamped upon the banks of Hudson River. As the companies came marching in dressed in all manner of costumes,—some with long hair and some with short,—and playing old-fashioned and out-landish tunes, it was a source of great amusement to the British soldiers. Dr. Shackburg, a surgeon in the British army, a great wag and a skilful musician, by the way of a joke, remodelled the old air of Nauke Doodle, and with great gravity recommended it to the Provincials as one of the most celebrated airs that had ever been produced. In spite of all laughter and ridicule of the regulars, it was amazingly liked, and became a universal favorite with the American volunteers.

“Thus originated an air in pure levity and ridicule, which many a British soldier in a few years had cause to consider the knell of all his glory. The same soul-stirring strains were heard at a subsequent period on Bunker’s Hill; the same on the plains of Yorktown; and the same strains will continue to warm the American heart, so long as music hath charms to inspire the breast and rouse the soul to action.”

E. C. JR.

DORCHESTER, June 12.

THE POETICAL EPISTLE TO GEORGE WASHINGTON, ESQ., (No. 5, p. 145; [No. 6, p. 185*]) from “*A Native of the Province of Maryland*,” read by Mr. Pulsifer before the N. E. H. and G. Society, was written by the Rev. Charles Henry Wharton, at that time Chaplain to the Roman Catholics of Worcester, England, and subsequently for thirty-five years Rector of St. Mary’s Church, Burlington, N. J. Born in St. Mary’s County, Maryland, on the banks of the Wicomico, referred to in the poem as his “*native stream*,” that “*swells*” the “*Potomac’s flood*,” the breaking out of the war found him, though a resident in England, an ardent sympathizer with his fellow-countrymen. Anxious to aid in some way the American prisoners in England, he prepared this poem for publication for their benefit. A letter,

[* The present article was received before the last number was issued: consequently the writer had not the benefit of the information contained in the communication in that number. In such cases we shall hereafter separate references to articles not seen by our correspondents from the others by a single bracket, as we have done above.]

addressed to him Nov. 2, 1778, mentions two criticisms on the piece, one by Sir William Jones; so that it would seem to have been in print before that date. Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, in a brief memoir of Dr. Wharton prefixed to an edition of his "Remains," (2 vols. 12mo. Phila., 1834) has the following remarks with reference to another edition: "From one of the manuscript copies found among the papers of the author, the English publication seems to have been a reprint from an edition printed in Philadelphia, in 1778, by J. Bradford. But this opinion I have not been able to substantiate." Extracts from the poem, sufficient to prove its identity with the one read by Mr. Pulsifer, are appended to the Memoir, with several other productions of the author's muse.

W. S. P.

WATERTOWN, MASS.

MISSISSIPPI (No. 6, p. 183).—The meaning of this word, according to Heckewelder, is the River of Fish, from the Delaware words, *namies*, a fish, and *sipu*, a river; but the more common opinion is that it is derived from *missi* or *nichi*, great, and *sipi*, river; that is, The Great River.

HENDRICK.

MERCHANTS' MARKS (No. 6, p. 185).—The seal of an H, with the figure 4, and cross, affixed to the original deed of Marblehead, although there used by an Indian, *may have been* the mark of Deputy Governor John Humfrey, who married a daughter of the Earl of Lincoln, and was an early settler of Marblehead.

Besides seals, sepulchral monuments and buildings, these devices are sometimes met with on ancient plate. Are none of them to be found in New York?

B. H. D.

KITCHEN CABINET (No. 1, p. 27).—"In the management of the Globe, the organ of the President, it became necessary for him to consult often with Blair and Kendall, which was a reason, amongst others, for the Whig party to ridicule and condemn 'Jackson's Kitchen Cabinet,' which was composed of Blair and Kendall. The Whigs alleged that it was the 'Kitchen Cabinet' that advised the President to remove so many Whigs from office and put Democrats in their places. The movements of this Cabinet were bitterly handled by the Whig presses at that day."

The above extract from Ex-Governor Reynolds's "Life and Times," page 453, will answer the query of "X. Y. Z." Francis P. Blair was the editor of the Globe, and Amos Kendall one of the principal contributors to that paper.

D. B. A. G.

CAPT. JOHN C. SYMMES (No. 5, p. 154).—In your Magazine for May it is stated that the grandfather of John Cleaves Symmes emigrated to New Jersey from New England, and this is stated on the authority of Capt. Symmes himself.

Rev. Timothy Symmes, the grandfather referred to, was a native of Scituate, Mass., 1716, and a graduate of Harvard College, 1733. He was ordained, Dec. 2, 1736, at Millington parish in East Haddam, Ct., and was the minister of Rev. Dr. Emmons's boyhood (who was a native of that place, and afterwards pastor of the church in Franklin, Mass., for more than fifty years). He was active in the great revival of 1742, and was consequently driven from his parish. He went to Ipswich in 1752, where he supplied the First Church until his death, April 6, 1756, at the age of 41. See Geneal. Reg., vol. v., p. 321; Hist. Mendon Asso., p. 110.

It appears therefore that he did not migrate to New Jersey at all.

WINSLOW.

TAUNTON, JUNE.

Retrospections, Literary and Antiquarian.

SHORT-LIVED PERIODICALS.—This is a great department of American literature, upon which *retrospections* might be written almost indefinitely; but I do not engage to pursue the subject beyond the present number. I hope, however, that some of your contributors, Mr. Editor, will attend to this neglected branch of the literary tree.

That a periodical has had a brief existence is no evidence of its want of value, as might easily be shown; for, in my opinion, some of the best we have ever had, have scarcely reached the age of two years, or extended beyond three or four volumes.

Previous to 1839, Samuel L. Knapp, Esq., started, in New York, a periodical, in large quarto form, entitled "Library of American History: a reprint of Standard Works connected by editorial remarks, abounding with copious Notes, Biographical Sketches, and Miscellaneous Matter, intended to give the Reader a full view of American History, from the earliest discovery to the present time. Illustrated with numerous engravings."

Although this work was stereotyped, copies of it are now rather rare. It extended to two volumes of above 800 pages—three columns to a page. The type is very small, which was an unfortunate choice of that part of the material. It did not, probably, occur to the editor nor publisher, that valuable matter might be so compressed as almost, if not entirely, to lose its value.

In the two volumes of Mr. Knapp we have what

had before been published in some twenty-five octavo volumes. The principal authors copied by him are Belknap's American Biography, Robertson's South America, Grahame's North America, Ramsay's History of the American Revolution, continued in a History of the United States to 1807; Stiles's History of the Judges, Hubbard's History of the Indian Wars in New England, and Church's History of King Philip's War, etc.

These works, so far as we have been able to compare them with the originals, are correct copies; but the notes of the editor are extremely scarce. He has given some introductory remarks to each work, but they are generally of very little importance. G.

Reviews and Book Notices.

The American Biographical Dictionary; containing an Account of the Lives, Characters and Writings of the most Eminent Persons deceased in North America, from its First Settlement. By WILLIAM ALLEN, D. D. Third edition. Boston: John P. Jewett & Co. 1857. Royal 8vo., pp. 905.

In our February number (p. 40), while this third edition of Dr. Allen's work was passing through the press, we gave quite a full account of it. To that article we would refer our readers for particulars as to the history and plan of the work. Dr. Allen was the first to undertake the compilation of a biographical dictionary exclusively devoted to the whole of North America; and now, after a lapse of nearly half a century, he finds no competitor in the field.

The work has long attained the rank of a standard authority upon the biography of the country. We do not mean to say that it is free from errors, for we never saw a work that was; nor do we concur in all the opinions of the author upon the characters of the persons he describes; but we think that, especially in the early biography of our country, his dictionary is far superior to any similar work. It will long be a *vade mecum* for the student of American history.

History of the Town of Dorchester, Massachusetts.

By A COMMITTEE OF THE DORCHESTER ANTIQUARIAN AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Boston: Ebenezer Clapp, Jr. Nos. I. to VI. 1851-1857. 8vo., pp. 372.

In the six numbers before us the history of this ancient town is narrated from the settlement in 1630 to the year 1804. The gentlemen who have undertaken the work have performed it thus far in a very commendable manner. The early numbers contain, besides a very full history of

the town at that period, brief genealogical accounts of the first settlers and their families.

The Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society affords a demonstration of the benefit to be derived from the establishment of historical societies in the different towns. Before the present work was undertaken, this association had published three volumes of materials for the History of Dorchester, which were styled its collections; namely, the Memoir of Roger Clap, Blake's Annals of Dorchester, and Rev. Richard Mather's Journal. We hope other towns will follow this example.

A Chronology of Paper and Paper-making. By J. MUNSELL. Albany: J. Munsell. London: Trübner & Co. 1857. 8vo., pp. 110.

We have here a collection of facts concerning the manufacture of paper, arranged in chronological order, from the year 670, B. C., to 1857, A. C. Prefixed is a brief account of the substances used for this purpose. Mr. Munsell gives a list of upwards of one hundred different articles which have been experimented upon, and from which it is claimed that paper has been made.

This will be found a convenient book of reference for those who wish to know anything upon the subjects of which it treats. The index—and a very full one is given—enables one to find readily any item of information that the volume contains. The compilation will be useful not only to the historical student, but to the paper-maker, who also will doubtless find many hints that will be of service in his business. Mr. Munsell has shown a great deal of industry and perseverance in collecting these facts; and he has given them to the public in an elegant typographical dress.

Suffolk Surnames. By N. I. BOWDITCH.

"A name! If the party had a voice,
What mortal would be a Bugg by choice?"

Hood.

Not published. Boston: Printed by John Wilson and Son. 1857. 8vo., pp. 108.

This is a collection of names which Mr. Bowditch has gathered up chiefly in his professional researches as a conveyancer in Suffolk county, Massachusetts; hence the name. The preparation of this work was undertaken, he tells us, to solace the weary hours of a long confinement; and it was first designed for a series of newspaper articles. Finding it too voluminous for that purpose, the author has issued it in the present form, in the hope that "others may derive from its perusal somewhat of the amusement which it has afforded" himself.

The groups into which Mr. Bowditch has formed these names are quite amusing, and are often suggestive of their origin; but it would not be safe to

rely implicitly upon these apparent derivations. Our readers must not suppose this work to be a dry catalogue of names. The remarks interspersed relieve it from anything like dryness. We have no doubt it will be found useful as well as entertaining.

The Life and Recollections of John Howland, late President of the Rhode Island Historical Society. By EDWIN M. STONE. Providence: George H. Whitney. 1857.

We are here presented with the life of one of the pioneers of American Historical study, and have been strongly impressed with the encouragement which it gives to the most unpretending student to persevere. This biography, though interesting from its style and quiet descriptions, has no very salient points of interest. Almost any man, who seized the opportunity and was gifted with a similar longevity, might have done everything which Howland performed. But the fact of his achieving such easy tasks, and thereby gaining so much credit, is the strongest incentive to others to imitate him. Engrossed chiefly in local historical investigations, these are too well known to his neighbors to require our praise.

We must thank the editor for attending so carefully to the genealogical part of his work, and congratulate him on his candor and ingenuity in relation to the untoward remarks of Governor Bradford on the alleged marriage of John Howland and Governor Carver's daughter.

A faithful portrait of the subject of the biography accompanies it.

Memoranda relating to the Lane, Reyner, and Whipple families. By W. H. WHITMORE. Boston. 1857. 8vo. pp. 24.

This is a reprint of articles which appeared in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register. They are mainly composed of abstracts of documents in the possession of descendants of Job Lane, of Malden, Mass.; and they furnish many new items of information respecting several families that removed from Yorkshire to New England in the seventeenth century. Mr. Lane held lands in Yorkshire which for a century and half after his emigration remained in the possession of himself and his descendants, having been sold out of the family since the Revolution. We think it would be difficult to find a parallel to this case.

Mr. Whitmore is the author of a genealogy of the Medford families, appended to Mr. Brooks's history of that town, and of other genealogical publications. The present tract will add to his reputation as a careful and correct compiler of such works.

Miscellany.

"AN EXCELLENT BILL," says the New York Tribune, "has been introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature, giving to the cities, boroughs, and townships the power of establishing public libraries for the use of their inhabitants, and of levying, for that purpose, a tax equal in amount to one dollar for every taxable inhabitant. This plan of township libraries has been already tried in the State of Indiana with entire success. It is altogether a better one than our New York plan of school district libraries, which has proved to a great extent a failure."

WE are pleased to learn that Rev. Frederic A. Whitney, of Brighton, a member of the New England Historical Society, is engaged upon a history of the ancient town of Braintree (which included the present Quincy), Massachusetts. This is a rich field for historical research, and Mr. Whitney is well fitted for the task he has undertaken.

REV. ABNER MORSE, another member of this Society, and the author of a history of Sherborn, the Memorial of the Morses, etc., has in preparation two new volumes of genealogy. The first, which will probably be ready in the course of the summer, will comprise the families of Goulding, Grout, and Twitchell; the second will contain those of Ellis and Curtis.

THE anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated on the 17th of June, at Charlestown, Mass. A statue of Gen. Joseph Warren was inaugurated with imposing ceremonies. Speeches were made by Hon. Edward Everett; the Governors of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; Hon. J. M. Mason, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, and others.

THE corner-stone of a monument to the memory of William Boyd Ferguson was laid at Baltimore, Md., May 11th. Mr. F., a native of Maryland, emigrated to Virginia in 1851, and, Sept. 22, 1855, at the age of 31, fell a victim to his benevolent exertions during the prevalence of the yellow fever at Norfolk.

WE learn from the Boston Transcript that the article on the portraits of Washington, published in Putnam's Magazine for October, 1855, was but half of the original paper, and that it is to be republished entire. It has sketches of the several artists who have painted and modelled Washington, and will prove complete in point of detail and incidental facts.

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

Vol. I.]

AUGUST, 1857,

[No. 8.

General Department.

THE FIRST COINAGE OF AMERICA.

THE first coinage in America was by order of the General Court of Massachusetts in 1652.* The coins ordered to be struck were of three denominations — twelve penny, six penny and three penny pieces, and bore on one side, the numerals XII, VI, III, in a square near the upper edge of the coin, and on the other side the letters N E,† very few of this type were struck, as it was soon found that the coin was much clipped by rogues, to prevent which it was ordered that all monies coined should have a double ring on either side with the inscription "Massachusetts In.," with a tree in the centre, emblematical of the country, on one side, and the words "New England: An: Dom:" and the date "1652," with the value, in

* "1652, May 31. Ordered that Mr. Richard Bellingham, Mr. William Hibbens, Mr. Edward Rawson, Capt. John Leverett and Mr. Thomas Clarke, be a committee appointed by this Court to appoint a mint house in some convenient place in Boston, to give John Hull, master of the Mint, the oath suitable to his place, and to approve of all other officers, and determine what else shall appear to them necessary to be done for the carrying an end of the whole order." "The said mint house shall be sett upon the land of the said John Hull." — *Records of the General Court.*"

"It was ordered, (the mint house) to be made of wood, to be sixteen feet square, and ten feet high." — *Felt's Currency.* "It is ordered, and by authority of this Courte enacted, that the printed order about money shall be in force until the first of September next, and no longer."

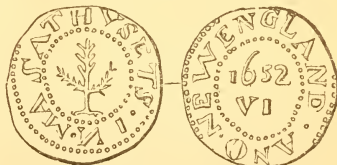
† "In pursuance of the intent of this Courte herein, be it further enacted by the authority of this Courte, that all persons whatsoever, have liberty to bring into the Mint House at Boston, all bullyon, plate, or Spanish coyne, there to be melted and brought to the allay of starling silver by John Hull, master of the said Mint and his sworne officers, and by him to be coyned into twelve penny, six penny, three penny peeces, which shall be for forme flatt and square on the sides, and stamped on the one side with N. E. and on the other side, with the figures XIIId, VIId, and IIIId, according to the valew of each peece, together with a privy marke, which shall be appointed every three months by the Governor, and known only to him and the sworne officers of the mint."

numerals, on the other.* Large sums were struck of this type, and put in circulation, and the right was insisted upon for more than thirty years, although the coins all bore the same date. A story was related that upon the marriage of Chief Justice Sewell with the daughter of John Hull, the mint master, that her father gave as her dowry her weight in pine-tree shillings, a large fortune in those days; as we are told she was rather corpulent and that it took a heap of shillings to raise her end of the beam.

In 1662, pieces of the value of two pence were coined, of silver, and of the same type of the shillings, six pence and three pence, all bore the date 1652.† All of this money is now quite scarce;



12 pence.



6 pence.

* 1652, Oct. 19. "For the prevention of washing or clipping of all such pieces of money as shall be coyned within this jurisdiction, it is ordered by this Courte and the authorite thereof, that henceforth all peeces of money coyned aforesaid, shall have a double ring on either side, with this inscription, Massachusetts and a tree in the centre on the one side — and New England, and the yeere of our Lord, on the other side." — *Records.*

† 1662, May 16. "The mint master is hereby injoynd of the first bullion that comes to his hand, to coyne two penny peeces of silver, in proportion accord-



3 pence.



2 pence.*

ing to the just value and alloy of other monys, allowed here, to answer the occasions of the contry for exchange: that is, the first yeare fifty pounds in such small money for every hundred pounds by him to be coyned, and for after time, twenty pounds in like money annually for every hundred pounds that shall be coyned for seven yeares." — *Records*.

"1667, Oct. 9. A committee report that as the mint masters, Messrs. Hull and Sanderson, make large profits by their employment, they shall pay for past occupation of Mint house and apparatus £40, and £10 annually for future." — *Felt*.

1672, Oct. 8. "Whereas, peeces-of-eight are of more value to carry out of the country than they will yield to mint into our coyne, by reason wherof peeces-of-eight which might else come to coyning are carried out of the country. It is therefore ordered by this Court and the authority therof, that all peeces-of-eight, that are of full weight and good silver, that is of six shillings of N. E. money, of Mexico, Sevil and Pillar and so all less peeces of each sort shall passe in this jurisdiction as current as our owne money, peeces-of-eight at six shillings a peece, and all less peeces proportionably thereunto, provided that all such peeces, that shall pass in this jurisdiction have a stampe affixt upon them which shall be N. E. Peeces-of-eight under weight of six shillings shall pass for so much of N. E. money as they weigh, and that it shall be impressed upon the stampe how much each peece doth weigh in legible figures with the other letters on the same and of the same alloy." — *C. Records*.

1685, Jan. 15. The officers of the London mint reported to the King that the money of Massachusetts was 22 1-2 per cent. lighter than that of England, and that thereby much of their coin was brought hither. They desire the King if he continued the Boston mint, that he would order its emission to be of equal value with his own coinage — they say "though they have continued this unwarrantable way of coyning monys ever since ye year 1652, yet there is no alteration of date appears upon the coyne, but the same date, viz.: 1652, as at the first coyning of them." — *Ruding*, vol. 1, p. 417.

1675, July 9. "Ordered that Robert Sanderson and John Hull, doe continue to mint what silver bullion shall come in for this seven yeares next to come, if either of them shall live so long." "A committee reported in favor of raising of the value of our coyns or making our money in future higher by nine or twelve grains, or making the mint free." *Records*, 1701. There being a great scarcity of change, many individuals stamped pieces of brass and tin, and passed them on the community for a penny each. The General Court passed an act forbidding it under penalty of fine and imprisonment." — *Felt*.

* A two pence with the date 1662 (as above) is in

the earliest pieces with only the letters N. E. and the numerals are of very great rarity. At the sale of the celebrated collection of coins of Thomas Hollis, Esq., (an ardent friend of America.) in London, 1817, a shilling and six pence of this type were sold, together with many other American coins.

Martin Folkes, the celebrated antiquary, in his work on English Coins, published in London, 1736, had engraved on his plate with the Plantation money, a penny of the type of the second emission, and also a piece of the size of the six pence, having on one side the good Samaritan and wounded man, with the inscription "Massachusetts In;" no reverse of the coin was given.†

In the memoirs of Thomas Hollis, it is related that King Charles II, after the restoration, expressed great wrath against the colony of Massachusetts; and said that they had invaded his prerogative by coining money. Sir Thomas Temple, a friend of the colony, told him that the colonists had but little acquaintance with law, and that they thought it no crime to make money for their own use. During the interview, Sir Thomas took some of the money from his pocket and presented it to the King. On one side of the coin was a pine tree, represented as being very thick and bushy at the top. The King asked what tree that was; Sir Thomas informed him that it was the royal oak, which preserved his majesty's life. This account of the matter brought the King into good humor, and disposed him to hear what Sir Thomas Temple, the delegate from the Colony and former Governor of Acadia, under Cromwell, had to say in favor of the Colonists.

All of the pine tree money is more easily obtained in England than here — in the very place of its coinage; for the reason that large sums were constantly being remitted to pay the indebtedness

plate xxx of Ruding's Silver Coins. It is also represented in plate xix of the fourth part of Lord Pembroke's Coins; ~~152~~ pieces of this date are very rare. We have seen ~~but one~~ one that plainly bore that date. A shilling, of the type of the second emission, in fine condition, bearing date 1650 is in the cabinet of Ammi Brown, Esq., of Salem. It was evidently a pattern piece and unique.

† No mention is made in the colonial records of these coins being ordered from the mint; and by the following extract, from the catalogue of the famous Pembroke collection of coins and medals, in relation to the Good Samaritan piece, it is plainly shown that the piece in question is merely a pine tree shilling, *indented* by a punch on which there was a representation of the Good Samaritan, "Massachusetts Shilling, much rubbed, but showing on both sides the remains of the types and legends. By the dexterous use of the punch, some artist has contrived to produce on this rubbed coin, a worn representation of the group of the Good Samaritan, and the words FAC SIMILE, which have given rise to much discussion. See Ruding, xxx. 10. and note m, page 368, vol. iii., Pemb. p. 4, t. 14, Unique."

of the colonists to the mother country, as the following extracts from Bancroft's History U. S. show. "Even the shillings of early coinage in Massachusetts were nearly all gathered up and remitted, 1692." Vol. iii, p. 104.

In 1694, £675 of pine tree money was sent to Sir Henry Ashurst, in London, a friend of the colony, to pay an instalment on the loan contracted by authority of the colony. "In 1716, the scarcity of money was even more and more complained of; all the silver money was sent into Great Britain to make returns for what was owing there." Bancroft vol. iii, p. 338.

Mr. Felt in his "Massachusetts Currency," says: "Thomas Hutchinson, afterwards Governor, wrote to one of his correspondents in England, Feb. 23, 1761, 'I will give Dr. Whitworth a N. E. shilling and six pence, which I desire you to present, with my compliments to Mr. Jackson. As there never will be any more coined, and no other colony ever had any coin, perhaps they will be looked upon as something of a curiosity.' Mr. Hutchinson does not agree with Chalmers, who informs us, that Maryland had a mint in 1662." (?) As regards the Maryland, or Lord Baltimore money, it is believed to have been struck in England for the use of that colony, as it is of the greatest rarity, being seldom found except in the best collections in Europe. A shilling and six pence of this money, is put down in a late coin catalogue at £6 6 0. Coins in silver—shillings, six pences and three pences—are extant struck by Chalmers at Annapolis in 1783; these are the only coins, believed by collectors to have been struck in Maryland, and are quite rare, being seldom found except in large and valuable collections. In this connection it is thought proper to caution collectors against the counterfeit pine tree money which was issued about a year since, and of which several series are now extant, and occasionally offered for sale.

J. C.

In the next article will be given the English Coins struck for the Colonies of Carolina, Maryland, Virginia and Massachusetts.

ST. GEORGE TUCKER'S CRITICISM ON MCFINGAL.

The following extract from a letter, written by St. George Tucker, to Col. Theodorick Bland, noticing Trumbull's poem "McFingal," was copied by me from the original.

CHARLES CAMPBELL.

Petersburg, Va., June 16th, 1857,

MATOAX, Nov. 21, 1782.

MY DEAR FRIEND,—After many weeks intermission, I had the pleasure of receiving your favor enclosing a copy of *McFingal*. That poem was

really a treat to me; the true Hudibrastic vein was more discoverable in it than in any other production, which I have perused, since the days of Butler. Yet there was one thing wanting to give a zest to many parts of it. I do not know even the name of the hero of the poem, nor have I ever heard any anecdote concerning him or his character, which would probably throw a new light on many passages. I must, therefore, beg the favor of you to assist me in these particulars, as I dare say *McFingal* cannot be unknown so near the theatre of his original exhibition, as Philadelphia to Connecticut.

I have read the poem but once yet. I do not know whether I have hastily adopted the opinion which I am about to offer, but it occurred to me more than once during the perusal of the two first books. It is that the author has placed the absurdity of *McFingal*'s arguments in rather too glaring a light. There are many passages in his harangues, which to the most vulgar comprehension, make especially against him and his cause. Though he may seem to affect to gloss them over, he in fact exposes the tenets and opinions of his own sect, in terms that would have flowed with more propriety from Honorius. Here then I think the poet's art has been somewhat defective; he does not leave to his reader's judgment to detect the specious fallacy of his arguments, (which is the case with Butler) but does it for him. In *Hudibras* the hero often argues against himself, but such is the poet's art, that it requires the mind to dwell a moment on the subject in order to discover how far the speaker has perverted the obvious reasoning, by a sly insinuation, which goes no farther than the surface. This may be mere captiousness; but I think I should have read some particular parts of the poem with more pleasure, had not the speaker's reasoning been so manifestly against his argument. For example, when he speaks of kings, page 17, I think he has carried the idea too far by six lines; those six lines I think would have come better from Honorius. They are as near the middle of the page as can be, so you may refer to them. Again, on pages 26, 27 and 30, I think there are several passages liable to the same exceptions. The absurdity (of *McFingal*'s arguments) in all these is too visible. I should have been better pleased had it been hidden by rather a darker veil. This might have been very good policy if the poem was written merely to detect those absurdities. But considering the poem abstracted from any particular political views, I think the objections I have stated, are not wholly without foundation. The two last books are admirable. The scene at the liberty pole I admire extremely. The thought of making a man look into the future from the gallows is also truly original, and the execution I think fully equal to the thought, original as it is.

Fanny joins me in most affectionate regards to you and Mrs. Bland. I hope we shall hear from you soon by my brother, whom we now begin to expect.

Adieu yr. affect. friend,
S. G. TUCKER.

I wish you would send me Payne's answer to the Abbe Raynal. I have had a slight perusal of it already, and wish to give it one more at leisure.

FIRST NEWSPAPER PRINTED IN AMERICA.

The following is a copy of a newspaper to be found in the Colonial State Paper Office at London. It is printed on the first three sides of a folded sheet, — two columns to a page, and each page about seven inches by eleven in size. It was discovered by the Rev. J. B. Felt, LL. D., who thus alludes to it in the second volume of his "Annals of Salem," (published 1849) page 14 :

"It was immediately noticed by the legislative authorities. Four days after it was edited, they spoke of it as a pamphlet, stated that it came out contrary to law, and contained 'reflections of a very high nature.' They strictly forbade 'anything in print without license first obtained from those appointed by the government to grant the same.' Thus terminated the effort to establish a print because not duly authorized, and opposed to the prevalent politics of the Colony."

The figures enclosed in brackets denote the end of the columns. SAMUEL A. GREEN.

Groton, June 18, 1857.

NUMB. 1. PUBLICK OCCURRENCES Both FORREIGN and DOMESTICK.

Boston, Thursday Sept. 25th, 1690.

It is designed, that the Countrey shall be furnished once a month (or if any Glut of Occurrences happen oftener) with an Account of such considerable things as have arrived unto our Notice.

In order here unto, the Publisher will take what pains he can to obtain a Faithful Relation of all such things; and will particularly make himself beholden to such Persons in Boston whom he knows to have been for their own use the diligent Observers of such matters.

That which is herein proposed, is, First, That Memorable Occurrents of Divine Providence may not be neglected or forgotten, as they too often are. Secondly, That people everywhere may better understand the Circumstances of Publique Affairs, both abroad and at home; which may not only direct their Thoughts at all times, but at some times also to assist their Business and Negotiations.

Thirdly, *That some thing may be done towards the Curing, or at least the Charming of that Spirit of Lying, which prevails among us, wherefore nothing shall be entered, but what we have reason to believe is true, repairing to the best fountains for our Information. And when there appears any material mistake in any thing that is collected, it shall be corrected in the next.*

Moreover, *the Publisher of these Occurrences is willing to engage, that whereas, there are many False Reports, maliciously made, and spread among us, if any well minded person will be at the pains to trace any such false Report, so far as to find out and Convict the First Raiser of it, he will in this Paper (unless just Advice be given to the contrary) expose the Name of such person, as A malicious Raiser of a False Report. It is supposed that none will dislike this Proposal, but such as intend to be guilty of so villainous a Crime.*

THE Christianized Indians in some parts of *Plimouth*, have newly appointed a day of Thanksgiving to God for his mercy in supplying their extrem and pinching Necessities under their late want of Corn, and for His giving them now a prospect of a very *Comfortable Harvest*. Their Example may be worth Mentioning.

'Tis observed by the Husbandmen, that altho' the With-draw of so great a strength [1] from them, as what is in the Forces lately gone for *Canada*, made them think it almost impossible for them to get well through the Affairs of their Husbandry at this time of the year, yet the season has been so unusually favorable that they scarce find any want of the many hundred of hands, that are gone from them; which is looked upon as a merciful Providence.

While the barbarous *Indians* were lurking about *Chelmsford*, there were missing about the beginning of this Month a couple of Children belonging to a man of that Town, one of them aged about eleven, the other aged about nine years, both of them supposed to be fallen into the hands of the *Indians*.

A very *Tragical Accident* happened at *Watertown* the beginning of this Month, an *Old man*, that was of somewhat a Silent and Morose Temper, but one that had long Enjoyed the reputation of a *Sober* and a *Pious Man*, having newly buried his Wife, The Devil took advantage of the Melancholy which he thereupon fell into, his wives discretion and industry had long been the support of his Family, and he seemed hurried with an impertinent fear that he should now come to want before he dyed, though he had very careful friends to look after him who kept a strict eye upon him, lest he should do himself any harm. But one evening escaping from them into the Cow-house, they there quickly followed him, found hanging by a *Rope*, which they had used to tye their *Calves* withal, he was dead with his feet near touching the Ground.

Epidemical *Fevers* and *Agues* grow very common, in some parts of the Country, whereof, tho' many dye not, yet they are sorely unfitted for their employments; but in some parts a more malignant *Fever* seems to prevail in such sort that it usually goes thro' a Family where it comes, and proves Mortal unto many.

The *Small pox* which has been raging in *Boston*, after a manner very Extraordinary, is now very much abated. It is thought that far more have been sick of it than were visited with it, when it raged so much twelve years ago, nevertheless it has not been so Mortal. The number of them that have [2] dyed in *Boston* by this last Visitation is about *three hundred and twenty*, which is not perhaps half so many as fell by the former. The time of its being most General, was in the Months *June, July* and *August*, then 'twas that sometimes in some one Congregation on a Lords-day there would be Bills desiring prayers for above an *hundred sick*. It seized upon all sorts of people that came in the way of it, it even infected *Children in the bellies of Mothers* that had themselves undergone the Disease many years ago; for some such were now born full of the Distemper. 'Tis not easy to relate the Trouble and Sorrow that poor *Boston* has felt by this *Epidemical Contagion*. But we hope it will be pretty nigh Extinguished, by that time twelve month when it first began to Spread. It now unhappily spreads in several other places, among which our *Garrisons in the East* are to be reckoned some of the Sufferers.

Altho' *Boston* did a few weeks ago, meet with a Disaster by *Fire*, which consumed about *twenty Houses* near the *Mill-Creek*, yet about midnight, between the sixteenth and seventeenth of this Instant, another *Fire* broke forth near the *South-Meeting-House*, which consumed about five or six houses, and had almost carried the Meeting-house itself, one of the fairest Edifices in the Country, if God had not remarkably assisted the Endeavours of the People to put out the Fire. There were two more considerable Circumstances in the Calamities of this Fire, one was that a young man belonging to the House where the Fire began, unhappily perished in the Flames; it seems that tho' he might sooner awake than some others who did escape, yet he some way lost those Wits that should have taught him to help himself. Another was that the best furnished PRINTING PRESS, of those few that we know of in *America* was lost; a loss not presently to be repaired.

There lately arrived at *Piscataqua*, one *Papoon* from *Penobscot*, in a small Shallop, wherein he had used to attend upon the pleasure of *Casteen*, but took his opportunity to run away, and reports: That a Vessel of small Bulk bound from *Bristol* to *Virginia*, having been so long at Sea, till they were prest with want, put in at *Penobscot* instead of

Piscataqua, where the *Indians* and *French* seized her, and Butchered the Master, and several of the men; but that himself who belonged unto the Ships Crew, being a *Jersey-man*, was more favorably used and found at length an advantage to make his Escape.

The chief discourse of this month has been about the affairs of the Western Expedition against *Canada*. The *Albanians, New Yorkers* and the *five Nations of Indians*, in the *West*, had long been pressing of the *Massachusetts* to make an Expedition by Sea into *Canada*, and still made us believe, that they stayed for us, and that while we assaulted [3] *Quebeck*, they would pass the *Lake*, and by Land make a Descent upon Mount *Real*. Accordingly this Colony with some assistance from our kind Neighbours of *Plimouth*; fitted an Army of near *five and twenty hundred men*, and a Navy of two and thirty Sail: which went from hence the beginning of the last *August*, under the Command of the Honourable Sir *William Phips*.

In the mean time the *English Colonies* and *Provinces* in the *West* raised Forces, the Numbers whereof have been reported five or six hundred. The Honourable General *Winthrop* was in the Head of these, and advanced within a few miles of the *Lake*; He there had some good Number of *Maqua's* to joyn his Forces, but contrary to his Expectation, it was found that the Canoo's to have been ready for the transportation of the Army over the *Lake*, were not prepared, and the other Nations of *Indians*, that should have come to this Campaign, sent their Excuses, pretending that the *Small-pox* was among them, and some other Trifles. The General Meeting with such vexing disappointment called a Council of War, wherein 'twas agreed, That it was impossible for them to prosecute their Intended Expedition. However he despatched away the *Maqua's* to the *French Territories*, who returned with some Success, having slain several of the *French*, and brought home several Prisoners, whom they used in a manner too barbarous for any *English* to approve. The General coming back to *Albany*, there happened a misunderstanding, between him and the Lieutenant Governor of *New York* which occasioned much discourse, but produced not those effects which were feared of it. Where lay the bottom of these miscarriages is variously conjectured, if any people further West than *Albany*, have been Tampering with the *Indians*, to desert the business of *Canada*, we hope time will discover it. And if Almighty God will have *Canada* to be subdued without the assistance of those miserable Salvages, in whom we have too much confided, we shall be glad, that there will be no sacrifice offered up to the Devil, upon this occasion; God alone will have all the Glory.*

'Tis possible, we have not so exactly related the

Circumstances of this business, but the Account, is as near exactness, as any that could be had, in the midst of many various reports about it.

Another late matter of discourse, has been an unaccountable destruction befalling a body of *Indians*, that were our Enemies. This body of *French Indians* had a Fort somewhere far up the River, and a party of *Maqua's* returning from the *East Country*, where they have at a great rate pursued and terrified those *Indians* which have been invading of our *North East Plantations*, and Killed their General *Hope Hood* among the rest; resolved [4] to visit this Fort; but they found the Fort ruined, the Canoo's cut to pieces, and the people all either Butchered or Captived. This gave them no little surprise and they gave the *English* this account of it. That a body of *Maqua's* lately returning from the spoil of *Canada* brought several *French Prisoners* with them; That calling at this Fort in their way, the *Indians* there seeing themselves unable to resist them did pass divers Complements with them and partake of their Booties, That a *French Captive* after this, escaping from the *Maqua's* informed the *French* that these *Indians* had revolted unto the *Maqua's*, and hereupon the *French* or their *Indians* made a sudden Sally forth upon them, and utterly destroyed them, tho' they were in reality of their own party still.

Two *English Captives* escaped from the hands of *Indians* and *French* at *Pseudamogquady*, came into Portsmouth on the sixteenth Instant & say, That when Capt. Mason was at *Port Real*, he cut the faces, and ript the bellies of two *Indians*, and threw a third Over board in the sight of the *French*, who informing the other *Indians* of it, they have in revenge barbarously Butcher'd forty Captives of ours that were in their hands.

These two captives escaped in a Shallop, which our enemies intended to have set out with all the Circumstances of a Fishing Shallop but to have indeed fill'd with *Indians* that should have Clap't on board any *English Vessel* that came in their way; They say that about three or four weeks ago, some *Indians* were coming this way to War, but crossing a path which they supposed to be of the *Maqua's*, they followed it until they discovered a place where some Canoo's were making, whereupon twenty *Kennebeck Indian-Warriors* went to look further after the business, who never yet returned, Which gives hope that they may come short home but upon this the *Squaws* are sent to *Penobscot*, and the men stand on their Defence.

Portsmouth, Sept. 20th. Two days since arrived here a small Vessel from *Barbadoes*, in which is a Letter to Captain H. K. of 19th August that speaks thus,

Christophers is wholly taken from the *French* as also a small Island called *Stacia*: we are very strong in Shipping, and our Ships of War are now gone

for *Tobago*, a very good place to shelter from any Storms, after the suspicious months are over, they will Attack the rest of the *French* places. We have News here that K. William is safe arrived in *Ireland*, and is marched with one hundred and forty thousand Foot and Horse. Himself leads the Body, Duke Scumburgh the right Wing, and the Earl of Oxford the left Wing, Duke Hamilton of Scotland leads the forlorn Hope with ten thousand men under him. Great victory they daily have, and much people dayly come in to him, with submission; He has [5] 200 Shipping with him of one sort or other, above one hundred Sail dayly run between *Ireland* and *England*, with meat for Man and Beast; His Majesty being unwilling to trust false *Ireland* for it. *France* is in much trouble (and fear not only with us but also with his Son, who has revolted against him lately, and has great reason) if reports be true, that the Father used to lie with the Sons Wife. He has got all the *Hugonots*, and all the dissatisfied Papists, with the great force of the D. of Loraigh, and are now against him, resolving to depose him of his Life and Kingdom.

It's Reported the City of *Cork* in *Ireland* has proclaimed K. William, and turned their *French* Landlords out of Doors: of this there wants further confirmation.

From *Plimouth* Sept. 22, We have an Account, that on Friday the 12th Instant, in the night, our Forces Landing privately, forthwith surrounded *Peggyscot* Fort; but finding no *Indians* there, they March'd to *Amonoscoggin*. There on the Lords-day, they kill'd and took 15 or 16 of the Enemy, and recovered five *English* Captives, mostly belonging to Oyster River; who advised, that the men had been gone about ten days down to a River, to meet with the *French*, and the *French Indians*: where they expected to make up a Body of 300 men, and design first against Wells or *Piscataqua*.

On Tuesday, the Army came to our Vessels at *Macquoit*, but one of the Vessels touching a Ground stopt a Tide; by which means, young *Bracket*, who was a considerable distance up the River, above *Amonoscoggin* Fort, being advised by an Indian that ran away from *Amonoscoggin*, that an *English* Army was there attempted his Escape, and came down to the Sloop, just as they came on their Sail.

On Thursday, they landed at *Saco*; a Scout of 60 men of ours discover a party of the enemy, and had the Advantage of killing three of them, and of taking nine Canoo's, and an *English* captive named, *Thomas Baker*, who informed, that the Enemy had left a considerable Plunder at *Peggyscot-Plains*, which he supposed the Enemy was gone to secure.

Whereupon the Army immediately embark'd,

and arriving there that night, the next morning found the Bever Plunder accordingly.

While our Vessels where [were] at Anchor in *Cascoe Bay*, our Auxiliary Indians lodging on shore, and being too careless in their Watch, the Enemy made an Attaque upon them. The English forthwith repair'd to their Relief; but were sorely galled, by an Embuscade of Indians. The Enemy soon quitted the Field, escaping with their *Canoo's* whereof ours took several. In the Surprise, we lost 9 men, and had about 20 wounded; the blow chiefly fell on our dear *Friends*, the *Plimouth Forces*, 15 being kill'd and wounded of Captain *Southworth's* Company.

Boston, Printed by *R. Pierce* for *Benjamin Harris*, at the *London-Coffee-House*. 1690.

DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO A PASSPORT GRANTED MRS. BELLEW IN 1776.

Read before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania,
By FRANK M. ETTING, Esq.

LETTER OF CAPT. BELLEW.

Captain Bellew would be glad to be informed if safe conduct will be allowed for Mrs. Bellew to pass through the country to her relations in New England, — and whether Lieut. Boger of the Liverpool, now a prisoner in Pennsylvania, may be permitted, on his Parole, to escort her to Marblehead. If not the Lieutenant, Mr. Draper, the Midshipman, also a Prisoner would undertake the Journey.

(Endorsed by President Hancock — "Referred to Mr. R. H. Lee & Mr. R. Morris.")

In Congress May 9th, 1776.

The annexed Paper having been introduced to Congress by a member, at the request of Capt. Wm. Budden,* a Prisoner to the Roe Buck Man-of-War now under Parole.

Resolved, That a Passport be Granted for Mrs. Bellew to come to the city of Philada. under escort of a Continental officer, and that she may Reside safely and unmolested in the said city untill her Friends in New England come to Escort her to Marblehead when safe Conduct shall also be granted to her for that Journey and for her residence there during her Pleasure.

(Signed,) JOHN HANCOCK, Presid^t.

Philadelphia, May 9th, 1776.

Sir, — The Congress having granted a passport for Mrs. Bellew to land from the Liverpool Frigate and come up to this city under your Escort you are hereby authorized to repair on board said Frigate with a Flag, and produce to Capt. Bellew the paper given you herewith and if the per-

[* This Capt. Budden seems to have been prisoner to the *Liverpool* Man-of-War See file Journals of Congress, May 9th, 1776. — F. M. E.]

mission be accepted you are to conduct the Lady to such lodgings in this city as she may desire. We doubt not she will be perfectly satisfied with that politeness and attention she will meet with from you and all other persons you meet on the Journey, when it is known this is done under proper authority —

By order of Congress.

(Signed,) JOHN HANCOCK, Presid^t.

To Capt. Walter Stewart of the 3d Battalion of Continental Troops.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN STEWART.

On Thursday afternoon May 9, Mr. Jacob Rush waited on me and desired I would have a carriage ready for next morning and wait on Mr. Hancock with it by 8 o'clock which I accordingly did when Mr. Hancock was pleased to Honor me with a commission to repair on board the Liverpool Frigate Commanded by — Bellew in order to conduct Mrs. Bellew to Phila. on her way to Marblehead.

About five o'clock I arrived at New Castle where I applied to the Commodore of the Row Gallies for a Boat with a Flag to row me on board the Sloop, as she lay 12 miles below, which he immediately complied with and I set out accompanied by Mr. Erskine and Mr. Carter who were desirous to see the Vessels. On my arrival at the ship, being asked my business &c., and finding it was with the Captain, I was ushered into the state room where he and Mrs. Bellew were: I informed him that I had the honor of being deputed by Congress to deliver him an answer to the Queries he had sent to Philada. by Capt. Budden. He told he was extremely sorry he had asked any questions as he had been used very ill. I replied, — I imagined he would find his request granted as much to his satisfaction as he could possibly wish. When I presented him with the Papers delivered me by Mr. Hancock, he read them over, then delivered them to me again and said he had just looked them over, but they were not worthy his reading. I then (as Mr. Hancock desired) made his and Mrs. Hancock's compliments to Mrs. Bellew and assured her all possible civility would be shown her by them during her stay at Philada.; and took upon me to assure Captain and Mrs. Bellew on my Honor, the people of that place would be happy in rendering her every kind of Respect and Civility in their power. Capt. Bellew made answer it was all nonsense and affirmed the Inhabitants of America could never be capable of showing Civility to any Person after this, as there were nothing but deceit, rancour and malice [among them] and thought it was impossible a Fool, (such as he was pleased to term Mr. Hancock) could show Civility to any one. He thus began to ex-

plain the matter to Mrs. Bellew and told her that those People we called the Congress of John Hancock had sent down word, if she went to Philada. they would protect her until such time as her friends arrived to conduct her to Marblehead, which was nonsense in the highest degree — and wondered the Congress would take upon them to consult on any matter which concerned his Wife — that she well knew she had none but Female Friends who could never come for her. I assured him that should be no obstacle as I would answer for it, the Congress who were pleased to send me for Mrs. Bellew in order to conduct her to Philada. would likewise take care to forward her to Marblehead. He again made use of the above expressions, both in respect to the Inhabitants and Mr. Hancock; but enquired whether old Mrs. Hancock was in town; being answered in the negative — he said, was she here his wife might be taken care of, as she was a Genteel woman; but intimated he did not choose to risk her with any other Person.

Having asked if I would choose anything to drink, he mentioned a variety — among the rest, English Porter, but made this observation — he supposed I was afraid it would poison me. I assured him my prejudice to the English did not extend so far as to deprive myself of making use of any good Porter and Cheese he might have, which I would prove if he would be kind enough to let us try them — at the same time I could assure him it was the ardent desire of the Inhabitants of America to be on the same footing with England as in former days, would they but propose the matter in an honourable manner. He immediately told me it was not true — he was convinced a great majority never desired to see that day when the quarrel should be made up, — for his part he was sorry to be so situated, but he was only in the line of his duty; but says he it is a new thing — you are fond of your shoulder knots, Coats, etc.; and you are all turned soldiers — I expect however in a short time to see you return to your duty again. I told him to be sure at present it is a new thing to us but asked him whether he was not confident if we pursued it much longer it would become a second nature to us and we would not wish to live but in that state, — he allowed it, but said it would be attended with the ruin of the country. I beg'd to know what would become of that power who waged war with us — he would not allow they could be hurt — we alone must suffer. Finding him get warm, I told him that was not the subject I came on board to discourse on, and beg'd it might be at an end.

I then addressed myself to Mrs. Bellew (who I really think had a desire to come,) told her I had

brought a light Phaeton and servant to attend her and wished she would give me an opportunity to prove myself worthy of the trust reposed in me by showing her all the politeness in my power. The Capt. was not pleased to thank me, but seemed the greater civility used to him and Mrs. Bellew on that subject to be the more displeased at it and told her she must content herself for a few days, for then they would arrive and settle the matter when she might go safely without John Hancock's permission.

Being desired by Mr. Hancock to inform him the subject of an exchange of Prisoners was to take place that day and that he imagined an exchange would be offered — He said it was impossible, as our tyrannical Committees and Conventions had passed a Resolve that no exchange should take place. I told him the Congress were the body who had the regulating of that matter and that it was morally impossible any such resolve should appear from any of the Committee — if there had I had never seen it, but this he might depend on, Mr. Hancock would not mention the matter unless it was to be so. He still doubted it, but inquired for his Lieut. Bouger, who I told him was well and at his liberty to go about, and was much caressed by the people, as he had proved himself both the man of spirit and the Gentleman, after a little indifferent conversation we took our leave, when I begged to know if he had any commands to Mr. Hancock or any Person ashore — he answered me very shortly by "No — No — No," but recollecting himself desired I would carry a letter to Mr. Bouger, which if I pleased I might open, as he imagined it was from his mother, or if you please you may present it to your *honourable* (under scored in the original) Congress to open. Thus, Sir, according to your desire, I have laid down the Conversation which passed between Capt. Bellew and myself as nearly as my memory would serve. I am confident Mr. Hancock will excuse any Improperities throughout which he discovers when he considers I had to attend to nothing further than matters of fact.

I am Sir, your very obed't h'ble ser'vt,

WALTER STEWART.

To the Honorable John Hancock, Esq.

We do certify that the foregoing is the discourse as nearly as our memories can serve, which passed between Capt. Walter Stewart of the 3d Battalion of Penn. and Capt. Bellew of the Liverpool Frigate, on Friday, May 10th, on Board the said Frigate — we being present during the conversation from beginning to end thereof.

(Signed,)

WILLIAM ERSKINE,
JOHN H. CARTER.

ELEGY ON WASHINGTON.

Among the effects of an elderly lady of this city, who died a few years ago, the following poem was found, printed upon satin. Believing it superior to the ordinary run of newspaper elegiac verses, it has struck me that it merits preservation in the columns of the *Historical Magazine*. The *True American* was a newspaper published in this city.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1857.

W. D.

AN ELEGIAC POEM

On the Death of General George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States. Dedicated to the patrons of the *True American*, at the commencement of the year 1800.

His worth! his death, whose heaven-directed hand
From fierce oppression sav'd an infant land,
Whose wisdom governed and whose virtues grac'd
An empire reared amid a trackless waste,
Whose Godlike deeds were long the warrior's guide,
The statesman's pattern and the patriot's pride,
The tyrant's dread, the polestar of the sage,
The poet's theme and glory of the age,
Whose loss Columbia's grateful millions mourn,
While distant nations kindred griefs return,
I sing! — O for that muse of fire
That sang Pelides' unrelenting ire;
That poured in soften'd note, the immortal lays
Of tuneful Maro; and in modern days
Inspir'd the great Camoens' labouring breast
To sing the daring conqueror of the East!
Then should the woes which Greece, deserted, bore,
The heaven-born Trojan's fame on Latium's shore,
And high renown of Lisbon's splendid chief,
In song be sacred to Columbia's grief!
Her grief for honour's, virtue's favorite son
Great Nature's boast — the illustrious WASHINGTON!

O name forever to thy country dear!
Still wreath'd with pride, "still uttered with a tear!"
Thou that could'st rouse a nation's host to arms,
Could'st calm the spreading tumult of alarms,
Of civil discord, awe the threatening force
And check even Anarchy's licentious course!|
Long as exalted worth commands applause,
Long as the virtuous bow to virtue's laws,
Long as they reverence truth and honour join'd,
Long as the hero's glory warms the mind,
Long as the flame of gratitude shall burn,
Or human tears bedew the patriot's urn,
Thy sound shall dwell on each Columbian tongue
And live lamented in elegiac song!
Till some bold bard, inspired with Delphic rage
Shall with thy lustrous fire his epic page!

Lo! near where Vernon rears her shrouded crest,
While silent anguish cankers in her breast,
Her walks deserted, all their minstrels fled,
Her forests blighted and their glories dead,
Her groves all voiceless, save the voice of woe,
Her streams neglected, save where sorrows flow,
Round her scar'd halls, a silence deep prevails,
And hills and grottoes, save where echo wails!
Save where some veteran, halting o'er the plain
Calls on his honour'd chief, but calls in vain!
Deep in the midst of yonder darksome cave
Whose sides Potowmac's mournful waters lave,

While, sighing to the blast, around it grow
Dark cypress mingled with funereal yew,
Columbia's genius sat, with head reclin'd
And breath'd his fruitless sorrows to the wind!
With trembling hand and visage bath'd in tears,
Turn'd Fate's stupendous Roll of future years,
Dwelt on each passage, wip'd his streaming eye,
And as each page was finished, pour'd a sigh!
— The book is closed, convuls'd he walks around,
And hurls the massy volume on the ground! —
Hark! from his lips a hollow murmur breaks!
Columbians, catch the sound, your Genius speaks.
" 'Tis done," he cries, "the eventful work is o'er,
The boast of rifled nature breathes no more!
In yonder hallowed vault his relics lie,
Winds, fan it gently, as ye murmur by
Ye fragrant dews, your evening influence shed
In softest cadence o'er my favourite's head!
And thou, O sun, let not thy ruthless glare
Too soon dissolve the glittering drops to air;
But from the spot thy fervid radiance turn,
And let heaven's tears impart the hero's urn!
Let genial spring her fairest flowers unfold
And earliest leaflets o'er his hallowed mould!
Around let willows weep, let yews dispend
And cypress fling their melancholy shade,
While laurel, oak and olive boughs embrace
O'er him, the first in war, the first in peace!
In Fate's vast chronicle of future time
The mystic mirror of events sublime,
Where deeds of virtue gild each pregnant page
And some grand epoch marks each coming age
Where germs of future history strike the eye
And empires' rise and fall in embryo lie
Though statesmen, heroes, sages, chiefs abound
Yet none of worth like Washington's are found!
In him concentrated every power of mind,
In him was every god-like virtue join'd.
To him I gave to govern by his word
And guard Columbia's millions with his sword!
Each character beside some spot betrays,
While his alone shines one unclouded blaze,
Columbians, come! of every clime and name!
In numbers mighty, mightier still in fame!
From east to west, from north to south, attend,
And mourn with me your guardian, father, friend!
Sav'd by his valour, to his memory just
Bestow unfading honours on his dust!
Where yonder domes and spires o'erspread the plain
And lifts your capitol its airy vane,
Of strength to work the savage wreck of time,
Rear to his name a monument sublime!
Bid art and genius all their powers bestow,
And let the pile with life and grandeur glow,
High on the top let Fame with trumpet's sound,
Announce his god-like deeds to worlds around!
Let Pallas lead her hero to the field,
In wisdom train, and cover with her shield
A sword present to dazzle from afar
And flash bright terrors through the ranks of war,
With port august let oak-wreath'd Freedom stand
And hail him father of her chosen land;
With laurels deck him, with due honours greet,
And crowns and sceptres place beneath his feet!
Let Peace, her olive blooming like the morn,
And kindred Plenty with her teeming horn,
With Commerce, child and regent of the main,
While Arts and Agriculture join the train,
Rear a sad altar, bend around his urn,
And to their guardian grateful incense burn!
Let History calm, in thoughtful mood reclin'd
Record his actions to enrich mankind;

"And *Poets* bring his *name* to rehearse
 "In *all* the *energy* of *epic* verse!
 "To *future* ages there let *Mercy* own
 "He *never* from her bosom forc'd a groan;
 "Here let a *statue* in, there a *reverend* sage
 "To mark and emulate his steps engage,
 "Colat *like* widow'd, count his virtues o'er,
 "Around his tomb her pearly sorrows pour,
 "And mild *Religion* of celestial mien
 "Point to her patron's place, in realms unseen!
 "Then stamp in gold the monument above
 "The *mournful* tribute of a *nation's* love!
 "Oft as the sun along the *Zodiac* moves
 "And brings the day that every patriot loves,
 "Columbian list! in garbs of woe appear,
 "And o'er your hero's memory drop a tear!
 "To feats of virtue let his worth inspire
 "And fan in every breast a rival fire!"

The Genius spake — then from his cavern's gloom
 With solemn step approach'd the hero's tomb
 Gazed on the spot, embrac'd the gelid bust
 And hymn'd a requiem to the sacred dust;
 Then sped (resigned to heaven's supreme command)
 Again to shield from wrongs his widow'd land!
 And is it so? Is WASHINGTON no more?
 Fame blow a blast to startle every shore!
 Let every shore the solemn note rebound,
 Till universal nature catch the sound —
 The awful sound! to announce the stroke of Fate,
 The death of all that's glorious, good and great!
 Of all that kindred angels stoop'd to scan,
 The brightest wonder of that wonder, man!

And could not goodness, could not greatness save?
 Nor human glory rescue from the grave?
 Could not a nation's sighs, a nation's prayers
 Procure for ONE a ceaseless round of years?
 Could not a mail of virtue guard his heart
 And turn aside the ruthless conqueror's dart!
 Could not that arm which Independence won,
 That eye all piercing, as its sire, the sun,
 That god-like mien, that sword, that nodding plume,
 Unnerve the tyrant? stay the warrior's doom?
 But must the hero with the beggar fall?
 And is the silent tomb the lot of all?
 It is — but hence its hateful gloom is o'er,
 That dreary habitation frights no more!
 In future time, the good, the wise, the brave,
 Will shun no more the precincts of the grave;
 But deem the sacred vault a mansion fair,
 And pointing boast, "Our WASHINGTON lies there!"

Hail, matchless mortal! heaven's distinguished care!
 Epitome of virtues, great and rare!
 Resplendent model of majestic mind!
 Where talents high their confluent lustre join'd!
 Sure nature formed thee of superior dust;
 As Cæsar generous, and as Cato just!
 A soul, in war's emergence formed to rule,
 As Cyrus provident, as Fabius cool!
 When honour summon'd, as Achilles warm,
 As Scipio prompt, as Cincinnatus firm!
 When danger frowned and battle shook the skies,
 As Hector daring, as Ulysses wise!
 Calm and serene amid the vollied storm,
 Our hero smiled at death in every form,
 And still from heaviest clouds of hopeless fate
 Emerg'd and rose as Alexander great!
 To rear the towering fabric of his fame
 He rifled all of Greek and Roman name;
 And even, in war, imperial Albion's lord
 Bow'd to the splendours of his conquering sword!
 Born with a mind untaught to shrink or yield,
 In council deep, unfathom'd in the field,

In charge resistless, dangerous in defeat
 In victory clement, dreadful in retreat!
 Cradled in arms, a soldier from his birth
 He stood the awe and glory of the earth!

But, not alone in scenes where glory fir'd,
 He mov'd, no less, in civil walks admir'd!
 Though long a warrior, choice of human blood,
 As Brutus noble, and as Titus good!
 To all that formed the hero of the age,
 He joined the patriot and the peaceful sage,
 The statesman powerful and the ruler just,
 No less illustrious than the chief august;
 And to condense his characters in one,
 The God-like father of his country shone!

Such was the man, let distant ages know,
 For whom Columbia droops in weeds of woe!
 Peerless in life! — ye wondering realms attend!
 His fame was brightened by his glorious end!
 By pain unmov'd, magnanimous in death,
 He proved the hero with his latest breath!
 His worth increasing with his reverend days,
 Had taught a nation, virtue's radiant ways,
 Then gently yielding life, without a sigh,
 His last example taught them how to die!

Shade of immortal Warren, hither bend!
 Montgomery, Mercer, Lawrence, Green, attend!
 Mid files of angels, rang'd on either side,
 And forms angelic your celestial guide,
 Conduct in triumph to the climes above
 The illustrious spirit of the chief you love!

Come, sages, come, and with the sorrowing tear,
 Bedew the pall that shrouds your idol's bier!
 Ye statesmen, chiefs and faithful patriots rise
 And seize the mantle ere he reach the skies!
 Ye virgins fair and modest matrons, come
 And strew with flowrets fresh, your guardian's tomb,
 With pearly sorrows bathe the hallowed ground,
 And breathe the soul of plaintive music round!
 Ye war-worn veterans, faithful to your chief,
 Torn by remorseless pangs of manly grief,
 Who, oft, the fierce conflicting ranks among
 Where Carnage leagu'd with Terror swept along
 Crush'd the bold warrior, rent his bosom's core,
 And lapp'd with demon thirst, the streaming gore,
 When host with host and man with man engag'd,
 And all the tumult of the battle rag'd
 Have heard with joy, his all commanding word,
 And seen the beaming terrors of his sword
 Have seen pale squadrons rally at his call,
 And hostile legions struck with deep appal.
 With slow and reverend step approach the grave
 That holds enshrin'd the relics of the brave!
 On bended knee salute the sacred ground,
 And let your warlike honours burst around!
 Then germs of olive, oak and laurel bring
 And let them, mingling, o'er your hero spring!
 Strike, nature, strike with force thy mighty bell,
 And sound through all thy realms his funeral knell!

LETTER OF REV. EBENEZER PEMBERTON, 1716.

Rev. Sr. — I had ye honor of your's by your Son; and thankfully acknowledge the Respect done me by it.

Complement and flattery are not my Talents; but are as distant from my inclinacion, as from my principles: I do, Sr, with the greatest sincerity as-

sure you, that there is no Family I am more disposed to, nor should take greater satisfaction in serving of, than yours. The filling the Vacancy at College is an Important Article; in which the Prosperity of that Society must be our last view. You Know well of what Consequence it is to the Publick that That Trust of a Tutor be rightly placed, and many young Gentlemen of good learning and virtue, may not be yet qualified for that Post. There seems to me necessary a peculiar Genius, Temper, Gravity and Discretion of Conduct; which Every One that gives good hopes of being Blessings in their Day, have not. Your Son, with other young Gentlemen at College is much a stranger to me; and must depend on others for his character; which as yet I have not had the least hint of either from the Presidt, or the other Gentlemen at Cambridge, who best know the qualificacons of persons there; and on whose Informacon wee, who live at a Distance, must in a great measure depend. Whenever the time comes to make the Choice, if the Gentlemen upon the Spot can recommend Mr. Rogers, your Son, as Equall in his qualificacons to any others for that Post, it will determine my voice, and there is nothing shall influence me to overlook Mr. Rogers, but what would cause me to pass over my own Son under ye Like circumstances.

You must, Sr, pardon my freedome, and accept my sincere Respects to yourself and Madam Rogers.

I am with great Esteem, and true affection,
Rev^d. Sir your affectionate serv^t.
Eb. PEMBERTON.

Boston, April 2, 1716.

To the Reverend Mr. John Rogers, Pastor of a Ch'h In Ipswich.

Societies and their Proceedings.

CONNECTICUT.

CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers below.) — The annual meeting of the Society, for election of officers, was held at Hartford, May 26.

Letters were read and donations reported from Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, Minister at St. Petersburg, and others. The donation from Mr. Seymour comprised a valuable collection of Russian medals and coins, in gold, platina, silver and copper; together with elegantly illuminated copies of the imperial proclamation, order of ceremonies, etc., (in Slavonic and French,) for the coronation of the Emperor and Empress of Russia.

E. T. Goodrich, Elon Gleason and Prof. A.

Jackson, of Hartford, were elected members of the Society.

After the reading and acceptance of the Treasurer's Report, and an address from the President, the following officers were elected for the year ensuing:—

President — Hon. Henry Barnard, LL. D.

Vice Presidents — Gideon Welles, Edward C. Herrick, Thomas B. Butler, Thomas Backus, Samuel H. Parsons, Lorin P. Waldo, Wm. Cothren and Learned Hebard, Esqs.

Corresponding Secretary — J. Hammond Trumbull.

Recording Secretary — Charles Hosmer.

Treasurer — James B. Hosmer.

Librarian — Frederick B. Perkins.

Standing Committee — Erastus Smith, Charles H. Olmsted, George Brinley, I. W. Stuart, Roswell B. Ward, Charles J. Hoadly, Philip Ripley, Henry White and Samuel Eliot.

Library Committee — Erastus Smith, Charles Hosmer, Samuel Eliot.

Lecture Committee — J. H. Trumbull, C. J. Hoadly, Philip Ripley.

Publication Committee — G. Brinley, J. H. Trumbull, C. J. Hoadly.

Adjourned to first Tuesday in September.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers No. 1, p. 17). — A statute meeting of this Society was held (by adjournment) on the 9th of June, at the house of the President, William H. Brown, Esq., to observe the first anniversary of the Society's organization. A considerable number of ladies and gentlemen, invited guests of the Society, were present.

Mr. President Brown read an extended memoir of the life, character and public services of the late Hon. Daniel P. Cook, of Illinois, from whom the County of Cook, (to which belongs the City of Chicago) derived its name. Mr. Brown detailed the important agency of Mr. Cook, while a Representative in the U. S. Congress, soon after the Organization of the State government, in determining the policy of the general government in relation to the sale and distribution of the public lands, attributing to him the honor of having originated the plan of national grants of the public domain to aid the construction Canals and Railroads in the West which, in its results has proved so beneficial, besides having effected a substitution of the present cash price for the public lands (one dollar and a quarter per acre) in the place of the system of credit at two dollars per acre, previously established, and found, in its operation, detrimental to the public and individual interests. The connec-

tion of Mr. Cook with the early political history of the State and his personal popularity, were illustrated with some detail, and his integrity of character was defended against some aspersions, particularly on the occasion of his causing the vote of Illinois to be cast in favor of the younger President Adams, when the election of President devolved upon the House of Representatives. His death at an early age was suitably noticed, as well as the warm esteem in which he was held by the people of the State, of all political parties.

The annual report of the Society's operations, during the first year of its existence, was then read by the Secretary. It embraced three general topics. First, the aboriginal monuments existing in the State, ascertained to reach many thousands in number, in many cases of gigantic dimensions and including the pyramidal and animal shaped in figure. The report alluded to personal researches made by the Secretary, and arrangements effected for preliminary surveys, besides the origination of steps to bring the subject to the early attention of the State authorities. The rapid progress of settlement and cultivation in Illinois was thought to expose these interesting remains, in many instances, to irreparable injury or entire destruction. The Report touched also upon the history of the Indian Tribes of this region, and particularly of the Illinois proper, known once to have been numerous, but by the hostilities of the tribes from the North and the Iroquois from the East, gradually wasted, and finally were exterminated as a people. For several generations their principal chief, of the Tamaroas, had been ascertained to have borne the name of Chicagou — the same name having been given to the present site of Chicago, as also to that branch of the Illinois, now known as the Des Plaines.

The second topic treated of, was the modern History of the State, which was divided into three periods — the first extending from the first European discovery by Marquette and Joliet, in 1673, embracing the career of La Salle, and of La Forêt and Tonti, his successors — the wars with the Iroquois, Chickasaws etc. — the French forts, trading posts and settlements — including the commanding post of Fort Chartres, with the civil connection of this region with the colony of Louisiana — the singular characteristics of the noted "*coureurs de bois*" — and the brilliant and attractive history of the Catholic Missionaries — the principal historians of the West — the period closing with the cession of New France and Louisiana to Great Britain in 1763. The second period extending from the last named to the organization of the Territory in 1809 — embracing the civil connection of Illinois successively with Virginia, Ohio and Indiana, the exploits of George Rogers Clark, the revolutionary hero of the West, and the important political con-

sequence of the "ordinance of 1787" — the third and last period extending from the organization of the territory to the present time — among the leading historical points of which were noticed, the attempt in 1824 to incorporate the legalization of African servitude with the organic law of the State — the wars with the British and Indians, especially the Black Hawk war in 1831-2 — the troubles with the Mormons in 1843, and their expulsion the succeeding year — and the system of State internal improvements commencing with the projected canal from the Illinois River to Lake Michigan, proposed in 1820, and most signally exemplified in the munificent grant of over two millions of public lands, for the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, recently completed. — The report urged the importance of securing the fullest authentic memorials of the primary modern settlements within the State, as well as of the establishment of a legal and systematic plan of Registration by the State Legislature.

The third topic of the report, was the proposed establishment by the Society of a Free Public Library, on the most comprehensive scale — to embrace especially, 1: historical, statistical and itinerary publications — 2: as complete a collection as is practicable of the primary documents of each of the States and Territories of the Union, of the United States and of Canada — 3: as full an illustration as may be of the history of religion in America, to embrace the periodical, doctrinal and leading controversial publications of the different ecclesiastical organizations in this country, together with the historical development of the modern missionary movement, domestic and foreign — the two latter sections of the Library being esteemed of pressing importance, in the rapid progress of settlement in the North West, to aid its healthful, political and religious development.

The Report gave details of the prosecution of the Society's objects during the first year of its existence — its aggregate collections for the Library as enumerated in the Book of Donations, having reached 8,806. — The total number of bound volumes and yearly files of newspapers and periodicals, being 3,577 — of unbound public documents, reports of Institutions, political, religious and scientific pamphlets, broadsides, etc., 4,966 — of charts in bound volumes or single sheets, 101 — besides a considerable collection of manuscript papers and documents not fully enumerated.

The thanks of the Society were voted to the President and Secretary for their communications, and preliminary arrangements were made for their early publication, with such other available documents as were in the Society's possession.

June 16th, the regular meeting of the Society for this month was convened, at which, besides the usual announcement of the Society's correspond-

dence and donations, was read a communication from Lt. Col. J. D. Graham, of the U. S. Corps of Top. Engineers, detailing the particulars of late observations, made simultaneously by himself at Chicago, and Lieut. Ashe, of the Royal Navy, at Quebec, by means of the Electric Telegraph, to determine the difference of longitude of the two cities (proving to be $16^{\circ} 25' 22''.6$) with a reference to the result of astronomical observations made by the former, in the year 1842, while employed in determining the North East boundary of the United States, for the determination of the longitude of the City of Quebec (so ascertained to be $71^{\circ} 12' 24''.75$ —making the longitude of Chicago, West of Greenwich $87^{\circ} 37' 47''.4$)—the same paper announcing also proposed observations to be made jointly by Lt. Col. Graham and Prof. Bond, of the Observatory at Cambridge, Mass., with a similar view.

The above communication accompanied a donation of books, and also charts exhibiting the results of official surveys of harbors on Lake Michigan, and of the St. Clair flats, executed during the year 1856, under the superintendence of Lt. Col. Graham. The thanks of the Society were returned to that gentleman for his communication, which was ordered to be filed, as well as for his numerous obliging services in aid of the Society's objects.

A committee reported that the Society were in possession of material sufficient to make a printed volume of 250 to 350 pages, to constitute the first volume of its published transactions. After an extended discussion of a proposal for the publication of a volume, the meeting was adjourned.

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers No. 3, p. 77).—The last meeting of the Society, before the summer recess, was held at Baltimore on the evening of Thursday, June 4th, the President, Gen. J. Spear Smith, in the Chair.

After the reading of the record of the last meeting, by the Secretary, and the announcement of additions to the Library and Cabinet, the following gentlemen were elected active members: Andrew Reese, D. H. Miller, William Bridges, Robert McDowell, Charles A. Grinnell, Herman H. Grane, Rev. Wm. E. Johnson, B. M. Heighe.

The President presented a note from Alexander M. Carter, Esq., accompanying five volumes of speeches, orations, etc., collected during the last twenty-five years, and illustrating the history of the city, state and country at large. Also, a note from Samuel K. George, Esq., accompanying a bust of Ex-President Fillmore, by E. S. Bartholom-

mew, an American sculptor of great merit, residing in Rome.

On motion, the thanks of the Society were voted to the donors, for their very acceptable gifts.

A paper was read by the Secretary, S. F. Streeter, on "England under the Secretaryship of Sir George Calvert," in which he reviewed the social, political and religious condition of the country at that period, and its relations to France, the Palatinate, Germany, Spain, and the newly settled western continent.

The Committee on the department of Natural History, made a report and asked an appropriation of one hundred dollars (which was granted,) for the purpose of obtaining cases, in which to place and arrange specimens.

The Society then adjourned to the first Thursday in September.

MASSACHUSETTS.

DORCHESTER ANTIQUARIAN AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers No. 3, p. 77).—The Society held their stated meeting* at their rooms in Dorchester, July 3, 1857, the President, Hon. E. P. Tilton in the chair.

Upon nomination, Samuel G. Drake, A. M. of Boston, Rev. Benjamin Kent of Roxbury and John Wingate Thornton, Esq. of Brookline, were severally elected Corresponding Members of the Society.

Nathaniel W. Tileston, on behalf of Luther Spear, Esq., of Dorchester, presented an Indian skull, a stone pipe and a handsomely wrought stone pestle recently exhumed at *Tinean Grove* in Dorchester, the locality supposed to be the site of the ancient burial place of the Neponset Indians.

The Librarian announced the reception of a volume of rare interest presented by J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., entitled, "A Way to the Tree of Life; Discovered in Sundry Directions for the profitable reading of the Scriptures," by Rev. JOHN WHITE of Dorchester in Dorset, England, published in 1646. This is, probably, the only

* The Constitution, adopted Jan. 27, 1843, provides as follows:—"Article Second. The Society shall hold four stated meetings in each year: to wit,—on the fourth Friday of January, April, July, and October," etc.

By the third *Article of Amendment*, adopted Jan. 23, 1852, the stated meetings were appointed for "the first Friday after the full of the moon," in the same months; a provision designed to secure moon-light for evening sessions. The amendment failed to secure this convenience, and a fourth *Article of Amendment* was adopted Oct. 6, 1854, fixing the stated meetings upon "the Friday next preceding the first full of the moon," in the months above named. The object is thus effected.

In addition to the above, the society, by adjournment meets on each of the remaining months.

copy of that work of our venerated patron now to be found in this country. It was procured from England by the donor, for purposes connected with the history of Dorchester.

On motion of Eben. Clapp, Jr. it was *Voted*, That a Committee of two be appointed to keep a meteorological journal, together with a diary of remarkable events occurring in Dorchester and its vicinity: said Committee to be appointed from time to time by the President, as circumstances may require.

Voted, That the Librarian be instructed to communicate with the several Antiquarian and Historical Societies in the United States and recommend to them the adoption of similar measures in relation to their own respective localities.

The President, accordingly, appointed Ebenzer Clapp, Jr. and Samuel Blake, Committee.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY (Officers No. 2, p. 46.)—A quarterly meeting was held in Boston, Wednesday July 1. Judge Farrar presiding.

The Corresponding Secretary reported letters accepting resident membership from Rev. Joseph Richardson, of Hingham; George Minot, Esq., of Reading; and Edward Holden, Esq., of Roxbury; and corresponding membership from S. Austin Allibone, Esq., of Philadelphia; and Joel Munsell, Esq., of Albany. A number of donations to the library were also reported.

Wm. B. Trask, Esq., gave a brief history of the origin and establishment of the free school in Dorchester. On the 4th of March 1634-5, the General Court granted Thompson's Island to the town of Dorchester. In 1639, by a vote of the town, a tax of £20 was imposed upon the proprietors of said Island, under that appellation, including, it is supposed, all the ratable inhabitants of D. who, in 1641, were "noe lesse in number then six score or therabouts." So far as Mr. T. is informed, this was the first instance in America, or in the world, even, where a direct tax was laid upon the inhabitants of a town for the support of a free school. In 1644, three wardens were appointed to "manage ye affairs of ye school," to be guided by sundry rules and orders that were then laid down for them. These wardens or school-committee were chosen for life; a removal of their habitation, or some other "weighty reason," being necessary to excuse them from that service.

A brief account of three early teachers of the school—Waterhouse, Butler and Wiswall, was given, and the remarkable fact mentioned, that from 1667 to 1804, a period of 137 years, (and with four exceptions from the year 1639) all the instructors of the Dorchester school, whose names have been obtained, were graduates of Harvard College. The exceptions were, the three teachers

above mentioned, and Mr. William Poole. Messrs. Waterhouse and Butler were graduates of Cambridge University in England. Mr. Wiswall, entered Harvard College in the year 1654, at which time a continuance of three years, only, entitled the student to the honor of a degree. Before the expiration of that term, however, the corporation passed a vote, making four years a collegiate course. Mr. Wiswall and Mr. Brimsnead, with perhaps others of their class, left the college in 1657, and of course did not receive degrees.

David Thompson, by a patent, secured Thompson's Island to himself and heirs. Miles Standish, in 1650, testified to having seen this patent. John Thompson, son and heir of David, laid claim to the island as his property, and it was awarded him by the General Court in 1648. In lieu thereof, 1000 acres of land were given to Dorchester, in 1659, as expressed by the Court, "wherever they can find it according to law," the town to improve the land for the benefit of the school. A portion of this, was selected on the Bridgewater line, within the limits of what was then considered by its inhabitants, the territory of D. The boundary lines were afterwards more definitely drawn.

On the 1st of Jan. 1668, the town voted that the thousand acres given to the use of the school, should never be alienated nor sold, "but be reserved for the maintenance of a free school in Dorchester, forever." This vote of the town, has, for a long time, been a nullity.

James Spear Loring, Esq., exhibited a pair of shoe buckles worn by the patriot, Samuel Adams, and made a very interesting address in connection. He said that among the notabilities of Boston who had long since passed away, were three of "the last of the cocked hats;" the first of whom, the Hon. Benjamin Austin, was the spirited "Honestus" of the *Chronicle*, who kindled the poetic fire of Dr. Gardiner in the Jacobinad, the second was Major Thomas Melville, and the third was Lieut. Joseph Eaton. The last two were famed for having been of the patriotic tea party that destroyed the filled chests in Boston harbor. Mr. Eaton was for more than half a century a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and its lieutenant in 1795. Whitman, the chronicler of the company, states that this patriot, who died in 1825, claimed the honor of hauling down the first British colors at the outbreak of the Revolution.

The buckles exhibited belong to a grandson of Mr. Eaton. The manner in which they came into his family is this: When Mr. E. presented his youngest son for baptism at the Old South Church, Dr. Eckley, the venerable pastor, inquired of him in what name the infant should be dedicated. Mr. Eaton replied, in an audible voice, "Samuel Adams." The baptism was performed by the divine who as distinctly reiterated the name of Samuel

Adams. Meanwhile there was seated in a gallery pew the venerable Samuel Adams himself, it being the custom of those days for many distinguished persons to occupy gallery pews. Mr. Adams was an attentive spectator of the scene, but being rather deaf, and not understanding the name pronounced, he impatiently inquired in a voice resounding over the church, "What is the name given to the child?" When he learned that the infant was named in honor of himself, the old sage was so well pleased, that he sent, with a letter, to the father the veritable silver shoe buckles worn on his feet in Independence Hall when he signed the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Loring hoped the day was at hand when grateful Bostonians would honor the Boston patriot with a durable statue to his memory. "In view of these relics on the table before us," said he, "we are as fully sensible of the real presence of the spirit of Samuel Adams in this hall, as were the mighty hosts on Bunker Hill of the spirit of the heroic Warren, when his statue was inaugurated."

Mr. L. had recently seen in the family of the last surviving grand-daughter of Samuel Adams, who, it is said, was his amanuensis, the splendid capacious stone China punch bowl with large plate and cover, presented to Mr. Adams by a French consul in the days of Louis XVI. as a token of friendship. It is superbly ornamented with national arms and beautiful *fleurs de lis*. But the patriot, being of severely temperate habits it was of more service to him as a soup dish than for any other purpose. A temperate libation or two of lemonade might have been taken from this inspiring punch bowl, had not an accident occurred to it that would endanger its safety there. In the same family is preserved a portrait of the lady of Samuel Adams, (painted by Johnston,) who was remarkable for her sagacity in the careful direction of his finances; and a drawing of it should have a place in the edition of his memoirs and writings now preparing for publication by William V. Wells, a descendant. Madam Adams, when Mr. Eaton had a daughter baptized in her name, made the gift of a silver pitcher to the family. "Forever honored" said the speaker, "be the memory of glorious old Samuel Adams and his exemplary lady."

Frederic Kidder, Esq., exhibited a number of rare original documents relating to the early history of the Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies. Among them were, a letter, written in Latin, bearing date 1644, from Gov. Winthrop, of Boston, to the Swedish Governor, John Printz, — who was the head of a colony located on the Delaware, — and the reply of Gov. Printz to the same. The latter is dated at "Tinnakungs," (now Tinicum) a small island below the present site of Philadel-

phia, where the capitol of the colony was located. The letter bears evidence of the scholarship of the writer and is remarkable for its beautiful chirography.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA (Officers No. 3, p. 81.) — A stated meeting was held at Philadelphia on Monday evening, July 13, Dr. La Roche presiding. It was reported that, in pursuance of a request to that effect, Mr. Hugh B. Grigsby, of Virginia, had, on Thursday last, read a paper on the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and that a report thereof would be furnished for the papers in the course of a few weeks.

There were received from Mr. Isaac Craig, of Pittsburg, MS. plans of Fort Augusta, on the Susquehanna, opposite the mouth of the West Branch, and a very large one showing the relative positions of Fort du Quesne, the first Fort Pitt (a temporary work) built in 1758, and Fort Pitt proper, with a portion of the rivers and country adjacent, being copies of the originals presented to the British Museum by George the Fourth.

In laying these before the Society, the corresponding secretary read the following extract from "A Journal of Two Visits made to some Nations of Indians on the West side of the Ohio river, in the years 1772 and 1773. By the Rev. David Jones, Minister of the Gospel at Freehold, New Jersey."

"Tuesday, June 2d, 1772. Parted from my interpreter, who agreed to meet me at the river Ohio; went on my way to Fort Pitt; arrived safe on Thursday, June 4; took a view of the fort. It is situated where the rivers Monongahela and Alleghany meet; from thence the united stream is called Ohio, which signifies a fair, gentle or pleasant river. The Shawanees call it *Pellewa Theepee*, i. e. Turkey River. At this time the fortification was remaining, but somewhat impaired. Here were about 80 soldiers, with one commanding officer. It is said the erecting of this fort cost the crown £100,000 sterling; by some orders in the fall, it was demolished and abandoned. East, at about 200 yards distance, by the Monongahela, there is a small town chiefly inhabited by Indian traders and some mechanics. The army was without a chaplain, nor was the town supplied with any minister."

The Librarian remarked that the subject of pearl fishing had, of late, excited so considerable a share of the public attention, that he was induced to bring to the notice of the Society the fact that the matter was long since known in this State, and that it would seem to have been unprofitable,

as all knowledge of it on the part of the people appeared to be lost. He then read the following extract from the —

"Incidents of travel through some of the Middle and Southern United States to East Florida and the Bahama Islands, 1783 and 1784, by Dr. John Schopf, Bayrauth, 1788."

"In the Lehigh and its tributary creeks are found muscles, (a thin shelled *Mytellus*, similar to those that inhabit our ponds in Europe,) which occasionally contain tolerably large and pure pearls. A man from the neighborhood lately sold as many as an ounce of these in Philadelphia. The muskrats, I am told, lighten the toil of the pearl fisher. These creatures are lovers of the soft inhabitants of the shell, and generally feast on it in a quiet spot of the stream on the rocks that project above the water, or on the sand, rejecting the pearls they chance to find within. Persons observing this habit, availed themselves of it in the prosecution of these fisheries, and on diligently removing the sand at such spots were rewarded with many and nicely extracted pearls."

The Librarian then presented the following communication and the document accompanying it:

"1116 Girard Street, July 1, 1857.

Dear Sir:—My friend Miss Randolph—daughter of Gov. Randolph, of Virginia, and grand-daughter of President Jefferson—desirous of establishing the truth of history, has placed before me the accompanying statement which she had addressed to Mr. Kingsley, the author of "Amyas Leigh," in consequence, mainly, of his statement in regard to the last days of Pocahontas.

It appeared to me eminently proper, that her statement should be first laid before the Historical Society. Having left the matter to my discretion, may I ask the favor of you to lay it before the Society at its next meeting, and to believe me

Respectfully, yours, ROBLEY DUNGLISON.
Townsend Ward, Esq., Librarian Historical Society."

This paper will be published in full in the September number of the H. M.

Several new members were elected, and thereupon the meeting was adjourned by the presiding officer.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers No. 2, p. 49.)—At the quarterly meeting of this Society, held at Providence, July 7th, in addition to usual business, and the report of many valuable donations, a paper was read by Dr. Usher

Parsons, on the Indian names of places in Rhode Island. Dr. Parsons intends to continue the labor, of which he presented the first fruits at this meeting, of collecting these local names, together with their meanings. He read a list of nearly two hundred such names. A large part of them refer to places connected with water, almost every shore, island, inlet, river, waterfall, and pond in the State having some Indian appellation, traditionally connected with it, from Woonsocket on the North, to Pawcatuck, Seaconnet and Monasses at the South. These names have generally a significance which is interesting to trace, though unfortunately it is difficult to obtain reliable authority on this point.

TENNESSEE.

TENNESSEE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers No. 6, p. 180.)—The regular meeting was held at the Capitol in Nashville, on Tuesday, July 7, the president, A. W. Putnam, Esq., in the chair.

The president read a letter from Hon. Edward Everett, stating that he hoped to be able on a future visit to the South-West to comply with the wishes of the society and deliver his address on the character of Washington before the society and the citizens of Nashville. A letter was also read from John R. Eakin, Esq., of Wartrace, Tenn., formerly corresponding secretary of the society, which was listened to with much interest. Several other letters of importance were laid before the Society. Prof. Cross in behalf of the author, presented a copy of the "Documentary History of the American Revolution; consisting of letters and papers relating to the contest for Liberty, chiefly in South Carolina, from originals in the possession of the editor, and other sources." In three volumes, By R. W. Gibbes, M. D., now editor of the South Carolinian, published at Columbia, S. C. This work is recommended as one of solid historical interest, and one which will always be sought after as an accurate book of reference upon the subjects on which it treats. A large number of other donations were reported; and the thanks of the Society were voted to the several donors.

Mr. Eichbaum proposed the names of Francis B. Fogg and Michael M. Monohan of Nashville, as active members, and on balloting they were unanimously elected.

The next meeting will be held on the first Tuesday in August.

WISCONSIN.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN (Officers No. 2, p. 49.)—A stated meeting was

held at Madison, Tuesday, June 16, F. G. Tibbits, Esq., in the chair. The secretary laid before the Society 115 letters received since the last meeting. Joseph Fagnani promises the Society a copy of his portrait, which he took from life, of Dr. E. K. Kane, the distinguished Arctic explorer. Jared Sparks, LL. D., writes, "I am glad to learn the success of your State Historical Society. During the time since it was founded, it seems to have done more than any other similar society in the country. It has set an example of enterprise and activity which any society may be proud to follow." Gen. William Rudolph Smith encloses papers—for the next volume of collections—on the trial of Oshkosh; the Tides in Green Bay; Southern Boundary of Wisconsin; on the Homicide of Charles P. Arndt in the Council Chamber; besides other papers, making in all 28 pages. Henry Frey promises a paper on his reminiscences of a trip from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien, in October, 1827. Hon M. Frank writes that he will complete his paper on Kenosha in season for the volume of collections; and Gen. A. G. Ellis and Rev. O. W. Cooley promise historical papers.

The total additions to the Library since the last meeting, are 510 volumes, of which 240 are by donation, and 270 by purchase—nearly all of which are works of great rarity and value; 35 volumes are folios, 24 quartos, 27 royal octavos, and the rest chiefly of octavo size. Seven hundred pamphlets have been added, beside 300 for exchanges. The papers of Judge Porlier, of Green Bay, from 1791 to 1838, are among the MSS. added.

Among the additions to the Cabinet were, a silver belt buckle, about two inches in length, used by the Sieur Charles de Langlade, one of the first settlers at Green Bay, during the old French and Indian war of 1755–60, and during the Revolutionary war, from his grand-son, Augustin Grignon, of Butte des Morts. An ancient silver seal or letter stamp of Charles de Langlade, from his great grandson Charles A. Grignon, of Grand Kau-kau-lin. A silver snuff-box, used by Pierre Grignon, Sr., who first settled at Green Bay nearly a century ago, and father of the venerable Augustin Grignon, presented by Daniel Whitney, an American settler at Green Bay since 1820; also from Mr. Whitney an Indian stone hatchet found at Green Bay.

An ancient Indian war club, formerly owned by the Chippewa chief of Manitowoc, Na-ya-to-shingd, or *He-who-lies-by-himself*, who died in 1838, over one hundred years of age, from Peter B. Grignon, of Green Bay; two strings of wampum one which is made up chiefly of ancient beads found at the old Jesuit Mission Station at De Pere, and in the other is a long white bead, nearly three inches long, evidently made of petrified maple, from Mrs.

Peter B. Grignon; also a daguerreotype of Mrs. Grignon, a daughter of the early Green Bay pioneer, Judge Lave.

A small brass kettle, three broaches, an iron ring, a part of a human jaw-bone, and painted hair, taken from a mound near the bank of the Mississippi, at Prairie du Chien, presented by Geo. W. Stoner. A section of the famous Charter Oak, from C. M. Cleveland.

The Secretary, Mr. Draper, reported that he found Mr. Crele's memory too defective and unreliable to furnish a connected narrative, but had obtained a valuable one from Augustin Grignon, of over 100 letter-sheet pages. This, and Gen. Smith's historical papers were referred to the Publication Committee. It was voted to take the necessary steps to obtain the portrait of Augustin Grignon; and the following persons were respectfully requested to furnish their portraits for the Society's Picture Gallery: Gen. John Bullen, Hon. James P. Cox, Hon. Joseph Jackson, Hon. Michael Frank, Peter B. Grignon, Charles A. Grignon, Hon. Wyman Spooner, B. Follett, Hon. John F. Potter, Hon. D. W. Jones, Hon. C. C. Washburn, Hon. J. R. Doolittle, and Hon. Charles Billingshurst, of Wisconsin; and Gen. M. K. Alexander, Gen. Jacob Fry, Col. Gabriel Jones, and Maj. Murray McConnell, of Illinois, who served with distinction in the Blackhawk war.

Messrs. Hunt, Powers and Durrie, were appointed a committee to invite some suitable person to deliver the next Annual Address before the Society. S. G. Benedict was chosen to fill the vacancy in the Executive Committee caused by the removal of Rev. H. F. Bond. Hon. A. A. Townsend, Hon. Bortine Pinckney, and Hon. E. W. Drury, were elected *Life Members* of the Society; E. B. Dean, W. M. Hough of Madison, and Rev. Thos. Green, of Stevens Point, Active members, and several Honorary and corresponding members were also chosen. After a vote of thanks to the several donors to the library and collections, the meeting adjourned till the 1st Tuesday in August.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

ANCIENT INSCRIPTIONS IN VIRGINIA. — At Mattaponi Church, an old colonial church, in King and Queen County, are several old tombs. On a recent visit there I copied the two following. One of them is interesting as it is that of the mother of one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence — Carter Braxton — and contains, I suppose, an authentic record of his birth. Both the tombs are of the usual form—flat brown

stones. The inscription on Mrs. Braxton's reads thus :

Here Lies the Body
of Me Mary Braxton, who departed
this Life the 17th day of Septembr
Anno Dom: 1730* Ætatis 24.
She was a daughter of the
Hon^l Robert Carter, Esq^r,
President and one of His
Majesty's Councils of the Colony.
Her Death is much lamented by
All who knew her,
Being a good Christian, a Kind Wife,
a tender Mother, and a charitable
Neighbour.
She left Issue two Sons —
George, born July^{re} 13th, 1734, &
Carter, born Septembr 10th, 1736.

The other is rather curious. It is lying on the ground near one of the doors, and has in consequence become considerably worn — so that a portion of the inscription is defaced. The inscription reads thus :

JACOB LUMPKIN
Obiit * die Sep Anno Æri 1708 Ætatis 64
DUX MILITUM
VICTOR HOSTIUM
MORTE VICTUS
Pax * * * * * Sepultus.

Mattaponi Church is situated near King & Queen Court House. It is a large cruciform building. The external walls and roof are perhaps the only portion of the house that is not modern. It is now occupied by the Baptists.

L. J. G.

SHACKELFORD's, Va. June.

THE COTTON PLANT. — The following couplet, from a poem by Dr. Delany, printed in *x* Swift's Works, (*edit. Nichols.*) p. 239, are curiously applicable at the present day to the peculiar staple of a large part of our own country :

The Cotton-plant, whom satire cannot blast,
Shall bloom the favourite of these realms, and last; &c.

SIGMA. (W.)

PHILADELPHIA, July.

VIRGINIA. — In *xv* Swift's Works (ed. Nichols,) page 97, there is an allusion to a Mr. Morison's account of "the starving times" in Virginia, which may be of some interest to local historians. For this reason I have made a note of it.

SIGMA. (W.)

[* *Qu.* 1736 ? — ED.]

BISHOP GRINDAL AND HIS PURITANISM. — I have been permitted to make an extract from a letter by Rev. S. Hopkins, of Northampton, author of the "Youth of the Old Dominion," to J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., of this city; which I send for insertion in the *H. M.* It completely vindicates the character of Bishop Grindal from certain imputations that, of late years, have rested upon it; and it will, I have no doubt, be read with interest by your readers.

X. Y. Z.

Boston, July.

"You know that Edmund Grindal was Queen Elizabeth's first Bishop of London. On page 255. of Murdin's State Papers is a letter superscribed, 'A letter from the Bishop of London (Ed. Grindal) to the Lord Treasurer;' and subscribed, 'Ed. London.' The writer resents indignantly and vehemently the suspicion that he 'did privily consent with these innovators and disturbers of the State' — the Puritans; averring that should he do so he 'would think himself unworthy to live in any Commonwealth,' and that in exciting the suspicion 'some incarnate never-sleeping devil, had wrought him wrong.

This letter is commented upon by Bancroft (*Hist. of the United States*, vol. I, p. 286), who adds in a note: 'Had Prince seen this letter he would hardly have called Grindal a Puritan.' It is also referred to, and in part quoted by Sir James Mackintosh (*Hist. of England*, vol. I, p. 423, note; *Philad. ed.* 1836,) in proof that Grindal's 'toleration may be imputed to *imbecility!*'

For awhile these two references puzzled me; for I knew, and so did Prince, that Grindal in his very heart and convictions *was* a Puritan to his death; though, from motives of Christian expediency, a Conformist. His 'imbecility,' no one has ever intimated but Sir James.

In making historical researches, I never rely upon second-hand authority, if I can get original. I therefore determined to procure Murdin, and did so. There was the letter just as represented. I was still perplexed; until casting my eye upon the date — June 26th, 1574 — I caught a gleam of light, for I knew that Grindal had been translated to the Archbishopric of York in 1570. It then occurred to me that the 'Ed. London' in 1574 was Edwin *Sandys*. The mystery was solved. The name 'Grindal' over the letter is a printer's or editor's blunder. In confirmation of this I found certain *errata* at the end of the volume; one of which is — 'page 275, for Grindal, read Sandys.'

How often this letter which he never wrote has been made to prove that Grindal was no Puritan, but an 'imbecile' old man, I do not know; but I think it desirable that the custodians of our public libraries should be advertised of the error in Murdin, and be urged to make a *marginal* correction

of it, to save the memory of a venerable man from future wrong."

EARLY POETRY ON THE ENGLISH EMIGRATION TO AMERICA. — During the past winter a statement has been going the rounds of the press to the effect that the earliest poetical effusion on the emigration from England to America was that beautiful piece of Andrew Marvell's, entitled (in Prof. Child's recent edition of the *British Poets*) "*Bermudas*;" and commencing thus:

Where the remote Bermudas ride,
In the ocean's bosom mused,
From a small boat, that rowed along,
The listening winds received this song.

I have little doubt that there were several pieces on the same subject of much earlier date. Marvell was born, Nov. 15, 1620. In my copy of "*Poems* by Michael Drayton, Esquier, collected into one volume, with sundry pieces inserted, never before imprinted; London, printed for John Smethwicke," there occurs on p. 295, a noble ode *To the Virginian Voyage*. Though the pagination of this volume is consecutive, it contains several distinct title pages, and the date of that prefixed to this poem, is of 1619; before Marvell was born. The first verse is as follows:

You brave Heroique Minds,
Worthy your Countries Name,
That Honour still pursue,
Goe, and subdue,
Whilst loytring Hinds
Lucke here at home, with shame.

I fear the whole is too long for your columns, but I cannot resist the temptation to transcribe the last three verses, a part of which seem to have the force of prophecy:

And in Regions farre
Such *Heroes* bring yee forth,
As those from whom We came,
And plant our name,
Under that Starre,
Not knowne unto our North.

And as there plenty growes
Of Lawrell every where,
APOLLO's Sacred tree,
You it may see,
A Poet's Browes
To crowne, that may sing there.

Thy Voyages attend,
Industrious HACKLUIT,
Whose Reading shall inflame
Men to seeke Fame,
And much commend
To after-Times thy Wit.

SIGMA. (W.)

GEN. WARREN'S REMAINS. — It is related, in the *Hundred Orators*, of Dr. Andrew Eliot, that

he informed his son Dr. Ephraim Eliot, the apothecary in Hanover St., Boston, that a barber who was accustomed to dress the head of General Warren, being on the battle ground at the time of the burial of those killed on Bunker Hill, accidentally recognized the body of Warren, just as the regulars were in the act of throwing it into a grave over the body of a butcher, and on his stating the fact to them, they wrapped a mat around his remains previous to covering up the earth; and in April 1776, he designated the location to the brothers of the General, who recognized the relics to their satisfaction.

We have recently been informed by two of the sons of Dr. Ephraim Eliot, that their father informed them that the person who identified the spot on Bunker Hill, where the remains of General Warren were buried, was Jonathan Farnum, a hair dresser in Back Street. He was a man of excellent reputation, and dressed the queue of their father until his decease in 1807. He was the parish clerk of Christ Church in this town. Dr. Eliot stated also, that the grave digger who disinterred the remains of Gen. Warren was Mr. John Cade, an early sexton of the New North Church, of which Rev. Dr. Eliot was pastor.

J. S. L.

MR. EBENY, THE MASSACHUSETTS MAGISTRATE. — In the lately published volume of N. Y. Historical Collections (II, iii.) page 314, in the *Journal of Father Druilletes*, under date of Dec. 30, 1650, a "*Mr. Ebenty*, one of the magistrates" is spoken of as having been met with in Boston at that date. The editor of the article conjectures this name to have been intended for *Ellery*; but this could not be, as no person of that name was ever a magistrate in the Massachusetts Colony. Of the magistrates at that time, two have surnames somewhat resembling Ebenty in sound, viz.: Francis Willoughby and William Hibbins. I think the former was the person whom Father Druilletes met.

X. (2.)

Boston, June 20.

THE FLUCKER FAMILY OF BOSTON. — It may interest some of your local genealogists to know that one of this family married Urquhart, a Scotsman, and an officer in the royal army, probably during the revolutionary war. In 1787, he was divorced from her for adultery. A report of the case is in Fergusson's *Scotch Consistorial Divorce Reports*, Appendix; and in Inghram's *English Ecclesiastical Reports*: (Philadelphia, 1832.) vol. 3, p. 420.

SIGMA. (W.)

PHILADELPHIA, July.

HILL'S EXPEDITION AGAINST QUEBEC. — Some curious passages concerning this unfortunate

affair under Brigadier Hill, and of the light in which the New England share in it was viewed at London, may be found in Dean Swift's Works; (edit. Nichols.) See "*Conduct of the Allies*;" also, "*Journal to Stella*," Oct. 6; 9; 12; 14; 16; also, vol. xv, 173, 183; and Index to vol. xxiv.

SIGMA. (W.)

QUERIES.

FIRST AMERICAN TELEGRAPH. — Towards the close of the last century Jonathan Groat, of Massachusetts, constructed a Telegraph on a plan entirely different from those in use in Europe at that period. It is said that a Telegraph on his plan, was for some time in operation between Boston and Martha's Vineyard, a distance of 90 miles, and that a question could be sent and a reply received in less than ten minutes.

If any of your correspondents are possessed of facts concerning Groat's Telegraph, the publication of them would be both interesting and valuable.

S. N. R.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.

FATHER HENNEPIN. — Is anything known as to the biography of this writer and voyager? Can any of your correspondents cite any other of his works, printed in the 18th century, beyond the two mentioned by Rich. (vol. 2, p. 426; 429;) or mention in what public library the article last referred to may be seen. Its title, in Rich, runs thus:

"A Discovery of a large, rich, and plentiful country in the North America; extending above 4000 leagues. Wherein by a very short passage, lately found out, through the Mer-Bermejo into the South Sea, by which a considerable trade might be carried on, as well in the Northern as in the Southern parts of America." London: W. Boreham, 8vo. pp. 22. 1720.

SIGMA. (W.)

CAPTORS OF ANDRE. — I observe in an invaluable work — Shallus's Tables, 2 vols. Phila., 1817 — tit. "Andre," the following —

"In 1817 an attempt was made to tarnish the fair fame of the captors of Andre, but it served only to raise those three venerable patriots, then upwards of 70 years of age, higher if possible, in the estimation of their grateful countrymen."

Can any of your correspondents inform me how this "attempt" was made? — Whether through the public papers, or, the then fashionable mode of giving vent to private animosity or pique, a pamphlet.

MONKBARNES.

PHILA.

POLITICAL SLANG. — In the Boston Bee for Jan. 13, 1855, I find definitions of certain phrases quite common in political circles, which I send for insertion in the H. M. If they are incorrect will your correspondents correct them? BETA.

BOSTON, MAY 30.

"We yesterday heard a gentleman well known in political circles, give the following definitions to these somewhat ambiguous but always ready expressions:

Log Rolling — Two or more persons seeking to secure the election of certain candidates for different offices, by bargaining each to aid the other to accomplish his object.†

Pipe Laying — When several candidates are to be voted for on one ballot, to secure the election of the preferred ones by procuring several ballots, all different, but all containing the names of said preferred one, to the exclusion of the others.

Wire Pulling — Endeavoring to receive the votes of various individuals by promising to favor them in like manner; or in other words, by promising to scratch your neighbor's back if he will scratch yours.

From the acknowledged shrewdness of the gentleman in such matters, we are willing to admit his authority, in the absence of Webster's definitions."

WOODBIDGE. — Dudley Woodbridge, son of Rev. Benjamin Woodbridge, of Medford, Mass., removed to the island of Barbadoes, probably early in the eighteenth century. Are any of his descendants found in that island at the present day?

PETER.

BRADSTREET. — Samuel Bradstreet, eldest son of Gov. Simon Bradstreet, emigrated from New England to the island of Jamaica where he died in 1682. He left four children, Mercy, Simon, John and Anne. Mercy was brought up by her grand-father. The others were at Jamaica at their father's death, but afterwards came to New England. It is believed, however, that John and perhaps Simon and Anne returned to Jamaica, and died there. Is anything known of their descendants?

PETER.

GOV. SPOTTSWOOD'S MSS. — Bancroft refers to a work on Virginia in MS. by Gov. Spottswood. It is also spoken of in Campbell's History of Virginia. The latter states that it remained in the possession of the Virginia branch of the family until recently. Where is it? * (2.)

[† In a late newspaper we find the following explanation of the origin of this expression: — "The phrase log-rolling comes from the practice of the men of three or four different camps of lumbermen in Maine, uniting to help each other roll their logs to the river, this being the most difficult part of their work."]

RISHWORTH. — I wish to learn the christian name of the wife of Edward Rishworth, of Wells and Kittery, Me., who was a daughter of Rev. John Wheelwright.

X. (2)

GENEALOGY. — *Yates, Glen and Calcraft.* — Tradition heard in the valley of the Tawasentha, says that three veteran English artillerymen, named Yates, Glen and Calcraft, who had served in the Continental wars, under the Duke of Marlborough, were honorably discharged from the British service at Fort George, Albany, during the reign of George II. What was their subsequent fate?

H. R. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.

KENTUCKY. — What is the meaning in English of the aboriginal name, *Kentucky*?

J. M. P.

ROCK SPRING, O'Fallon Depot P. O., Illinois, July 1.

DR. SHACKBURG. — Is there any reliable evidence that a Dr. Shackburg was in the British Army, at Albany, about the year 1755? The alleged connection of such a person with the tune of Yankee Doodle, must render any particulars of his life interesting to the readers of the H. M. Perhaps Dr. O'Callaghan will favor you with some information on this point.

G. H. R.

CINCINNATI, O., July.

REPLIES.

DOLLAR MARK (No. 4, p. 122; No. 6, p. 186.) — The dollar mark (\$) appears to have derived its origin from the ancient Romans, through the modern Italians, and specially through those great traders and money dealers of mediæval Europe, the Lombards.

Amongst the ciphers and abbreviations of the Romans, we find (Ursato de notis Romanorum, Patav. 1672.) some with horizontal lines, as S, SLS (sestertius, sestertium.) and some, though but few, with sloping and not quite upright lines, such as are now used in the dollar mark. Amongst this smaller number, we find the form S (semis, weight or coin,) which is probably the origin of the modern S.

This last, which is now employed as the dollar mark, came into use in the middle ages to express the current value of the old Spanish dollar, which was good for eight reals. Of this value the dollar mark is not merely an arbitrary token, but a significant representative.

The Spanish dollar, being equivalent to eight reals, used to be called accordingly in French "*pièce de huit*," in German *stück von achten*, in Italian *pezzo d'otto*, in English a piece of eight. (See Multz's Curieuses Muntz-lexicon, Frankfurt,

1740.) This will account for one component part of the dollar mark, namely, the figure of 8. In Spanish, also, the dollar was called *pieza de ocho*.

But the two sloping lines of the dollar mark (||) have also their explanation. Among the old Spanish dollars those are decidedly best, which bear on their reverse two pillars, or columns, and which therefore have been termed *pillared dollars*. These two pillars, a little sloped by the pen, do duty as the two parallel lines which, combined with the figure of 8, compose the dollar mark.

It has been supposed indeed, that the two lines in question are the double l of the word *castellano*, which sometimes stood in old Spanish for a dollar; or that they are perhaps taken from the word *vellon*, which is still used in the phrase "*reals vellon*." But the explanation first given seems preferable to either of these, which are a little far-fetched, and will not bear examination.

The lines which perform their part in various monetary symbols, for instance the single and sometimes double line in the mark for pounds sterling, £, £s, — the single line in lb, which is now a pound weight, but formerly stood for a pound in money, — the line across the double f, which stands in French accounts for francs (ff), — have, all, their explanation. But it would be foreign to our present purpose to enter into this wider field of discussion.

The other part of your Correspondent's question, "*When was the dollar mark first used*," is not an easy one to answer. The reply, however, lies within certain limits, to determine which we must go a little way into the history of the Spanish dollar.

"Dollar" is not, after all, a Spanish term. The word is German and Dutch (*thaler*, *daalder*, and in old Dutch, *daelder*.) The Spanish name is *peso*; and it was not till, under Charles V, the Spanish *peso*, bearing his name as King of Spain, began to be struck in Holland and Germany, that the *peso* began to be called a dollar (*thaler* or *daelder*.) Then, also, the mark S appears to have first attached itself, for distinction, to the Spanish *peso* or *thaler*. The Spaniards had no need of a mark which merely indicates that their *peso* was worth eight good reals, for they all knew it. But the old *thalers* of Holland and Germany, coined long before the times of Charles V, had various values; and therefore it was very natural, when a new Spanish coin appeared in the midst of them and acquired the name of *thaler*, that the Lombards and others who dealt in money should designate the new variety by a distinguishing mark, which indicated that this was a dollar of eight reals. — The old German mark, employed for the aboriginal German *thaler*, was *thlr*.

The mark S, which has been adopted for the dollar of the United States, is also employed, for

a perfectly distinct object, by the Portuguese, who reckon by *reis*. This, however, is a subject for separate consideration.

Permit me only to add, with an apology for having so far trespassed on your valuable space, that a very large number of old dollars, Spanish, Dutch, Austrian and German, may be seen engraved in a small work entitled "Het Thresoor oft Schat," Antwerp, 1580.

DE BOSCO.

LONDON, Eng., June 17.

WINNEPESAUKEE AND THE INDIAN ADJECTIVE WINNE (No. 5, p. 153; No. 6, p. 186.) — I am not familiar with the dialect used by the Indians who dwell within the boundaries of New Hampshire; but, having some acquaintance with cognate dialects peculiar to a more southern region, I propose to use them for the purpose of answering the inquiry of D. B. A. G., in the May number, relative to the true meaning of Winnipesegee. My terms I shall draw from the language formerly used by the Nanticokes, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland: — and I shall show how strong was the similarity between the tongues in use here and there, even if I do not satisfy the querist and others.

The first syllable comes from *wingan*, — placid, or beautiful. This word is applied to persons, as well as things, and always implies agreeable qualities, perfection, or beauty. Thus, *Wingina* or *Winganund*, the affable, or the well beloved, was one of the first chiefs known to the early voyagers to Virginia: — the territory over which he ruled was called *Wingandoco*, the land of *Winganund*, — or perhaps, the pleasant land; — *Winganuske*, the most beautiful, or the best beloved, — was the name of the most favored among Powhatan's wives; — *wingatew* was the term applied to fruit, when ripe, and *wingan*, was applied to objects smooth, beautiful or grand.

Neppis, a lake, covers the second and third syllables, and suffices to make out all that is necessary to indicate the lovely body of water, *Winnepis*, — "the placid or beautiful lake."

The terminal, *ogee*, or as Judge Potter writes it, *aukee*, simply indicates locality; — and shews that the name was rather applicable, either to some settlement on the border of the lake, or to the country adjacent to it, than to the lake itself.

This terminal has been written in various forms, according to the accuracy of ear or nationality of the recipient, and the part of the country where it has been heard. In Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, we find *ogh*, *ough*, *ock*, and *oco*; indicating sometimes plurals, and sometimes locality; — and, if I mistake not, these forms, proceeding northward were lost in other terminations, such as *og*, *ogee*, *uc*, or *uck*, *ack*, *acke*, etc., etc., all indicating "land" or "place."

The last two syllables, of the word in question, then, *ogee*, or *auke*, mean simply, land, or place, and the term, as I reconstruct it, becomes, *Winnipes-ogee*; — "the place on the placid or beautiful lake," — or, "the land of the placid or beautiful lake." This term may have subsequently been used as applying to the lake exclusively.

S. F. S.

BALTIMORE, June 22.

Another Reply. — I cannot at present agree with F. K. in No. 6 of your Magazine, as to the meaning of the Indian word *Winne*. Among the New England Indians, and the Algonquins generally, my impression is, that *Winne* and *Wonne*, invariably mean *beautiful*, *pleasant*, or adjectives of quality nearly akin to those. Thus, *Wonne squam* was applied to that beautiful basin of water at Cape Ann, now known as "Squam," — *Winnecowauke* was the name of the beautiful pine lands at Hampton, now known as "Winnecowet," — *Winnescquamsauke* was the name of the beautiful basin of water at Greenland and Exeter, now called "Squamscot" and applied generally to the Falls at Exeter, and *Winnessimet* (I believe) was the name of the river uniting with the Charles at the base of Bunker Hill. Now no one would call the sandy bottomed and clear water at "Squam," — the fine groves of pines, dark though they be, at Hampton, — the beautiful water of Great Bay, at Greenland, — the sparkling falls at Exeter, or the beautiful river emptying into Boston Harbor — *turbid*. On the contrary, would they not pronounce them *beautiful*. Now I think the Indians so considered them, and called them *beautiful places* or *Winnaukenash*. The beautiful Lake of New Hampshire, surrounded mostly with a rocky or sandy shore, was never *turbid*, always *beautiful*, and hence they called it *Winne*. So of Winnepeg and Winnebago. The Lake would hardly be called *turbid*; and the Indians answering to the name of Winnebagoes, would hardly allow themselves to be called *turbid*, while they claim to be considered and called *beautiful*.

I think the primitive words of Winnepesaukee, are: *Winne* (beautiful,) *Nipe* (water,) *Kees* (high,) *Auke* (place); and that the literal meaning of the word is, — The Beautiful Water of The High Place.

P.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. H.

Another Reply. — *Winne* or *wunne* was one of the most expressive words in the language of the Natick Indians, and generally indicated the presence of some desirable attribute in the noun which it described. In Cotton's Vocabulary, *winne* is translated into English by such words as good, kind, courteous, neat, pretty, elegant, pure, pleasant, etc. The following examples from that work

will convey some idea of the scope and import of this word: *Wunne*, good; *wunnahunneh*, O brave; *wunnegen mequontamunok*, a good memory; *wun-nigeu*, happy; *wunnohquot*, pleasant weather; *wunnigin aigeunk*, delightful place; *winne takan-sha*, pleasant laughter. From this it appears probable that the definition of Winnepesaukee given by Judge Potter is correct.

From a map of Canada in Charlevoix (Histoire de la Nouvelle France 12^e, 1744) Vol. II, p. 237, it seems that this lake formerly bore another name; as it is there called "*Lac Nikisipique*, *auj. Winnipegoski*." In Cotton's Vocabulary *nikkumme*, easy, is used as an equivalent of *wunne*. The definition of *Nikisipique* would therefore appear to be *Niki*, gentle or placid, *sipi*, a river, and *auk* (represented by *que*), place; that is, the *gentle river place*. This would be nearly synonymous with Winnepesaukee.

HENDRICK.

GENERAL EDWARD WHITMORE (No. 3, p. 87; No. 5, p. 157.) — After my last note on this subject appeared in these pages, I saw at Mr. S. G. Drake's library, an incomplete file of the Boston Evening Post, which fortunately contained an account of Gov. W.'s funeral. The first paper is dated Monday, Dec. 14, 1761, and says: "Yesterday arrived here Capt. Church, in 13 Days from Louisburg, and informs us, that his Excellency Brigadier General Whitmore, Governor of that Place, and Colonel of the 22d Regiment of Foot, embark'd on board his Vessel in order to proceed hither, but that by contrary Winds they were obliged to put into Plymouth last Friday, when between 11 and 12 o'Clock at Night, his Excellency occasionally going upon Deck, he by some Accident fell overboard, and was unfortunately drowned, no Body being upon Deck to give him any assistance; his Body was taken up the next Morning near the Gurnet and is bro't up by Capt. Church, in order for a decent Interment. The Jury of Inquest who sat upon his Excellency's Body yesterday, bro't in their Verdict, Accidental Death."

The next paper, dated Dec. 21, 1761 gives the following account of his funeral.

"On Wednesday last the Corps of Major-General Whitmore was interred in the King's Chapel with all the Honors which this town could give. The Procession went from the Town House to the King's Chapel in the following Manner:

A Party of the Troop of Horse-Guards,
The Company of Cadets,
The Officers of the Regiment of Militia,
The officiating Ministers,
The Corps,

(The Pall supported by six regular Officers,)
The Chief Mourners,

The Governor and Lieutenant Governor,

The Council,

The Judges,

Justices,

Ministers,

The principal Gentlemen of the Town,

A great Number of Coaches & Chariots closed the Procession.

During the whole Procession, Minute Guns were fired to the amount of 70, being the Number of Years of the General's Age. The Corps was placed in the middle of the King's Chapel, whilst Part of the Funeral Service was performed, and was from thence carried into the Vaults below and there interred. Whilst the last service was performing the Cadets fired three Volleys."

F. O. S.

QUARNE (No. 7, p. 216.) — "One *payer* of *quarnes* and other lumber in the *quarne* house," in the language of our day would be written, — One pair of hand-mills and other lumber in the mill-house. The word should be *querne*, a very old word and term for a hand-mill used for grinding corn. *Meso-Goth, quairn*. Ang. Sax., *cweorn*. Dan., *quern*. Swed. *quarn*.

These hand-mills or quernes exhibit the most ancient methods of grinding corn in the world. Allusion is made to them in the New Testament; they are used in the East Indies and among the rude Laplanders. The following are examples of the use of the term.

Two wymmen schalen be gryndyng in *querne*.

Math. xxix. Wiclif's Trans. 15.

Whereas they made him at the *querne* grind.

Chaucer.

For skant of vittale, the corne in *quernes* of stane they grand.

Douglas. Virgil, p. 18.

Skim milk, and sometimes labour in the *quern*,
And bootless make the breathless housewife churn.

Shakspeare Mid. N. Dr. II. 1.

When the water-mills in Sky and Raasa are too far distant, the house-wives grind their oats with a *quern* or hand-mill, which consists of two stones about a foot and a half in diameter. * * In the middle of the upper stone is a round hole, and on one side is a long handle, etc. etc.

Dr. Johnson's Tour to the Hebrides, p. 236.

Elsewhere Dr. Johnson says: — We stopped at a hut where we saw an old woman grinding with the *quern*, an ancient Highland instrument, which it is said was used by the Romans, etc. Ibid. p. 514.

PROVIDENCE, July.

J. R. B. 1111

MISSISSIPPI (No. 6, p. 183); (No. 7, p. 222.)—This is a compound word formed from *Missi*, great, and *Seepe*, river. It has not an element in it that can mean "Father of Waters." This last phrase probably had its origin in the mind of some poetaster in the reveries of fancy. At the period of my first personal acquaintance with this river in 1817, forty years since, I had never heard of such an appellation, and this speck of fancy did not find its way to the borders of the "great-river," until some years later. The error has been corrected and the correct definition given so many times and in so many popular works, that I despair of arresting the flight of fancy, and bringing letter and sketch writers to the line of truth, even in the Historical Magazine.

Hon. H. R. Schoolcraft, one of the correspondents of the H. M. I think is the first writer, who gave the true definition. In his "Journal" of Travels to the North West with Gov. Cass in 1820, published by E. and E. Hosford, Albany, N. Y. 1821, p. 260, he says:—

"The name of this river is derived from the Algonquin language, one of the original tongues of our continent, which is now spoken nearly in its original purity by the different bands of Chippewas:—less so by the Knistineaux and Ottawas;—with great corruptions by the Foxes, Sacs, [Sauks] and Pottowatomies, and some other tribes;—and in various dialects by the five bands of Iroquois of New York. It is a compound of the word *Missi*, signifying great, and *Sepe*, a river. The former is variously pronounced *Missil* or *Michil*, as in Michilmackinac; *Michi*, as in Michigan; *Missu*, as in Missouri; and *Missi*, as in Mississineway, and Mississippi. The variation does not appear greater than we should expect in an unwritten language."

Sippi is of French orthography and pronunciation and corresponds with *Seepe* in English.

On further research, the veteran philologist in the aboriginal languages of our continent, has given another Indian name that also corresponds with our term great. This is *Gitshee*, or as formerly written, *Kiche*—hence *Gitshee Monedo* (or *Maniteau* as the French wrote it,) means *Great Spirit*. (See "*Indian in his Wigwam*," Buffalo, N. Y. 1848, Art. Language, p. 271.) J. M. P.

ROCK SPRING, O'Fallon Depot P. O., Illinois, July 1st, 1857.

REV. SAMUEL QUINCY (No. 6, p. 184.)—Immediately after the first embarkation of Colonists for Georgia, upon representation being made by the Trustees to the honorable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, "setting forth that they had appointed a site for a Church, and a sufficient glebe for a minister," and that

they were desirous of the services of a missionary for the new Colonists.

"The Rev. Samuel Quincy, A. M., was appointed missionary to Savannah, to supply the place of the Rev. Dr. Herbert, who left America three months after the colony landed in Georgia, and died on his passage to England.

The new missionary was the kinsman of the Quincys of Massachusetts, so distinguished in politics and literature; * * * was a native of Boston, and was ordained deacon [October 18th] and priest [October 28th] in 1730, by Doctor [John] Waugh, Bishop of Carlisle.

Embarking for Georgia, in March, 1733, he reached Savannah the following May, and continued at his post until October, 1735; when, unable longer to brook the 'insolent and tyrannical magistrate to whom the government of the colony was committed,' and finding that 'Georgia, which was seemingly intended to be the asylum of the distressed, was likely unless things greatly altered, to be itself a mere scene of distress,' he applied and obtained leave to return to England."

To the preceding extracts from "A History of Georgia," etc., by the Rev. Dr. W. B. Stevens, 8^o Appletons, N. Y., 1847, we may add the following notices of the subsequent career of Mr. Quincy from "the historical account of the P. E. Church in S. Carolina," by the Rev. Fred. Dalcho, M. D., 8^o Charlestown, 1820.

"Mr. Rev. Samuel Quincy, A. M., arrived in the Province, [S. Carolina] June 28, 1742, and was elected by the Vestry to the cure of St. John's Parish, Colleton, July 5, and on the 27th, his wife fell a sacrifice to the climate. * * He continued here until 1745, when he resigned." At the request of the Vestry of St. George's Parish, Dorchester, he was transferred to that parish. "In July, 1747, he resigned this cure in consequence of his appointment as Assistant Minister of St. Philip's Church, Charlestown." Here he succeeded the Rev. Robert Betham, whose funeral sermon he had preached the preceding month (vide his Sermons, p. 186.) He retained this post a little more than two years,—from July 6th, 1747 to December 1749,—and then removed to Boston, where he published the volume of sermons which elicited the query of P. H. W. Dr. Dalcho adds, "he was much esteemed by the Commissary [Alexander Garden, M. A., the antagonist of Whitfield,] and the clergy of Carolina, and stood high in the opinion of the Society."

Notices of him and his labors are also found in Anderson's Hist. of the Colonial Church, 2d ed., in 3 vols.:—Hawkins Missions of the Ch. of Eng., and in the Annual Abstracts of the Soc. for the Prop. of the Gospel, during the years of his appointment as missionary. W. S. P.

WATERTOWN, MASS.

Another Reply.† — * * * * Mr. Quincy's name is not on the catalogue of Harvard or Yale; and is not found among the members of the family of Braintree and Boston, in the Historical and Genealogical Register for January, 1857. The inquiry may still be made, of what ancestry was he? and where and when did he die? S. J.

WORCESTER.

CAUSE OF THE WAR OF 1812. — The manner in which a pig caused the war of 1812, was as follows: Two citizens of Providence, R. I., both of the Federal School of Politics, chanced to quarrel. They were neighbors, and one of them owned a pig which had an inveterate propensity to perambulate in the garden of the other. The owner of the garden complained that his neighbor's pigsty was insufficient to restrain the pig, and the neighbor insisted that the garden fences were not in good repair. One morning as the pig was taking his usual ramble, he was surprised in the very act of rooting up some valuable bulbous roots; this was the "last feather," and the owner of the garden instantly put the pig to death with a pitchfork. At the coming election, the owner of the garden was a candidate for the Legislature, and his neighbor, who, but for the quarrel, would have voted for him, voted for the Democratic candidate, who was elected by a majority of one. At the election of a United States Senator, a Democrat was chosen by a majority of one; and when the question of war with England was before the Senate, it was declared by a majority of only one.

P. H. W.

AMHERST, Mass., July.

SHAWMUT (No. 4, p. 122; No. 6, p. 188.) — By Eliot's Indian Bible, that monument for the philologist, it is perceived that the Natick dialect had a very close affinity, both in granimar and vocabulary, with the Chippewa, as now spoken on the upper lakes. One of the interchanges in the alphabet is the use of *d* for *t*; another, that of *oo* for *u* short. In the Chippewa, *Shawmood* is the term for stomach, which with these interchanges renders the sound identical. Boston would be an island but for its connection with the main land by Roxbury neck; and, if this be deemed the pylorus, the resemblance is complete. It is admitted that this is not a poetic solution of the query.

H. R. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.

MASSACHUSETTENSIS (No. 4, p. 121; No. 5, p. 158.) — In answer to your correspondent, whose enquiry respecting this pamphlet was published in the H. M., I will say that I have a copy of said

[† To avoid repetition, the beginning of this article — consisting of quite a full abstract of the information in Stevens's History of Georgia — is omitted.]

said pamphlet — which is a *fourth edition*, published in Dublin, by T. Armitage, in 1776, with a long preface, quite as well written as the body of the work. It is filled with manuscript marginal notes, written in the year 1778, which, from their curiosity and historical value, in connection with the work, warrant a republication at some future day.

As it may be of some service to your correspondent, I send the title entire.

MASSACHUSETTENSIS: | OR | A SERIES OF LETTERS, | CONTAINING | A FAITHFUL STATE OF MANY IMPORTANT | AND STRIKING FACTS, | WHICH LAID THE FOUNDATION OF THE | PRESENT TROUBLES | IN THE | PROVINCE OF MASSACHUSETTS-BAY; | INTERSPERSED WITH | ANIMADVERSIONS and REFLECTIONS, ORIGINALLY | addressed to the PEOPLE of that Province, and worthy the consideration of the TRUE PATRIOTS of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.

BY A PERSON OF HONOR ON THE SPOT.

*Falsus honor jurat, et mendax infamia terret,
Quem, nisi mendosum et mendacem? Vir bonus est quis?
Qui Consulta Patrum, qui Leges juraque servat.*

Hor. Ep. XVI.

The Fourth Edition | Boston, Printed, 1775. Dublin, reprinted for T. Armitage, College Green, P. Wogan on the Old Bridge, and W. Gilbert, Great George's Street. 1776.

Any further information in reference to this pamphlet will be gratefully given by

NABBERS.

NEW YORK.

HUGH PETERS (No. 6, p. 184.) — In the Historical Magazine for June, is published a query from the pen of D. W. P., of West Winstead Ct., relative to the character of the noted Hugh Peters of London. In reply, I would beg leave to say, that such conduct as is therein named seems to me in perfect keeping with the manner and deportment of that Reverend gentleman.

If it were desired, I could give one or two similar traits of character, which I collected from the MS. Diary of Abraham de la Pryme, a refugee from Holland, *circ. temp. Car. I.*

JOHN WAINWRIGHT.

LOWER MERION, Pa. June 21.

MATTAPAN (No. 6, p. 183.) — "Beta," inquires as to the meaning of Mattapan, the Indian name of Dorchester. Dorchester neck was nearly surrounded by water; and I would suggest that *Mattapan* is a corruption and contraction of the Indian compound word MASSAPENASH — *much water*, or *many waters*. The primitive words may have been *Massa* or *Missi*; (*Much, Many*), *Nipe* (*water*) and *ash*, the word used to denote the plural of inanimate nouns. By contraction *Massapen-*

ash would become *Massapen*, and by corruption and substitution of *t* for *ss* *Mattapan*. P.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. H.

THE VESSEL THAT CARRIED GEN. WOLFE TO QUEBEC (No. 7, p. 216.)—The Boston Traveller of July 14, after alluding to the query in our last, remarks:—

"When the expedition against Quebec was determined upon by the British Government, the command of the naval force was conferred upon Admiral Sir Charles Saunders, who was recalled express from the Mediterranean to be sent to America. He hoisted his flag in the *Prince*, a ninety-gun ship, of which John Jervis, afterwards Earl of St. Vincent, was first lieutenant. In this ship General Wolfe crossed the Atlantic, accompanied by Isaac Barré, afterwards Colonel Barré, whose name is so honorably associated with the history of our revolution. A strong friendship existed between General Wolfe and Lieutenant Jervis. The fleet left England in February, 1759. In June, when the expedition sailed to the St. Lawrence, Jervis commanded the *Poreupine* sloop, on board of which vessel General Wolfe embarked, as she was ordered to lead the fleet. The sloop was becalmed under the guns of the French, and would have been destroyed but for the skill of her commander. The night before the battle, Wolfe had an interview with Jervis, and after telling him that he was sure he should win the day but lose his life, gave him the miniature of a young lady (Miss Lowther) to whom he was attached, and requested him to return it to her on his arrival in England. This melancholy duty the naval officer performed. The facts are all told in so easily accessible a book as Tucker's "Memoirs of the Earl of St. Vincent," where no mention is made of the William and Anne."

AMERICAN BARONETS (No. 5, p. 150; No. 6, p. 187.)—Under this caption, Yankee asks if there is any instance of a baronetcy being inherited through a female? The only instance given by the standard authority on such points is that of Dame Mary Bolles, of Osberton, Notts, who in 1635 was elevated to the baronetcy of Scotland, with remainder to her heirs whatsoever.—(*Burke's Peerage and Baronetage*, 15th ed., p. xv.)

Having thus answered this query, will you allow me to suggest that Sir John Stuart or Stewart, whose name is cited in your columns as an American-born baronet, was the son of a loyalist in Carolina, and distinguished himself very much in the army; particularly, I think, in the Mediterranean. Egerton Leigh of Carolina was also, if I mistake not, raised to this dignity; but I do not know where he was born.

SIGMA. (W.)

PHILADELPHIA.

WETHERSFIELD RECORDS (No. 1, p. 26.)—In the H. M. for January is an article stating that the early records of Wethersfield, Ct., and Stamford are lost, and requesting to know where they can be found.

This, so far as Wethersfield is concerned, is a mistake, for some few years since, the writer had occasion to examine them several times, when they were in a fair state of preservation at the Town Clerk's office, where there is no doubt they can still be found. They contain the proceedings of the early town meetings, births, marriages, deaths, etc., from 1640.

There is a story current in Wethersfield that one volume of the records to titles of land was taken away about the time of the Revolution, and some fifty years afterwards was offered to be restored by some person at the South to the town for a consideration, but for some sufficient reason the offer was declined.

Extracts from the Town Records.

"1666.

June 1. At a town meeting in Wethersfield, it was voted and agreed that there should forthwith a letter be sent (by Mr John Alyn,) to Mr Gershom Bulkeley, at New London, to invite and request him to come and to be helpful to us, and to settle among us in the work of the ministry, if God shall incline his heart thereto. The townsmen were chosen of the town to write the aforesaid letter to Mr Bulkeley and to sign it in the name and behalf of the town. At the town meeting it was voted and agreed that if it may be Mr Stow should be provided to help us in the work of the ministry for a present supply while we are mo^t motion to settle a minister amongst us."

"1676.

October 20. At a town meeting, the town being informed by their Reverend pastor, Mr Bulkeley, that it was too hard for him and beyond his powers, by reason of the weakness of his voice to carry on the whole work of the ministry among us—did therefore by vote declare themselves freely willing to provide another minister to assist him, and to be a comfort and help to him in that work, and did declare it to be their desire that their Reverend pastor would afford them his advice and direction respecting a meet person for that work, for which they shall be thankful to him, and take it into serious consideration."

Mr. Gershom Bulkeley was the son of the Reverend Peter Bulkeley, (see Shattuck's History of Concord,) of Concord; died in 1713, and was buried in the churchyard of Wethersfield, where his monument still remains in a perfect state of preservation.

J. E. B.

NEW YORK, June.

THE UNION FLAG (No. 6, p. 185.) — It is gratifying to see that B. J. L. has found positive proof among the papers of General Philip Schuyler by which Mr. Lossing's assertion, (H. M. No. 3, p. 88) that the Union Flag of January, 1776, was thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, with the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew in a dexter canton, is corroborated. Of the correctness of his supposition, however, there could be no doubt, for the name of "Union," for that canton in the English flag, is a local phrase, and Washington, being at the time, still a subject of the English crown, in speaking of the union flag, could certainly not have meant anything else than the English union. No European nation calls this canton in common parlance the British union, but it is usually designated as the English spider, or spider-web.

S. A.

JERSEY CITY, July 14, 1857.

LT. COL. JOHN KINGSBURY (No. 4, p. 121.) — Henry Kingsbury married Rebecca Kent, (both of Newbury) 14 March, 1716-17.

John Kingsbury, their son, was born in Newbury, 3 Feb. 1717-18.

J. COFFIN.

NEWBURY, July.

INDIAN VOCABULARIES (No. 7, p. 206.) — In the last number of the H. M. is an enquiry for manuscript vocabularies of the Indian language of our country. In reply, I would state that there is quite an extensive one of the Seminole tribe in the library of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society. It was obtained, in Florida, by a gentleman of this city who takes much interest in such matters, by whom it was presented to the society. He has, I believe, in his possession, vocabularies of the Penobscot, Passamaquoddy and Abenaki tribes—the only living representatives of the Algonquin dialect east of the great lakes.

EGO.

BOSTON, July.

AMERICAN FLAG (No. 2, p. 53; [No. 7, p. 217.]) — As no reply has been received to my query in regard to the American Flag, I amused myself on the last Fourth of July, in observing and noting the various designs of the union in the numerous American Flags as displayed on the vessels in the harbor and river and on the hotels and public buildings of New York.

All the flags had the thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, (or, in some instances, from ignorance, white and red) but the variation in the display of the thirty-one white stars on the blue dexter canton, (or, "union" as it is locally termed, in imitation of the English "union.") was not unfrequent. The majority of the ships had the stars arranged in 5 horizontal rows of 6 stars each, (making only 30 stars.) Most of the foreign ves-

sels, among which were the Cunard steamers at Jersey City, had them arranged in the manner, which in heraldry is termed *semée*, and as the number of stars is changeable, this mode of displaying them on the blue field seems to me the most judicious and preferable. Some had one large star, formed of 31 small stars, and this seemed to be the average taste of the owners of the places of public amusement and hotel-keepers in New York and Jersey City. Other vessels had them in a lozenge, a diamond, or, a circle. One large vessel in the stream had one large star composed of small ones within a border of the latter. Another carried the thirty-one stars in the form of an anchor, and yet another had this anchor embellished with a circle of small stars.

Here were nine specimens of the same flag; similar, it is true, in the thirteen stripes, but all varying in the design of the union, and yet all were called "American Flags." This dissimilarity, which is so frequently observed, led the Dutch government, twenty years ago, to inquire, "What is the American Flag?" — to which query no definite answer could be returned.

I have called the attention of some nautical men, shipowners and captains, to this variation, and all agree with me that Congress ought to pass a resolution in the matter, and order by law the form in which the white stars are to be arranged in the blue field, or rather, amend the resolution of April 4, 1818, by which the flag, as it now appears, was adopted. And I would suggest, should you be of the same opinion, that this matter be brought to the notice of the various historical societies, and that they be invited to unite in a memorial to Congress, and propose the adoption of a uniform mode of emblazoning the American Flag.

S. ALOFSEN.

JERSEY CITY, July 14.

"SO HELP ME GOD" (No. 2, p. 56.) — A correspondent inquires what is the literal meaning of the words attached to oaths, "So help me God;" and also when, where, and how this invocation originated.

The meaning has been well explained by Paley, who remarks that the energy of the sentence resides in the particle "so." — So, i. e., *hac lege*, upon condition of my speaking the truth, or performing this promise, may God help me, and not otherwise.

With regard to the *origin* of the formula in question, we must go back to ancient Egypt, and the time of the Pharaohs.

Let us, however, begin by remarking that a form, corresponding to "So help me God," exists in mediæval Latin. It is found, for instance, in various statutory oaths of the (English) University of Cambridge, which contain such expressions as

"*sic te Deus adjuvet.*" "*sic vos Deus adjuvet,*" "*ita te Deus adjuvet,*" and sometimes "*sicut vos Deus adjuvet.*"

We may next remark that a formula in some measure similar occurs in *classical* Latin. "*Sic te Diva potens.*" etc. Hor. Od. i. 3. Lemaire, in his able note upon this passage, refers to similar instances in Tibullus and Virgil, adding the pithy observation. "*Sic, solemne in obtestationibus.*" Forcellini cites Ovid, 8 Met. 886, "*Sic has Deus æquoris arces Adjuvet.*" to which very closely corresponds the mediæval form already given, "*sic vos Deus adjuvet.*" Traces of the same idiom are found in Greek.

But, looking back still further into antiquity, we often find the word "so" employed similarly, and with great solemnity, in the Old Testament, (Ruth i. 17; 1 Sam. xxv. 22; 2 Sam. iii. 9, etc.) The scriptural passage, however, which most especially claims our attention, is Ex. x. 10. Moses demands from Pharaoh the right of free departure with young and old, sons and daughters, flocks and herds. Pharaoh angrily replies, "Let the Lord be so with you, as I will let you go," etc.

Now these words are not certainly an oath in the strict sense of the term. They appear to have been spoken scornfully, perhaps sarcastically. Yet have they in a measure the form of an imprecation.

This exclamation of Pharaoh (Vulg. "*Sic Dominus sit vobiscum.*") appears to be the original source of the oath now in use, "*Sic vos Deus adjuvet,*" "*So help you God,*" "*So help me God.*"

DE BOSCO.

LONDON, Eng., June 17.

Retrospections, Literary and Antiquarian.

HUBBARD'S INDIAN WARS. — William Hubbard was one of the best writers in New England, of the time in which he lived. He was minister in Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he died, September the 14th, 1704, aged 83. His father, whose name was also William, emigrated to New England about 1635. According to Captain Johnson, he was "a learned man, well read in state matters," who had "expended much of his estate to help on this work," that is, he expended much in forwarding the settlement of New England.

The Rev. William Hubbard, though of the regular order of the clergy of New England, was not bigoted; but was, according to Hutchinson, "of a catholic mind," of a candid spirit, and an amiable gentleman, greatly and extensively beloved. Yet he was not without enemies, and traces of them are yet to be seen in some unpublished letters of that day. He is not found implicated in any of

the intolerant proceedings which distracted the Country in his early career, nor is he found among the deluded throng in New England's dark days of witchcraft.

Mr. Hubbard was not a voluminous writer, but of all his works, his "Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians in New England," generally known and cited as "Hubbard's Indian Wars," is the chief, or most important. Of the various editions of this work it is proposed to speak in the present article.

The first edition of the "Indian Wars" was "published by authority," and printed by John Foster, in Boston, in 1677, in small 4to. This John Foster was the first printer in the town. The author dedicated his work to the three governors of the then three United Colonies; namely, to John Leverett, Josiah Winslow and William Leet. It consists of four pages, and is ably done. Then comes "An Advertisement to the Reader," of two pages. This is followed by a page of verses, signed J. S. These are headed "To the Reverend Mr. William Hubbard, on his most exact History of New England Troubles." "J. S." is supposed to stand for the Rev. Jeremiah Shepard of Lynn, who died in 1720. A few of his verses may amuse the reader.

"When thy rare Piece unto my view once came
It made my Muse that erst did smoke to flame:
Raising my fancy, so sublime, that I
That famous forked Mountain did espie;
Thence in an Extasie I softly fell
Down near unto the Helliconian Well."

Then follows another poetical approbation from the pen of the well known scholar "B. T." — doubtless Benjamin Tompson — under this caption: —

"Upon the elaborate survey of New England's Passions from the Natives, by the impartial Pen of that worthy *Divine*, MR. WILLIAM HUBBARD." A specimen of his verses follows: —

"Purchase wrote much, Hacluyt traversed farr,
Smith and Dutch John de Laet famous are,
Martyr, with learned Acosta thousands too,
Here's noveltyes and stile which all out-doe,
Wrote by exacter hand than ever took
Historian's Pen since Europe wee forsook,
I took your Muse for old Columbus' Ghost,
Who scrapt acquaintance with this western Coast."

"Former Adventurers did at best beguile
About these Natives Rise (obscure as Nile)
Their grand Apostolic writes of their return,
Williams their Language; Hubbard how they burn,
Rob, Kill and Roast, lead captive, slay, blaspheme;
Of English valour too he makes his Theme,
Whose tragical account may christned be
New England's Travels through the bloody Sea."

This first edition of the "Narrative" contains a large errata, which is thus prefaced: — "The Printer to the Reader. By reason of the Author's long

and necessary absence from the Press, together with the difficulty of reading his hand, many faults have escaped in the printing, either by mistaking of words or mis-pointing of sentences, which do in some places not a little confound the sense, which the Reader is desired to correct before he begins to read."

This edition is accompanied by "a Map of New England, being the first that was ever here cut, and done by the best pattern that could be had, which being in some places defective it made the other less exact, yet doth it sufficiently shew the Situation of the Country, and conveniently well the distance of places." Such it might be viewed at that time, but it has but a very faint resemblance to maps of New England in this age.

Before the title page there is a recommendation of the work signed by Simon Bradstreet, Daniel Denison and Joseph Dudley, and dated, "Boston, March 29, 1677."

Nearly simultaneously the work was published in London: being licensed by Roger L'Estrange, June 27, 1677. Hence it would seem probable that a MS. copy was sent over for the purpose. However, the English edition is much freer from errors than the Boston, and printed on better paper, with better type, and is altogether a handsome book for that time. A map also accompanied the London edition. At least we have never seen a copy of that edition with a map. The title-page differed considerably from the Boston edition. It reads "The Present State of New England: Being a Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians in New England, from the first planting thereof in the year 1607, to the present year 1677: But chiefly of the late Troubles in the two last years 1675 and 1676. To which is added a Discourse about the War with the Pequods in the year 1637. By W. Hubbard, Minister of Ipswich." It contains about 250 pages, and is nearly page for page with the Boston Edition.

The next edition which has come to our knowledge was printed in Boston, by John Boyle in 1775, ninety-eight years after the two first, and only about one month after the battle of Lexington, and about one month before the battle of Bunker Hill. This is inferred from the date of the Preface, which is, "Boston, May 20, 1775." By the way, this Preface is a new one, and there is no indication as to who the writer was. Whoever he may have been, he defends the early fathers of New England — saying they had been "misrepresented by ignorant or ill-designing persons," and that "they were men of whom the world was not worthy." And that "the cruel charges of peculiar bigotry, and a persecuting spirit, wantonly alleged against them, are founded on facts not truly stated." He also refers, indirectly to the then State of the Province to defend it against the

charges of the British Ministry, averring "that no instance can be produced, in the present or any past age, among like numbers, where good order has so universally prevailed, as in the New England colonies, even in populous and opulent towns, especially our CAPITAL."

None of Mr. Hubbard's prefatory matter, the dedication or the poetry, were retained in this edition, and there are various changes in the order of the body of the work — all for the worse. The interesting *Conclusion* of fourteen pages is also omitted. It is paged regularly from beginning to end, and there are 288 pages. It appears to have been made up from the first edition, and many of the old errors are retained. There are some additions from the Author's MS. History of New England.

Our next edition, like the last, is in duodecimo, but on a larger type, making 419 pages, and appears to be an exact copy of it; but on poor paper. It was "Printed at Worcester, (*Massachusetts*) by Daniel Greenleaf, for Joseph Wilder, 1801."

The year 1803 produced two editions of Hubbard's Indian Wars. One in 12mo., and the other in octavo. The first was printed at "Danbury, by Silas Nicholas, 1803." It is comprised in 274 pages, and is a copy of the Boston 12mo., probably. There is nothing remarkable about this edition, except an engraving in the title-page, intended, it is supposed, to represent an Indian.

We have now come to speak of the other edition of 1803,—the only octavo edition known to the writer. This was "*Printed at STOCKBRIDGE, (Massachusetts) by HEMAN WILLARD, May . . . 1803.*" It is quite a handsome volume, of 375 pages, and *six* closely printed pages in small type, of Subscribers Names, at the end. And the publisher says, in a note to the list of Subscribers, that "one third of the Subscription papers had not been returned." This edition is a good copy of the 1775 edition; tolerable paper and fair pica type.

No other editions are met with till that of 1814. This, in respect to paper and typography is the worst of all. The type is tolerably fair, but a rough brown paper was used. It is probably a copy of one of the later editions, and is on small pica type, in 369 pages.

These are all the editions of Hubbard's Indian Wars which we have met with, in separate volumes. There was a reprint of the work in New York, about 1834, and was contained in the "Library of American History," edited by Samuel L. Knapp, Esq. This editor printed from one of the modern copies and has given it without abridgment. He says nothing of other editions. There is no date to Mr. Knapp's work. It was issued in numbers, and extended to two volumes,

large quarto size. The type is long primer, and three columns to a page.

In the Boston edition of 1775, there is this note on page 17. — "The account of Mr. Oldham's death is added to this edition from Mr. Hubbard's *Ms. history of New England*." Now it is a curious fact, that this same note is exactly copied in every edition of the *Indian Wars* since published, from Joseph Wilder's in 1891 to Samuel Knapp's of 1834; while neither Mr. Wilder nor Mr. Knapp, probably ever saw Hubbard's *Manuscript History of New England*.

Reviews and Book Notices.

Collections of the New York Historical Society. — Second Series. Vol. III, Part I. New York, 1857. 8vo. pp. 358.

It is eight years since the second volume of the second series of the collections of the New York Historical Society was published. Before proceeding to notice the contents of the present volume, it will be proper to remark, that, the First Series consisted of four volumes,* and to express our regret that the regular series of volumes has thus been broken in upon. We see no advantage whatever in dividing the Collections of a Society into different Series, while there are perplexities, especially to strangers, arising from such divisions, which do not require to be pointed out.

The volume now issued is like its predecessors, full of documents of the very first concern to those who desire to be informed of the first steps in the history of this country. The first article in the volume is a translation of Capt. De Vries's "Voyages from Holland to America, A. D., 1632 to 1644." Of the importance of this work it is not necessary to speak. The translation is by the Hon. Henry C. Murphy; who has not only given a faithful translation, but also some of the fruits of his valuable experience in the early history of the country in the capacity of Editor. There are, in the volume, other important papers, edited by Brodhead, Shea and Bancroft.

The New York Historical Society began its publications in 1811, two years after the materials for a volume had been collected. The Society was "Instituted the 10th of December, 1804; Incorporated the 10th of February, 1809." It was begun and has ever since continued in an enlightened liberality, in perfect conformity to the institutions of a Republican Government. Its Consti-

tution is comprised in a brief space, and yet comprehends everything necessary. Its founders had large and liberal views, and therefore avoided limiting its usefulness, by any restrictions as to its co-workers. It has, therefore, become the most important association of the kind in America. Like the majority of similar institutions, it has had its days of adversity, but those have long since passed away, and it is now upon a foundation, more permanent, probably, than any of its sisterhood.

A considerable portion of the first volume of the Society's Collections is occupied by accounts of the voyages of Captain Henry Hudson, and the entire volume (428 pages) is filled with documents of great interest to New York, in particular, and to the students of American history in general. In 1814 the second volume appeared. In the mean time the Legislature of the State had granted to the Society twelve thousand dollars. Upon this important acquisition, the Editors remark, that "the perpetuity of the Society had thereby been secured."

To that volume is prefixed a list of the members of the Society, and appended is a Catalogue of its library. This Catalogue consists of 139 pages, small type and double columns. From which it is estimated that there were in the library at that time some six or eight thousand volumes. In early newspapers it is very rich. To the title, "*Boston Newsletter*," is this note: — "It is hardly probable that another copy of the first Newspaper printed in America, so complete as this, which includes the 209 first numbers, is anywhere else in existence." Though extremely rare, there are other copies now known to be extant.

In 1821 the third volume came out. It is one of real interest and value. Among its contents are Discourses by Gouverneur Morris, G. C. Verplanck, Dr. Hosack, Dr. Jarvis and Henry Wheaton. The fourth volume (issued in 1826) contains the continuation of Smith's History of New York. This volume concluded what the Society afterwards were pleased to call the *First Series*.

From the time of the issue of the fourth volume until about the year 1838, the Society appears to have been in a languishing state. About this latter year, through the exertions of Mr. George Folsom and a few others, it suddenly revived. It has since progressed rapidly though steadily, until it has no equal in point of usefulness in the country. For its success of late years it is much indebted to the untiring labors of the present librarian, Mr. George H. Moore.

Under the able editorship of Mr. Folsom, a new volume was issued in 1841. It is far superior in appearance to any of its predecessors, and its contents are stamped with the thorough research of the antiquarian scholar. This volume commenced the *Second Series*. G.

* We are aware that the first volume of Smith's History of New York was subsequently reprinted and reckoned as a volume of the Society's Collections. The 2d vol. of Smith, was originally Vol. 4, of the Collections.

Transactions of the Alabama Historical Society, at its first annual meeting, held at the University of Alabama, July 14, 1851. Tuscaloosa, 1852. 8°, pp. 55.

Transactions, etc., at the annual meeting, July 9 and 10, 1855. Tuscaloosa, 1855. 8°, pp. 65.

Constitution of the Alabama Historical Society; organized at Tuscaloosa, July 8, 1850. Tuscaloosa, 1850. 8°, pp. 12.

The Alabama Historical Society, though organized but seven years ago, has already awakened a deeper interest in the history of that State, and indeed of the Southwest generally. Its first published Transactions, consist of the proceedings and reports of the Society; an address by the president, Hon. Alexander Bowie, — in which are portrayed the true objects of written history and the varied points of research that particularly invite the members of this Society; a report on the Statistics of the city of Tuscaloosa; and a valuable essay on the Cotton-plant, by Col. Isaac Croom.

The Transactions for 1855, contain, besides business matters, the annual address of the president, Hon. Alexander B. Meek; and quite a full history and description of Blount County, by George Powell. Mr. Meek in his address, gives an interesting sketch of Alabama history, under Spanish, French, British and American rule.

The annals of this state are full of historic interest; and we trust that the Society will persevere in its labors till many volumes of Transactions are added to those already published.

Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, at the semi-annual meeting, held in Boston, April 29, 1857. Boston: Printed by John Wilson & Son, 1857.

An Address delivered before the Maine Historical Society, at Augusta, March 5, 1857: containing biographical notices of the former Presidents of the Society. By WILLIAM WILLIS. Portland: Printed by Brown Thurston, 1857.

The subject matter of the former pamphlet, has already been given in our monthly report. The work of Mr. Willis contains careful biographies of his predecessors, Chief Justice Mellen, Stephen Longfellow, Gov. Parris, Dr. Allen, Dr. Nichols and Robert H. Gardiner. To the merit of each of these distinguished gentlemen, a proper tribute is paid, and upon the thread of personal transactions, much curious historical information is hung. The work is worthy of its author, and will be appreciated not only in Maine, but throughout New England. We trust it will be long ere the present connection between the Society and its head is severed.

Account of the Life, Character, etc., of the Rev. Samuel Parris, of Salem Village; and of his con-

nection with the Witchcraft Delusion of 1692. Read before the Essex Institute, Nov. 14, 1856. By SAMUEL P. FOWLER. Salem: Wm. Ives and Geo. P. Pease, 1857. 8°, pp. 20.

It is several years since we heard that the writer of this tract was collecting from public records and other sources, materials to illustrate the history of, what is usually termed, the Salem Witchcraft. The substance of these researches, so far as they relate to one of the principal actors in that melancholy affair, is now presented to the public. Mr. Fowler seems to think that the odium under which Mr. Parris has long rested for his participation in that tragedy is unjust; and the facts he has brought forward, really oblige us to look upon him more leniently than we have been wont to do. Many new particulars in relation to the personal history of the subject of this paper are here found. We believe no other writer has given the exact date of Mr. Parris's death.

The Hoyt Family. By DAVID W. HOYT. Boston: C. B. Richardson, 1857.

A Brief Genealogy of the Whipple Family; compiled for Oliver M. Whipple, Esq., of Lowell, Mass. By JOHN A. BOUTELLE, of Woburn. 1857.

Notwithstanding there exists in this city, a journal devoted to genealogy, in which these works will receive due and extended notice, we venture to quote their titles for the convenience of our readers.

The Whipples have before attended to the preservation of their family records; but the present work contains much new and valuable matter. The record of the early generations is very complete.

The Hoyt Genealogy is much more extensive in its scope and has a clear and very useful arrangement. It contains quite full genealogies of the descendants of John Hoyt of Salisbury, and David Hoyt of Deerfield, and some account of the earlier generations of the Hoyts of Connecticut. Appended is a list of the first settlers of Salisbury, and of Amesbury; and other historical matter. We congratulate the author upon the valuable results attained by labor, and trust every member of the family will evince a proper appreciation of his work.

Massachusetts Teacher, and Journal of Home and School Education. Boston: James Robinson & Co. 1857.

This is a monthly publication, issued by the Massachusetts Teachers' Association. Under the able management of Mr. Gay, the resident editor, the work promises to do good service in the cause in which it is enlisted. The July number contains an article by Rev. George E. Ellis, D. D.,

especially deserving the attention of the historical reader. It is entitled, "Mr. Prescott and his Histories;" and is devoted to the method of composition and some of the personalities of that distinguished historian. Mr. Ellis has incorporated into his article an interesting letter from Mr. Prescott, detailing the manner in which he has been able to accomplish his great historical labors under his well known misfortune—impaired sight. A fine portrait accompanies the sketch.

Historical and Genealogical Researches, and Record of Passing Events in Merrimack Valley. Haverhill: Alfred Poor. Vol. 1, No. 1, April 1857. Royal 8°, pp. 76.

This is the first number of a periodical to be published quarterly by Mr. Poor, of Groveland, who is both editor and publisher. It will be devoted to the history and genealogy of the various towns situated in the valley of the Merrimack river. The present number is chiefly occupied with a list of the inhabitants of Groveland, — from its incorporation in 1850 to the beginning of the present year. — giving the age, occupation, and other particulars concerning each. The list partakes of the nature of a directory, but, as will be perceived, furnishes details not found in such a work. The remainder of the number, consists of a record of events in the several towns during the present year, marriages, obituaries, notices, etc. It is illustrated with portraits, views of houses, autographs, etc. It will be a help to those who are compiling genealogies of the families in the valley of the Merrimack.

The Dutch at the North Pole, and the Dutch in Maine. A paper read before the New York Historical Society, 3d March, 1857. By J. WATTS DE PEYSTER, a member of the Society. New York: Printed for the Society. 1857.

This work, like the other publications of the Society, will have a wide circulation, and will render again familiar to the ear the name of the intrepid Barentz. The notice of his voyage to the North Sea, is doubly interesting to us, from the daring spirit evinced by its leader, and from its similarity to the last voyage of the lamented Kane. Many of our readers will remember the prophetic sympathy which our intrepid explorer evinced for his great predecessor.

Even as the hardy sailors of Columbus, achieved a voyage which modern seamen might hesitate to emulate, so Barentz braved the terrors of northern navigators with forces seemingly most disproportionate.

The pages devoted to the Dutch settlements in Maine open a new field for exploration.

We congratulate the author upon his tact in the selection of his subject, and his skill in treating it;

and we congratulate the Society upon this renewed proof of its zeal in investigating those by-paths of history so interesting to every American student.

A Collection of College Words and Customs. By B. H. HALL. Revised and enlarged edition. Cambridge: John Bartlett, 1856. 12°, pp. 506.

The value of this work is probably well known to many of our readers. It contains a great deal of information concerning college customs and the phraseology of college life, both in this country and Europe; and its preparation must have been attended with much laborious research.

The first edition was published anonymously in 1851, while the author was an undergraduate at Harvard College, and met with a ready appreciation by collegians and others. The edition was soon taken up, and the work became quite rare and was much sought after. After an interval of five years, the present edition was issued. It is much enlarged and improved, and is a very desirable work for those having a taste for antiquarian matters. Being alphabetically arranged, any word or subject can be referred to with facility.

Miscellany.

The corner stones of monuments to the memory of Henry Clay and Gen. Wayne have recently been laid with proper ceremonies; the former at Lexington, Ky., July 4th, and the latter at Stony Point, N. Y., July 16, 1857. The oration at Lexington was delivered by Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, and that at Stony Point by Hon. Amasa J. Parker.

The third volume of Rev. Dr. Sprague's *Annals of the American Pulpit* (see No. 1, p. 29,) is nearly printed, and will soon be issued. It is devoted to ministers of the Presbyterian denomination. Materials for the succeeding volumes, which will embrace Episcopalians, Unitarians, Methodists, Baptists, etc., are already collected.

Rev. John Lauris Blake, D. D., author of the *Biographical Dictionary* that bears his name, and an Honorary Vice President of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, died at his residence in Orange, N. Y., July 6, 1857: aged 68.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. — The author of "Genius of Oblivion and other Poems," is Mrs. Sarah J. Hale. — Communications should be accompanied by the names of the writers. — We have been compelled to defer the publication of a number of valuable articles.

THE
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. I.]

SEPTEMBER, 1857.

[No. 9.]

General Department.

LETTERS OF HON. JOHN LOWELL
AND OTHERS.

Mr. Editor: In sending you, agreeably to my promise, these letters from my late honored father to John Adams, I have to express my deep regret that I can obtain only three of my father's letters, and one of Mr. Adams's, in their friendly correspondence with one another. I am able to add to these, three letters from Samuel Adams to my father, which will be read with much interest. I well remember this venerable and venerated man, as I have seen him, in his plaid gown, walking to and fro, in front of his house in Winter street.

At the period of the commencement of this correspondence, a correspondence requested by Mr. Adams, my father, notwithstanding the position he held in the public estimation, and the important concerns, public and private, that had been entrusted to him, had but little exceeded his thirtieth year. Indeed, I think he had been engaged in more capital causes than any lawyer in the State, before he reached that age. "He was honored in his generation, and his memory is blessed." "A good man leaveth an inheritance to his children's children." In this case may they value it, and improve it as they ought.

CHARLES LOWELL.

ELMWOOD, July 10, 1857.

TO JOHN ADAMS.

Boston, Aug. 14, 1776.

DEAR SIR,—By some accident your letter of the 12th of June did not reach me till last week, or I should not have delayed so long to accept a proposal so much to my advantage as a correspondence with you. From a sense of its being my duty to take a more active part in our public matters than I had in the first part of my life determined at any time to have done, I willingly entered into the General Assembly, and think myself bound, in this crisis, to afford my country the little assistance that I may be able to. I am

happy in finding a very considerable number of worthy characters in both houses, and also that your sentiments (which before I doubted of), and those of some other my friends at Congress, coincide with mine in our line of conduct. I wish to see the liberties of America fixed on a firm, immovable basis, and to effect it I know they must be constructed on a broad and liberal scale. The only difficulty in our Assembly is that some of the narrow ideas which were contracted by some, and are still retained, prevent our yet knowing each other, and a timidity of opposing principles that begin to be too popular, prevent many of us from opening ourselves as we ought; but I trust these things will wear away, and that we shall uniformly pursue the public good, without deviating from our course to catch the straws which float on the surface. Our defense I am very sensible is an object so important that it ought to engross our whole attention; I have no doubt that this is the critical year; and I have not more doubt that the crisis will be favorable. But our fortitude and unremitting endeavours must not abate, for it is these that are to ensure success. A committee was chosen to devise, during the recess of the court, some successful method of making cannon, and I hope this matter will be brought forward to advantage. I have no doubt that the matter of small arms will, at the first meeting of the Assembly, receive every possible encouragement. We have happily succeeded in the manufacture of saltpetre, and we have three powder mills at work, and a fourth erecting. Salt, I have no doubt, will be made as soon as we feel the necessity of it. Hitherto, though it has been at a high price, we have not suffered for the want of it. I am more ignorant as to the probability of our getting sulphur and lead. The first, I believe we shall be able at some seasons to import, if the cruisers of the enemy are ever so vigilant. They are, however, both of them, objects that deserve attention. The mention of the enemy's cruisers reminds me of our own. It is an unlucky circumstance that the Continental frigates are not yet at sea. Had they been, many more of the enemy's vessels, and a number of their troops would have fallen into our hands. I suppose the

delay has been inevitable. It is a matter that surely will not be neglected. Is it not worthy consideration whether it will not be advisable to order those Continental armed vessels which are ready for service, in conjunction with the vessels of the particular States, and *such* private armed vessels as will engage, immediately to Newfoundland? Much may be done against the British fishery on shore, as well as at sea, and we shall be furnished with a commodity to exchange for such French goods as may be brought us; the West India Islands will be without their supply of fish; and the Poole men who meant us much harm, will be rewarded according to their deeds. I hear you are now on the continental confederation; I hope this and our internal police will both be settled on the best principles. Will it not be necessary that the respective legislatures, or the people in the several States, should be consulted on this Continental constitution, to remove any future objections to the validity of it? While we are in common danger we may not be apprehensive of nice disquisitions [upon] these matters; but in peace, when the interest of a particular State may clash with the interest of the whole, there may be more danger if things are not well settled at first.

We have been in an unfortunate situation with respect to a general officer here. It is proposed to recommend Gen. Lincoln to this command. He will be universally agreeable. He has been appointed to the command of the forces in the pay of this State, and is well acquainted with the arrangements in this quarter.

The Assembly will doubtless make an addition to the number of the delegates at Congress, but you must not be excused yet, as I hear you have desired. A temporary relief is all you can expect.

The formation of an internal constitution is a matter of great and important consequences. I agree perfectly with you in your sentiments on this head, that it ought to be slowly and deliberately done. We have chosen a large committee, one from each county, to consider of this matter; but they will not bring about anything in haste. I do not think the method of choosing them was wise. They would have taken better men in some instances, if they had not confined themselves to counties. We have now such a constitution as will well answer our present exigencies, though it may doubtless receive great amendments. But by delay we may avail ourselves of the wisdom, and in some measure of the experience, of our sister States in their forms of government.

I hear it is proposed to establish certain maritime courts on a continental establishment, to hear appeals, if not of original jurisdiction. Something of this kind ought to be done soon, as there are already appeals claimed from our courts in this

State, unless the Congress should think it best to direct that all appeals should be to the superior court. This will be attended with some inconveniences where the interests of different States clash. In other cases it would be very convenient to the parties. I have hitherto generally acted as advocate for the captors in this district; and I shall have no objection, if there should be an appointment, to continue as such, if the establishment is such as would not make it preferable to be free to engage for individuals. You see I have in good earnest embraced your proposal for a correspondence. I hope I shall not make you wish it had not been made. I shall always be gratified by a line from you, and am, with much esteem, I can truly add, but I know you will not like it better, with much respect,

Your Obliged Friend, and Humble Serv't,
J. LOWELL.

TO JOHN ADAMS.

Boston, August 4, 1777.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. Babcock, of New Haven, informs me that he wrote you respecting our maritime laws, and the application of them to the case of the Countess of Eglington, which John Brown, of Providence, is endeavouring to bring before Congress; but fearing he had been mistaken in his recollection of these laws, and so may have misrepresented them, he has desired me to set the matter in its true light, lest the Congress should conceive this case and some others which may come before them from this State, to stand only on the footing they are put upon by the resolves of Congress, and sustain them when perhaps the parties concerned may dispute their determination or disregard their orders, which in any case under present circumstances, might be of public detriment. This State passed the first act for fitting out armed vessels, before any of the resolves of Congress instituted a maritime court where causes were to be tried by a jury, and made the decree of this court final. Some time after this, Congress passed resolves about these matters, and therein say that appeals shall be allowed to themselves, etc., in all cases whatever; after this our court passed a second act, and having before them these resolves, determined, whether wisely or not I will not say, that appeals from the maritime courts in this State, should be to the Superior Court, except where prizes are taken by armed vessels in the service of the continent; in which case, out of complaisance to the resolves, they allow an appeal to Congress. By these rules we proceed, and after a judgment of the Superior Court, distribution takes place, and the prize is commonly shared among hundreds, most of whom soon become unable to refund; by our first act, where two or more armed commis-

sioned vessels jointly make a capture, the prize is to be divided in proportion to the men on board each vessel. Our courts suppose that the jury under this law are to say what is a joint taking. By our second act, the libel and all the claims filed, whether by owners or captors, are to be given to the jury, who are to determine what share or proportion, if any, of the prize each claimant shall have. Our courts have uniformly determined, that by this act, in conjunction with the other, the jury are to determine who are joint captors, and to give each, such share as, under all circumstances of the case, they merit, having regard to the aid and influence of each in the capture. In the case of the Countess of Eglington, the jury determined that the owners, etc., of Brown's Privateer, should receive one seventh part of the prize, and Babcock's the residue. Distribution has been made accordingly. It is true an appeal was claimed to Congress, from the judgment of the Superior Court, but it was refused, and it is to be noted that Brown had availed himself of our law, and appealed from the maritime court to the superior court, and there had a trial. He has since taken the part adjudged him, whereas if he meant to set aside this judgment, I conceive he cannot avail himself of it. I need not suggest to you the inconvenience of bringing into dispute and contrast the authority of our legislature and Congress. Our Superior Court have determined that, notwithstanding the resolve of Congress, an act must operate in this State, and that no appeal lies but where the act gives it; the congress have given countenance to this opinion, by frequently recommending to our legislature to regulate these maritime affairs. If anything must be done, and I am apprehensive if nothing is done, difficulties may arise, will it not be best to recommend to our legislature, to make their acts conform to the resolves of Congress, or, will it not be still better for Congress to consider whether the carrying appeals from all parts of the continent to Philadelphia will not be unreasonably expensive, burthensome and grievous, and also whether they will probably be determined by any steady rule, while detached and varying committees, without fixed principles to refer to, try these appeals, and at a time when all your hours are, or perhaps ought to be employed on objects infinitely more important; and will it not be best to appoint some courts of appeal with defined authority, or to give the superior courts in the several states, jurisdiction in such cases, till a better plan can be digested and perfected? I believe determinations will be generally as expeditious, as just, and as satisfactory in this, as in any other way. I hope you will excuse this long letter, and upon business comparatively so *petit*, but my friend Babcock was uneasy lest he had misstated this matter, and that you might be

misled. In this important day, dear sir, you will permit me to wish you the full enjoyment of your health, and the free and vigorous exercise of your powers. My sphere is small. I am of no weight in the political scale, but I am willing to devote all I have and all I am to the service of my country, which I am sensible needs the exertions of all her sons, as well to preserve or restore her virtue as to defend her liberties.

I am with esteem and respect,

your Friend and Humble serv't.,

J. LOWELL.

John Lowell in Congress to John Adams.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12, 1779.

DEAR SIR,—I have but a few minutes in which I can write, and I cannot devote one of them to any other than the main purpose of this letter. You must accept the appointment which Congress has lately made you. A more important and more critical one never fell in your way. Every restraining motive must be forgotten or banished. Your choice was unanimous, save one vote; yet there are not a few who wish you, being appointed, may refuse, that the election from another quarter may take place. No other New England man will be chosen. The interest of America requires, blind as some people are to it, that a New England man should negotiate a peace. Our friends in New England ought and will, if the provision is not adequate, make it so. They ought not to expect that you will go on sacrificing your whole little fortune to their good; but if they are so ungrateful, I think you will yet do it. I have ventured on the friendship I feel for you, and I flatter myself you have for me, to add this weight to the scale which I hope will preponderate without. I am told that even a hesitation or delay may be dangerous. You have every wish that I can form for your success and happiness.

I am your Friend and Servant,

J. LOWELL.

John Adams to John Lowell.

BRAINTREE, Nov. 4, 1779.

DEAR SIR,—I thank you for your favour of the 12th Oct., and for the trouble you took in conveying my accounts and vouchers to the Treasury.

I am too fond of the approbation of my countrymen, to refuse, or to hesitate about accepting an appointment, made with so much unanimity, after all the contests about foreign affairs, and I am too nearly of your sentiments in some other points too.

No man knows better than you, how much my private interest has suffered, by my inattention to my business, but how this will operate I know not. I shall be in a better situation, than before.

I hope I shall be able to support my family. It is too late for me to think of making an estate.

The friendly sentiments you express, for me, are reciprocal. They were conceived by me, early in life, and will not easily wear out.

I must commit my family, in some measure to your care. My dear Mrs. Adams will have occasion, perhaps, for your advice, which I know you would readily afford her.

I am, with much esteem, yours,
JOHN ADAMS.

Samuel Adams to John Lowell.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15, 1780.

On Tuesday last, Congress took up the disputes relating to the New Hampshire grants, agreeably to an order, which passed the 9th of June, and for want of nine states, exclusive of the three interested ones, the matter was put off till yesterday. The delegates of New Hampshire and New York, were prepared with instructions from their respective states. A letter from Mr. Chittenden and others styling themselves "The Executive Council of Vermont," was sent in by their agents now in this city, claiming the rights of sovereignty of an independent state, and refusing to submit the question of their independence to Congress, as being incompetent to judge and determine thereon. As there was no question proposed, a conversation, rather than a debate, ensued, which ended with a call for adjournment at the usual hour. This day, a letter was sent in to the president from agents in Vermont, praying that in case any question should be agitated concerning the rights and independence of their state, they might be admitted to be present and hear the debates. Another conversation was begun, which was very soon interrupted by a call of the attention of the house to the present state and circumstances of the army. I am of opinion that Congress will not easily agree in the question proper to be first put, however obvious it may seem to be. This is among a thousand other affairs with which it is the fate of Congress to be plagued to the exclusion of considerations of infinitely greater consequence, and which require immediate attention. As an individual, I wish most heartily that it could subside, as things of much greater moment generally do, till "a more convenient season." But New York presses hard for a decision, and I submit to your judgment whether it would not be prudent that the claims of Massachusetts to the lands in question should be here in readiness, lest a construction should be put on a further delay that a consciousness in the Assembly, of the state having no right in them is the real occasion of it. I mention this to you in particular, because I recollect how far you had gone in investigating the title. If you can be spared

from the Assembly, I hope you will be appointed to vindicate the claim.

I just now told you that the attention of Congress was called to the army. General Washington has written several letters acquainting Congress of the distressed circumstances of the army for want of provisions and particularly meat. They have several times lately, been without provisions for three or four days. They have even plundered the neighboring villages, and what will be the consequence of such a spirit in our army if it should prevail, may be easily conceived. You are sensible that the dependence is chiefly on the Eastern States for that kind of supply. Massachusetts has indeed been more punctual than the rest. The Commissary General has told me that the very existence of the army has been in a great measure owing to the industry and care of our Committee at Springfield. Yet even our supplies have not been equal to expectation. 597 head of cattle have been sent from Massachusetts to the army from the first of July to the seventh of September. About 200 to the posts at the Northward and about 200 to the French army, which last are not included in the supply required as our quota. Congress have pressingly called upon New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut for 1000 head weekly, less than which will not be more than sufficient for the immediate demands of the army. Our quota is 285 as you will see by a resolution forwarded by this express. Beside which, magazines must be laid up this winter for the army the next year. Indeed, my friend, we must make the utmost exertion in the great cause. It is now 12 o'clock, and the express will set off very early in the morning. I suppose our countrymen have by this time made choice of their Senators and Magistrates. I hope heaven has directed them to a choice that will do them honor. I cannot help feeling anxious to know whether they have united in a man for the governor, endowed with those virtues which should be characteristic of the first magistrate. Be pleased to let my much esteemed friend, Dr. Cooper, know that if he has written, I have not received a line from him since I left Boston. We suffer for want of such favors. In hopes of receiving one from you,

I remain very affectionately yours,
SAM^L. ADAMS.

Samuel Adams to John Lowell in Congress.

BOSTON, May 15th 1782.

MY DEAR SIR,—The General Court was prorogued Friday, the tenth instant, previous to which on the same day the Gov^r. sent the Impost Bill to the house of Representatives with his objections and reasons against it stated in form. The house conceiving that the five days to which he was limited by the Constitution, had expired the

preceding day, sent it back to him without reading the objections, as being in their opinion to all intent and purposes a law. It seems the bill had been sent to the Governor on Saturday. He excludes Sunday from the 5 days, in which the House differ in opinion. This matter of difference which arises from an incidental circumstance, would have been avoided if his Excellency had thought it convenient to have sent the bill to the House a day sooner. It is a subject of speculation among the political casuists. But how will it affect the great public for whose benefit it was intended? If the bill has become a law, how will it operate? What will be the opinion of Congress concerning it under its present circumstances? I wish to hear from you by return of this post.

Yesterday, this town made choice of the same gentlemen to represent them in the G. C. who had served them the last year, except that Mr. Lord is chosen in the room of Mr. Davis. No one doubts my personal regard for Mr. L., but I think it may be highly dangerous, and attended with very ill effects, to admit an undue influence of the Superintendent of Finance into the general assemblies of these states, and therefore could not help mentioning my objections, to such of the inhabitants as I had an opportunity of conversing with, against his agent's being chosen a member of ours.

The post is just going.

Your affectionate,
S. ADAMS.

Samuel Adams to John Lowell in Congress.

BOSTON, June 4th, 1782.

MY DEAR SIR,—Last week the House of Representatives directed the attendance of the Secretary, and enquired of him whether he had forwarded the Impost Act to Congress. He answered he had not seen it since he left it on their table, in the last session. The House then sent a message to the Governor to the same purpose.

He returned a message acquainting them that he conceived the bill in the same light he had before, and could not send it to Congress as a law, or to that effect; adding, that if the House would signify their desire of having it, the Secretary would be directed to lay it before them. The House stated the matter, and sent it to the Senate with the Governor's message and a vote to join a committee to consider them, and the Senate concurred; the result of which is that the two houses have resolved, that the Governor did not return the bill to the late House of Representatives, where it had originated, within five days after it was presented to him by the late General Court, and therefore that it had passed all the forms prescribed by the Constitution to constitute it a law of the Commonwealth. What the next step will be,

may, I think, be easily foreseen, that those who are against the law upon principle, or those who would wish to gratify the Govt. will move for a repeal of it, and have a new bill brought in. But it is difficult for me to conceive how a bill can be framed which will remove his doubts, and answer the end of Congress. You remember that matter was once tried. I must break off abruptly.

Your affectionate, S. ADAMS.

Samuel Adams to John Lowell.

DEAR SIR,—If the following is agreeable, you will please get it transcribed; if otherwise, alter it to your liking. My trembling hand will not admit of my making a fair copy. Your friend, S. ADAMS.

Sketch of a reply to an application to S. Carolina and Georgia, submitted for examination to John Lowell by S. Adams.

GENTLEMEN,—A few days ago, we had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 31st of July, enclosing a copy of a resolution of Congress in favor of our brethren of S. Carolina and Georgia, who have partook so largely in that cruelty which has marked the character of our British enemies. Humanity should induce us with the utmost cheerfulness to take a part with you in procuring relief for those oppressed men. But when we consider them as having endured so severe a conflict with patience and fortitude as patriots, and in support of the common cause of our country, we feel the additional obligation of fellow citizens. Indeed, the people of this Commonwealth have been and are still called upon for extraordinary advances of money and for various purposes; but we are fully persuaded that this application will have its due weight, more especially as we think it cannot but instantly awaken a recollection that those very gentlemen who are now drinking so deeply of the cup of affliction, were among the earliest to administer comfort to the inhabitants of this metropolis, when they were suffering for the same glorious cause, under the cruel oppression of the memorable Port Bill. We shall write to you as occasion shall require, and are with sincereity,

Your affectionate fellow citizens.

LETTERS RELATING TO THE CHARACTER AND SERVICES OF THE HON. J. LOWELL.

From Hon. H. G. Ovis to Rev. Dr. Lowell.

DEAR SIR,—You request me to furnish you with some recollections, of your honorable father and my master, who died while you were young. Had that excellent person been a native of Virginia, you would have no occasion for such an application. His life would have been written and emblazoned by pens qualified to eulogize departed worth and talent, and his name classed with those

of her Henrys, Marshalls, Wyeths and other eminent lawyers.

My personal acquaintance with him commenced in 1783, when I entered his office in Boston as a student. He was then an eminent lawyer, at the head of the profession in Suffolk, to which eminence he rapidly attained after removing to Boston from Essex, where he made his debut and practised with a constantly rising reputation, his residence being in Newburyport, during, I believe the whole period, or nearly the whole of the revolutionary war. The events of that war had thinned the first rank of legal practitioners at the Suffolk bar. Some had gone off with the loyalists, some had left the bar for the bench and political office, so that a vantage ground was left open for him which he at once seized and continued to occupy so long as he remained at the bar. I first saw him as well as I remember, at Cambridge court, while I was a student at Harvard. He, with Mr. Theophilus Parsons, appeared there as counsel for a Mr. * W.—a substantial, and till then, a quite respectable farmer,—charged with murdering his wife by poison. It was a trial which at that period of paucity of crime, thrilled the whole community with horror and astonishment. This was probably the first occasion which established the preëminence of those gentlemen in the estimation of the whole state,—their ordinary circuit at that time, having been principally limited to Suffolk and Essex, in the latter of which Parsons still resided. Their claim to this precedence was never afterwards disputed, and they were regarded as *par nobile fratrum*,—rivals, but always friends. On leaving college in 1783, I entered Mr. Lowell's office as a pupil, and in the following autumn, was graciously invited by him, and permitted by my father to accompany him, Dr. Lloyd and Mr. Adam Babcock in a journey to Philadelphia. This afforded me a better opportunity of seeing him in hours of unguarded relaxation from the cares of business, than afterwards occurred. The whole journey was a continued scene of pleasant and instructive conversation, and on his part, of kind and condescending manners, sparkling anecdotes, and poetical quotations. Prior, was a favorite poet with him; he had him especially at his tongue's end, and never shall I forget the glee with which he repeated, "Dear Thomas didst thou never pop," etc., and other scraps. We came to New York before the evacuation by the British army was consummated. There Mr. Lowell found Col. Upham, aid of Sir Guy Carlton, and Mr. Ward Chipman, Judge Advocate, as I recollect, of the British army—both old acquaintance and early companions. Their interview after eight years separation, and

various fortune, was most cordial. They introduced Mr. Lowell to Sir Guy, with whom he and my other fellow travellers dined with a large and splendid party of military and civilians, into which they had me worked in as an attaché to the Boston legation, and it seemed to me brilliant as Alexander's feast. While in New York, Mr. Lowell received the hospitality and attention of the distinguished citizens who had begun to return from exile. In Philadelphia, among others, he was waited upon by Robert Morris, who was still in his glory, and regarded in public estimation, next to Washington, as the man on whose financial exertions had depended the success of the revolution. He entertained us—I still hanging on as a bob to the kite—at a dinner of thirty persons, in a style of sumptuous magnificence which I have never seen equalled. I left him at Philadelphia, and went on an excursion to Baltimore for a few days. On my return to Boston, I resumed my desk and books in his office. At this time he had formed a limited connection in business, with Rufus G. Amory, Esq., lately one of his pupils, relinquishing to him the office business, of which he had grown weary—and the practice in the lower courts. In fact, he soon afterwards made demonstration of his willingness to shun rather than to seek practice, confining himself as much as possible to the superintendence of the concerns of the then great houses of Lane & Son, Frazer & Dickerson and other London merchants, who relied upon him entirely for counsel in the very extensive concerns which the war had left unadjusted. He could not however escape from the importunity of litigants in great causes, until, on Washington's accession to the presidency, he was appointed Judge of the District Court of the U. S. upon its first institution. In the original organization of the Federal Judiciary, the district judge, beside his separate jurisdiction in admiralty and over some other cases, was associated with two other judges of the Supreme Court, in constituting the circuit courts,—excluding him however, from sitting on appeals from his own judgments. In the circuit court for Massachusetts thus arranged, Jay and Cushing, with Lowell, were generally together on the bench. In each of these courts, Lowell entirely sustained the reputation acquired at the bar, and gave the first form and pressure to proceedings in admiralty, the laws and practice of which in Massachusetts, were to a great extent, new and destitute of precedents. He retained this station to the end of the Adams administration, one of the last acts of which was a new arrangement of circuit courts, and the appointment of judges to them, distinct from the district judges, now divested of their connection with our circuit courts. Mr. Lowell was forthwith appointed to the bench of the new circuit court as the chief judge. But the act ordaining the new sys-

* I have thought it proper to omit the name.—C. L.

tem was repealed immediately on Jefferson's accession, who valued himself on the discovery that while the judge could not be removed from the office, the latter might be taken from the former—[Of course the new judges were thrown over-board in a body—] After this outrage, Mr. Lowell returned no more to the bar, but he soon found a highly responsible and important occupation, in his capacity of administrator on the estate of his brother-in-law, Thomas Russell† who had left an immense estate. In order to devote himself without distraction to this trust, he took possession of the counting-room of the deceased, and was for a long time occupied in the arrangement and settlement of the estate, surrounded by Mr. Russell's clerks and papers. This arduous concern he closed with entire success and satisfaction to all parties.

To revert to the period of my clerkship in his office. At the end of my probationary term in 1786, or soon afterwards, Mr. Amory set up on his own account. I was thereupon invited by judge Lowell to take his place and business in the lower courts, which I gladly accepted. But long before this time he had withdrawn from active office business. He then rarely came to the office,—only for a few minutes at a time, then hurrying up to the court in session, to rush into the argument of some important cause. Indeed, his faculty of doing battle in such causes with the least, and sometimes no apparent preparation, appeared always to me most wonderful. But his old stock was well laid in, and a slight furbishing from recent authorities was soon performed. His consultations with clients were principally at his own house in Roxbury, and in short interviews. He generally amused himself in his garden until it was time to hurry into court,—where he never arrived too early,—and then plunging in *medias res*, in causes with the points and merits of which he had been superficially informed, yet on the spot, when he came as elder counsel to sum up, he appeared to be entirely familiar with the Gordian knot. He soon warmed and moved on with impassioned eloquence and vehement gesture, taking up the jury in his balloon, and landing them where he pleased. In the argument of law questions, he had not the terse and lucid method of Parsons, but he possessed in equal measure the confidence, and commanded as fully the attention of the judges, and in their constant passages at arms, owing to the difference of their weapon and address in the use of them, he appeared to be fully his match.

* * * * *

† Mr. Otis I think must be mistaken in the *time* when Judge Lowell settled the estate of Mr. Russell. It was probably at an earlier period, as Mr. Russell died in 1796.

In stature, Judge Lowell, reached, I should think about five feet ten inches. He was inclined to corpulence. His gait was rapid and hurried. His conversation animated and ardent. He appeared to strangers at first, to speak too much *ex cathedra*, but he was free of all propensity to brow-beat or show ill-humor. On the contrary, he was the very mirror of benevolence which beamed in and made attractive a countenance, not remarkable for symmetry of feature or beauty; and his companionable talents, though never displayed at the expense of dignity, made him the delight of the society in which he moved, and which he always put at ease. His private character was irreproachable. His honesty and moderation proverbial. In a satirical and very personal farce, got up by a witty desperado, and which had a great run,—he was dubbed by the author—no friend of his—Lawyer Candor—a most appropriate soubriquet, which the world unanimously applied to him. He was most ardent in his attachment to his particular friends, who in their turn looked to him as their oracle. His general health, during the time of my intimacy with him, was good, though occasionally inclined to be a *malade imaginaire*, an ordinary symptom of ardent temperament and etherial genius. Of his last few years, I lost the run, owing to my constant absence from home, but I know that no man lived more beloved, or died more lamented.

Very faithfully, and respectfully

H. G. OTIS.

It may not be amiss to state, in addition to the brief history of my father in the interesting letter of Mr. Otis, that, under the confederacy, he was appointed by Congress, of which he was himself a member, one of the three judges of the Court of Appeals, a tribunal which held its sessions at the seat of government, to receive and decide on appeals from the courts of admiralty in the several states. Of this court Mr. Griffin, president of Congress, and afterwards judge of the United States District Court for Virginia, was also a member. The other member was from the state of New York. In 1776, at the age of 32, he was a member of the legislature of Massachusetts from his native town of Newburyport, and at the same time in the government of the town, and "their leading adviser on all subjects where advice was needed, or any agency to be performed which required legal science." In this year, he drafted the Resolutions of the town in which they declared themselves "prepared to resist to the death, any encroachment on their rights and privileges as freemen." He was also an officer in a military corps organized for the express purpose of resisting the British. In 1778, he was a member of the legislature from Boston, and, at the same

time, a member of Congress, going from the one to the other. While in Congress, he was on terms of intimate friendship with Mr. Madison, as Mr. M. himself told me. Had they both been members a little earlier, they would, doubtless, both have been Signers of the Declaration of Independence in which they both fully and ardently concurred.

In 1780, he was a member of the Convention for forming the Constitution of Massachusetts, and on all its principal committees. As a member of the Committee for drafting the plan, he introduced into the Declaration of Rights, the clause which effected the abolition of slavery in our state, or settled the question of its abolition.

He was one of the Commissioners for settling the question between Massachusetts and New York, in reference to six hundred thousand acres of land in the latter state. He was, for eighteen years, a member, and not the least influential member of the Corporation of Harvard College, and the projector, and in fact, though not in form, the founder of the Professorship of Natural History, which he watched over and fostered, as he did all the interests of the college, as long as he lived. At an earlier period, he had been an important member of the board of trustees of Andover Academy. He was long president of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. He was a founder, and for many years a counsellor of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the American Philosophical Society, etc.

In reference to his early practice at the bar, his eldest son,—himself an eminent lawyer,—after giving a list of a few capital causes in which his father was engaged as counsel, makes this memorandum, “I regret that, in my indiscriminate destruction of *useless* papers, I included some minutes of capital trials, not knowing that the number had been so extraordinary as to merit notice as a *distinct fact*. All of us can recollect six or eight cases in which we have been engaged, but it is unexampled that, in the space of twelve or fourteen years, any man should have been employed from Portland to Worcester, including Maine, in so many. I think the whole number was twenty-three or twenty-four, chiefly within ten or twelve years, and in almost all of them, from letters and papers sent to him, he had been previously engaged. Of these he lost but two or three. My father *may* have been engaged at this period in other capital cases, for his papers were scattered, and these have been picked out of files as they could be found promiscuously blended with others. J. L., 1823.”

I may be pardoned as a son, for adding, that I was told by an eminent lawyer long since gone, that my father was the most eloquent pleader at the bar he ever heard; and by an eminent judge, also deceased, that it was delightful to him when a

practitioner at the bar, to go into my father's court when he was on the bench, his deportment to the lawyers and the witnesses, and all with whom he had concern, was so kind and courteous. Dr. Eliot, in his Biographical Dictionary, speaks of his influence as a member of the Convention, and of the dignity and amenity with which he presided on the bench. And Chief Justice Parker, in his eulogy on his own predecessor, Chief Justice Parsons, uses this language, “At that early period of his (Parsons's) life, his most formidable rival and most frequent competitor, was the accomplished lawyer and scholar, the late Judge Lowell, whose memory is still cherished by the wise and virtuous of our state. It was the highest intellectual treat to see these two great men contending for victory on the judicial forum.”—His zeal for his clients, his acuteness and his eloquence at the bar, led him to be employed in all the great causes of his time. In the early part of the revolutionary war, I am told that he filed above twelve hundred libels.

Mr. Otis has referred to his intercourse with his friends, and his being the delight of the society in which he moved. Well do I remember with what delight I listened when a youth, to the conversations between him and his brother-in-law, George Cabot, Fisher Ames and others, who often met together, at our house. The brilliant conversation of Ames, so full of imagery, drawing similes to illustrate the topics of his discourse, from every thing about him, was peculiarly attractive and delightful. In my long and varied intercourse with mankind, I have heard nothing like it. “*Hæc meminisse juvabit.*”

My father was solicited to consent to be nominated for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth, and was formally waited upon by a committee for this purpose, but declined, and recommended Caleb Strong, who was nominated the next day, and elected for fifteen successive years, I think. Massachusetts has never had a better Governor.

In early life, my father having a poetic vein, indulged himself in writing verses. At the age of 17, just after his graduation, in the highest rank in his class, he contributed a poetic effusion to the *Pietas et Gratulatio Harvardiensis*, an offering from Harvard College on the death of George the 2d, and the accession of George the 3d. President Holyoke, Professor Sewall, Governor Bowdoin, and Dr. Church, and one or two others, were also contributors.

I am happy to add to this paper, an extract from a letter to me from the Hon. Josiah Quincy, having especial reference to the disposition and moral qualities of my father. The rest of the letter referred to another subject about which I had made inquiry.

Quincy - from 1801 to 1806, & 1812 to 1816

"It would give me great pleasure to comply with your wishes, and transmit some of my recollections of your late father, Judge Lowell. They are of deep feeling and intense respect, and lie in my mind, not in the form of anecdote, or as the result of any peculiar trait of character, but as the general impressions, effected by intellectual powers developing themselves through the affections of the heart which predominated in the life and character. I had known him when I was a young man, at the bar, and remember him while I was at college, wrestling in the court with Parsons and others of like intellectual power, who were regarded as the giants of the law in those days. Your father was equal to any of them—in clearness of reasoning and laborious preparation—but surpassed, perhaps, any of them in influence with both court and jury, from the well-known and unsullied purity and truth which characterized his thoughts. In this respect, your father had at the bar no superior. The singular eminence of his character for its moral bearing, accompanied by talents unquestionable, and the resulting general confidence in him of the people of the state, probably led Washington to select your father for the first District Judge of Massachusetts, at a period when judgeships were not bestowed as rewards for political and party subserviency.

About this period, I commenced the study of the law, and my familiarity with courts for several years succeeding, led me to know your father only as an ornament and honor of the bench, universally approved, and I believe I may truly add, universally beloved.

The elements of your father's character, were tempered in their mixture, by a mildness and kindness which overcame by its suavity, its thoughtfulness of others, and an evident willingness to expose the wrong without occasioning unnecessary suffering to the wrong doer. The excellence of your father's heart, was always welling out in his life. His aspect, his language, his manners were unavoidably expressive of goodness; in whatever way he was called upon, even by official duty, this quality from its fulness in him, never failed to become apparent.

It was not until three or four years before his death, that from the intimacy of my wife with his eldest daughter, I became acquainted with his domestic life, and was permitted to witness the felicity which the qualities to which I have alluded, shed upon those who were members of his family, and the happiness which it devolved upon any one admitted into it.

Accept, sir, the assurances of the respect and honor with which I am truly, your friend and serv^t,
Boston, 30 March, 1857. JOSIAH QUINCY.

CHARLES LOWELL, D. D.

JOHN DICKINSON.

The following letter, once in my possession, written by John Dickinson, the revolutionary patriot, and author of the "Farmer's Letters," to George Logan, may be interesting to your readers. It has never before been published.

George Logan was his cousin, and a grandson of James Logan, the intimate friend of William Penn, and Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. He was on intimate terms with our most distinguished Revolutionary Fathers, and represented Pennsylvania in the U. S. Senate from 1801 to 1807. In politics, he was a Democrat, and enjoyed the especial confidence of Thomas Jefferson. He visited Great Britain in a semi-official capacity for the purpose, if possible, of averting the war of 1812, and though unsuccessful in his philanthropic endeavors, he made many friends, and commanded the respect and admiration of all parties. He soon after retired from public life, and died at the seat of his ancestors, the old homestead of Stenton, near Philadelphia in 1821. He was a member of the Society of Friends. Dickinson's letter is written and dated in the phraseology peculiar to this highly respectable sect, and his associations and feelings were with them, but whether he was also a member, the writer is now unable to ascertain. Dickinson has been censured, and some think, justly, for his ultra conservatism, amounting almost to timidity, during the Revolutionary struggle. As he has not, in this particular, had full justice shown him, the following curious memoranda, (taken from the MSS. of Charles Thomson) will in some degree, alleviate the charges preferred against him.

About the year 1776, Chs. Thomson, in writing to Hon. W. H. Drayton, of S. C., respecting the "politic management by which the resolutions to second the resistance made at Boston, were brought about," says that "the speakers on that occasion were predetermined, and the moderate views recommended by Dickinson, were for the express purpose of influencing the Quakers, and drawing them and their allies into the eventual resistance, (if necessary) to which Dickinson was equally pledged with those that bore off the popular applause." H. E.

PHILADELPHIA, July.

"I have read the examination of the British Doctrine, which, in my opinion, displays genius and information, tho' the interpretations of the sentiments of Jurists, and the construction of Public Documents, seem sometimes, to be overstrained. We have distressing difficulties to encounter, and

I dread our committing ourselves in some rash act, prompted by a partial view of things. What patriotism will there be in adopting the dictates of passion for securing it they can be secured, the short lived profits of a sickly policy? Let us look at the state of the world; every advantage we bestow on France, is a weakening of Britain, already tottering under the weighty contest.

Her calculations of aid are all failing, her resources all withering to their very roots. Will it be wise in us to increase her burthens, and to accelerate her fall? Will not her ruin inevitably draw down us with her in the tremendous crash? Does the happiness of the American citizens depend on our carrying on a trade in war, which we have not been permitted, and never shall be permitted to carry on in Peace? No. Our business is to treat, and strive together upon some plan of accommodation.

I perceive tempers of various kinds prevailing in hostility to what I have been taught to regard as wisdom, [so] that my hopes of national prosperity are considerably diminished. But I will not despair.

May Heaven bless our Representatives with soundness of understanding.

I am thy truly affectionate cousin,
JOHN DICKINSON.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

The 6th of the 2nd Mo. 1806.

To GEORGE LOGAN, Senator in Congress.

REVOLUTIONARY LETTERS.—NO. IV.

SAMUEL A. OTIS. 1778.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HIST. MAG.—DEAR

SIR,—The enclosed are copied from originals, now in my possession, addressed to an eminent statesman of the revolution, then high in office. Their interest will be found chiefly local, and will best receive their commentary in your own community. I suppose that it will be easy for you to trace out all the parties referred to in the correspondence, and it is possible that its business character and contents, will help to illustrate, in some degree, the necessities and the sort of commerce employed in the country, at the time of their respective dates. In a national point of view, they possess little or no interest, except, possibly, in the tone and temper betrayed in occasional sentences. But one does not well know what sources of interest, what clues of discovery, he may happen upon in letters, that seem purely domestic, when written in such a period; and it is, perhaps, just as well to put them before the country, in the hope that they may help other researches than our own.

Very truly, yours,

W. GILMORE SIMMS.

CHARLESTON, July 31, 1857.

BOSTON, May 28th, 1778.

SIR,—The Honor of yours, under date of 13th, I rec^d. last evening; and acknowledged your favor by messenger Brown in time. Tho' that of 13th May, contained some matters a little surprising, a letter from you, sir, upon the whole, expressive of confidence, and a love of justice, could not fail of giving me pleasure.

In obedience to your request, I shall forward immediately an account current, from the beginning of the business to the end, if possible, observing that the withholding so large a balance, untill a settlement which must necessarily be a work of time, is rather hard upon your agents. Your approbation of my conduct, sir, like another conscience, gives me sensible pleasure: and because I feel my integrity [I] flatter myself Congress will see it. In the mention made of the Jacketts and Shoes, I recollect, and indeed find, by inspection, large quantities of French shoes purchased; and such was the distress of the army, particularly for shoes; they were so exceeding scarce when the first purchases were made, that I was glad to get any, and almost all I could lay my hands upon. They were held from 20s. to 24s. I would never have submitted to the "imposition," but from necessity; but think it discouraging to be answerable for the extortion of the times. After the Clo^r, [Clothier] General had signified his disapprobation of the French shoes, I desisted purchasing, and, indeed, they began to manufacture, and (besides what were received for raw hides), were purchased at 18s. and 20s.

When we began the business, being without any particular direction, we made a few Coats without lining, finding the garments average very dear; but complaint being made, we lined the coats, and when we could get it, the Jacketts and breeches with Ficklinbergs and oznabrigs. The Coats were made of broad cloth and Coatings. The Jacketts and breeches of Exeter undressed Serge, wove with a *wale*,—as durable as cloth, though not quite so thick.

There was indeed, a Cask of Jacketts sent forward in our first Invoice, which,—being left in the hands of the Issuing Commissary, by the former Agents, but which as we never had opp'y to see them, being the property of the Continent for better, for worse, [I] thought it advisable to send them forward, and as our Jacketts generally turned out from 60s to 70s, we appraised them at 60s. Though being bought and paid for by the Continent, it did not affect the publick interest at what price they were averaged; however the sudden and violent call for all the made cloth'g on hand, must apologize for our cursory appraisement, for upon enquiry of the Com's, who acted under the former agents, he informs [me] that the

Jackets cost but 10s. ; we have purchased some, we suppose, of a like quality for 14s. since the rise of goods. But, to demonstrate that there could be no kind of management in this matter, please to observe, in beginning the business, it was necessary to open an account under the title of "Clothing Account." To the Dr. of which went the goods in store, goods purchased and every contingent charge. To its credit, everything delivered to the Clo^r General, or otherwise issued. This account was debited with the Jackets at [Qu?] 40s. ; it was, when delivered, credited with the same at 60s. The difference indeed increased the Cred^t of the Cloth'g account 50 pr. et., but as the charges can't be more than 10 pr. et., the appraisement should have been ab^t 44s., to have held the proportion. The reasons of our originally estimating them at 40s. when [we] rec^d them, have already [been] given, viz : an unusual and almost intolerable pressure of the business, all at an instant. Though it's evident, from the statement above, that it did not affect the *publick interest*, whether the Jackets were averaged at 10s, 60s or £10, for, if in one Account, the Continent was charged the difference between 10s and 60s by the same way of accounting unavoidably, the Continent had credit for that difference. Though, as has been observed, the reason for averaging them so high, was a presumption that they were nearer of a quality, with those made up in store, almost all of which averaged 60s to 70s.

This, I doubt not, will give satisfaction about the Jackets ; if bad, they were purchased before I had any knowledge of the store ; and they must be miserable, indeed, if not worth 10s, which is all the Continent does, or ever did, stand chargeable [with] for them. With regard to the Shoes, I am sensible many of them are of ordinary quality, but are better than nothing. The Soldiers were bare-foot, and [*these*] the *only* shoes at Market. Malicious pains may have been taken to exhibit the refuse of an old store, and the ordinary articles of a new, as samples of our business, to the Honorable Congress ; — but, thank God, they are a body of men above the influence of misrepresentation, Jealousy and partial views of things, and [I] am persuaded, could that Honorable body see the clothing collectively, they would, without hesitation, pronounce it better than that of the troops of any nation, not excepting manufacturing Britain. The better, because necessity obliged [us] to purchase much of the finer Cloths, or be very deficient.

In times like these, *not* to be traduced, is a mark of superlative goodness or insignificance, short eno^t of one, in all conscience, and above the other. I know some, and suspect others, [who] have done your agents here ill offices ; and particularly Mr. Raynolds, agent for R. Island,

has given out that he has under-purchased us, 50 per cent and no wonderful feat either [as] we under-purchased ourselves from 50 to 80 per cent. (I have purchased from 2000 per cent. down to 400. Though it's a little surprising [that] this Mr. Raynolds should purchase so well, when, at the same time, upon his impotunity, and advancing a considerable sum, we let him into [a] part of a purchase at 2000 per cent. ; he paying the additional charges of transportation from Newbury. I trouble you upon this matter, apprehending some unfavorable impressions upon the delegates from R. Island ; as his honor, Governour Bradford, sent me word [that] Mr. Raynolds falsified, or I wronged the publick, and I could find nothing asserted, but that he purchased cheaper than the Agents for Mass. bay. To my masters I stand or fall ; and nothing would be more agreeable than an examination into the state of the store ; when, I trust, I shall support that good opinion of my stewardship you are pleased to honor me with. In regard to Mr. Raynolds, I think it never could be the design of Congress that the Agents of one State should appear publick purchasers interfering with those of another, enhancing the price, and thereby injuring the publick. This, I have observed to Mr. Raynolds, who claims a right to purchase from end to end of the Continent. If I am wrong, I am willing to submit to your Judgment. But I suppose a pretty free remonstrance, against this conduct, accounts for the airs Mr. Raynolds is pleased to give himself ; unless, indeed, he thinks the ruin of his neighbour's reputation, the best foundation to build his own upon.

Your Honor has doubtless been informed of the very large quantities of clothing arrived. That, in the Deane Frigate, we have received, and expect your orders relative to the clothing in this Department. Upon consultation with the Honorable Mr. Hancock, he advices us to continue purchasing ; but, for want of the means they will be very small purchases indeed, without further order from Congress. I would further observe, that 'tis impossible for me to produce vouchers for the Account until I am enabled to pay the bills, at least I can get no receipts upon them ; and I should esteem it a mark of favor if an auditor, or auditors, might be appointed here ; most of the vouchers I have, are from the vast business, only single. If lost in the transportation, I am ruined, besides their being bulkey and cumbersome ; besides the impossibility of a settlement but by the parties being present ; which is exceedingly inconvenient if settlement must be made at York Town.

Before your favor of 13th May, we found our Creditors so impatient, we dispatched a man express to Congress, and the Clo^r Gen^r, and hope the objections about a few Jackets and Shoes, will not continue a reason for denying pay-

ment of any part of our ballance. I have only to add that I am

Your Honor's most humble Serv^t,

SAM. A. OTIS.

BOSTON, May 31st, 1778.

SIR,—The packetts by Mr. Brown, covered by yours of the 19th, have just come to hand. The marine board have prepared a swift sailing vessel, and will dispatch her in a day or two. The letters

To the Honorable John Adams, Esq; —

To Com^{te} Brolié (Brogie)

To Mons^r. St. Paul, from the Marquis De la Fayette, shall be committed to the special care of the other letters. At present, there is only a second vessell preparing by the Marine Board, here, for France, which will hardly be ready under a week; as others come to my knowledge, your Honor shall be informed; and, be assured, sir, no circumstance of your own, or your friend's commands, is troublesome, but an apology for giving them. I had the honor of addressing you on Thursday, by Mr. Houth^r; [or Flouth^r?] but I presume, as he travels in a carriage, this will first reach you. By him, I explained the matter of the Jackets and Shoes,—acquainted you [that] our accounts were preparing;—of having received 13000 suits of clothing, in the Deane Frigate; that the ship called the Queen of France, had landed a large quantity of goods on public acc^t; that immediate orders relative to them were necessary as they were somewhat damaged, besides being in a sea port, exposed.

I take this opportunity to observe that, if the repeated notices you have honored me with, have, or may—presuming upon your indulgence—betrayed me into improprieties; and if the nature of your eminent station makes it necessary to communicate all letters you receive; I may not only want the exercise of your candor, but your influence with Congress to procure theirs. Farther presuming upon your friendship, that, when troublesome, you will forbid everything but what is merely official.

This will be handed you by Mr. Holton, who, with Mr. Hancock, have [has] promised endeavors to wipe off any ill impressions against me in Congress. Fortunately for Mr. Gerry, I wrote him a *short account* of my conduct, in purchasing; as it was reported he was returning to the arms of his country; but supposing it probable [that] his services would be still wanted, and detention be the consequence, [I] referred him to my letter by Mr. Houth^r, [or Houtker, or Flouth^r?] to your Honor, for a full answer to his last favor.

If Mr. Mathews is with you, be pleased to make my most respectful compliments to him.

There are the agents for R. Island and Portsmouth, purchasing woollens *here*, which I think a waste of public monies, as so much is arrived on public account.

Upon this principle, [I] have stopped my hand, and can't help suggesting repeatedly, my apprehensions, that such a multiplicity of purchasers, independent of, and interfering in each other's department, [will be] attended with public loss and confusion of the business.

I think it my duty to inform you that General Parsons went into a store at Hartford, the other day, where I had a quantity of blue broad cloth, on its way to head quarters, and with a number of officers, by force, took a large quantity of it from my friend, saying he would be accountable. I am not qualified to comment, with propriety, upon this, but it seems to me he had as good a right to go to the treasury, and with his officers, take six months' pay, and, if any arrearages, a portion to help himself.

I am, Sir, Respectfully,

Your most Humble Serv^t,

SAM. A. OTIS.

BOSTON, June 4th, 1778.

SIR,—Had the Honor to address you on Sunday; since which, find several vessels bound for France, but will sail before a packet can possibly get from Congress, except a Budgett, which Mr. Cushing is about dispatching. However, Sir, if you will please to permit me to say, the time between a vessel's putting up and sailing, is so short, that 'tis impossible to advertise you in time, but if your dispatches were lodged with a trusty hand, and particular caution given, good opportunities might be improved.

The public packett Barnes, is still detained by bad weather.

This, by Mr. Brown, will inform you how the bill upon Mr. Erskine is situated. My respectful compliments to Mr. Adams, and Mr. Gerry and inform them, their old friend, and the unshaken friend of his country and mankind, General Warren, (except his seat at the Navy board) is become the Private citizen; upon which [I] shall make no other comment, than that these are times of peculiar rotation.

I have the pleasure of assuring you, Sir,

I am, Respectfully, Your Honor's

Most Humble Servant,

SAM. A. OTIS.

P. S. Inclosed is the paper of the 1st. Please to inform Mr. Adams, the Members for Boston, succeeding Wendell & Pitts (gone to the board) are Mr. Jos. Barrell, and Thomas Dawes, Esq.

BOSTON, June 6th, 1778.

SIR,—Your favor of 27th by Mr. Brailsford, I have received. The No. 1, to Mon^r. Gerard, will go in the packet; the No. 2, in a sloop belonging to our illustrious friend, Lewis the 16th. Capt. P., Rue Hiloiry, [Qu. ?] who sails to-morrow. Duplicate, to Mathew Ridley, Esqr., goes by same conveyance [with] No. 1, in the packet, which has been detained by weather that would give a Frenchman the Hypo.

Obliged for your communication of the affairs of the Marquis la Fayette. I wish it was in my power to communicate anything interesting. Though, by a person from Halifax, we are assured *they* [the English] have called in all their frigates, which is only accounted for, amongst our politicians, by a French war. Heaven grant it hot against Britain.

'Tis reported, here, that Commanders Byron, Dicky, Jackson and Mr. ———, together with the land and sea commanders for the time being, are the donors of pardon to supplicating rebels! O, the force! ———. To complete it, pray your Honor's influence, that Capt. McNeal and Jas. Lee, (who, in the first of the troubles, fled from this state to *Trenton*, New Jersies, as [to] a place of *greatest security*); General Spencer and Capt. Thomson, may be the counterpart; and as a match for honest Dunk Stewart, the Reverend Doctor Duchay [Duché] if he has half the talents for a Scribe, that he had for a Pharisee, will make an excellent Secretary. Let Congress dissolve, and, in such hands, the Golden Age will immediately revolve and sink our paper bills in an instant.

Forgive me, Sir, if I trifle with trifles. When injuries follow in ridiculous succession, indignation bursts into laughter; but I will not, however, longer trouble you with rude mirth, but, in sober earnest, assure you I am

With sentiments of the utmost Respect, your Honor's most Humble and ob^t. serv^t.,

SAM. A. OTIS.

P. S. The attention of Congress to my applications, gives me self-importance; and the remittances, by Mr. Brailsford, fresh obligations to my friends.

Your H. Serv^t.,

S. A. OTIS.

BOSTON, July 20th, 1778.

SIR,—I have not done myself the honor of addressing you these few last weeks, upon a supposition that your attention was called to the peculiarly important business of the field and Cabinet; but, as General Washington is pushing the war a distance from Congress, and a degree of tranquillity is taking place in your quarter, I must ask a

moment's attention to a matter in which I think I have hardly been treated with delicacy.

About the 20th of May, when the Marine Board of this department had filled all their stores, upon offering to receipt the 13000 suits of clothes, arrived in the Deane Frigate, they delivered them to the Clothing agents. Some, indeed, were damaged; were opened and dried, and Congress, or the C. General, being informed what was done, I waited further orders. In the meantime, a pressing order came for 10,000 shirts and overalls, the materials for which, could not be got in time any other way; or, if they could, it would have been a miserable waste of public money to purchase them, when [so] much lay unappropriated, though ready paid for; accordingly, application was made to the Marine Board, and they delivered part of the articles requested, every ell and yard being regularly appraised and receipted, and your agents holding themselves accountable for the same. A like pressing order came in favor of Count Pulaski's Legion. There was neither blue cloth or money to purchase any, and applying to the Marine Board, they delivered sufficient cloth for this corps, like receipts being given; and these, with some blankets from Bilboa, sent on, are all the articles I recollect receiving. But, Sir, was it for a too profound assiduity, or what other cause, that the Board of War have been pleased to appoint another agent, and ordered that agent, in case of refusal, to appoint a substitute, or refer the matter to the Council of this state? The agent appointed, declined, alleging friendship, etc., as a reason. In consequence hereof, the Council, who are men of like passions, chose a Committee upon the matter; the Chairman of which, Thos. Cushing, Esq., dictated the *proper agent*; none seemed so *proper to him*, as a near kinsman, of ruined fortune; and thus the public are set upon enquiry, for what cause, neglect, or incompetence, the former agents are laid aside. We don't dispute the right of Congress to dismiss their servants; but it is seldom done without reason, unless through the machinations of malevolent people. While public business always begets enemies, I have, from various causes, a double portion. I know Mr. Raynold's agent for R. I. State is doing me all the injury in *his* power, as he is restricted, from my representation, from purchasing out of that state;—for, though the interference in this department most certainly hurts the publick, it as certainly helps his private interest. But, Sir, let the causes of rancour flow from provocation, innate malice, or whatever cause, will Congress, whose justice, whose steadiness, whose magnanimity, the world contemplates with pleasure, suffer, at least, *faithful* servants to be neglected, and disgraced, unheard and unnoticed?

It was not for an expected pecuniary reward I ever received the imported goods. The allowance will be trifling for that business, because it deserves but little; but it looks like distrust and disapprobation, to have a fresh hand thrust in, to wrest the business from its proper department; nor does *that* induce me to covet, earnestly, the agency: for, however idle, chattering people may amuse themselves, application to private business will do much greater things. Large quantities of goods arrived, and arriving, will hardly make it an object, for the pecuniary advantages; but a superabundance, at the moment I was assured of the confidence of Congress, is dishonoring, discouraging, and unaccountable. I regret, Sir, so much trouble to my friends, as I am sensible my affairs have given you; but they were so connected with the public, [that] *that*, encouraged my applications. I thank you for your attention to them, and still flatter myself with a dependence upon your patronage, to shield me from the aspersions of the envious, and the malevolent insinuations of persons disposed to do unprovoked injury.

The Clothier General, though requested, has never wrote a line upon this subject; as he seems to have no violent passion for writing, I wonder less at it; and, indeed, the unsettled state of things in Pennsylvania is an apology. If, however, Sir, you could spare me a line, it would be received with usual pleasure and ranked with the honor of

Your most Humble Serv^t,
SAM. A. OTIS.

POCAHONTAS.

REMONSTRANCE OF MISS RANDOLPH, ADDRESSED TO THE AUTHOR OF "AMYAS LEIGH."

See proceedings of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, in the August number, p. 240.

A descendant of Pocahontas ventures to address to Mr. Kingsley a remonstrance against the cruel slur cast, in "Amyas Leigh," upon a character of which all that we know, is its tender generosity, its fearless and untiring benevolence, and its self-devotedness. History gives us first that scene in the forest, (the saving of the life of the heroic Smith,) when the passionate pity of the girl made her, on the impulse of the moment, do a deed which was to be remembered forever after by posterity with admiration. And how instantly did the untutored nature of those wild chiefs respond to her feelings! They obeyed the divine influence. It was not strangled at its birth, as it would have been in civilized life, by forms and conventionalities, and fears and calculations.

But the character of Pocahontas was not one of mere momentary impulses. Again history tells us that she saved the young white colony in Virginia by her energy and perseverance in assisting it through the obstacles opposed by the jealousy of her people.*

The writer of this cannot agree with Mr. Kingsley in considering as "flimsy" the virtues exhibited by the savages. Impulsive they are; but they spring with a growth no less vigorous than spontaneous; among them puny existences are not preserved by hot-bed nursing and care; what they are, as well in mind and heart as in body, they are from the native development of native vigor and force. Neither do we find among them those *imitations*, those "shams," which abound among the products of civilization; their virtues, such as they are, are at least genuine.

Mr. Kingsley's theory respecting the virtues of the savages is ingenious, but it may be doubted whether experience has proved it true. It is well known here, in America, that the savages of this continent, when brought into civilized society, conform very strictly to the manners they see practised; and this, joined with their habitual gravity and dignity, makes them quite remarkable for the propriety of their deportment when placed in novel situations. As an illustration of this, on a certain diplomatic occasion at Washington, half a century ago, an embassy of Indians being at a ceremonious dinner party, a boy of their party bit a peach, for which he was immediately reproved by one of his elders, who called his attention to the way in which the civilized men peeled and cut their peaches; this reproof being, at the same time, conveyed in the most quiet and decorous manner possible.

In their own communities, occasional drunkenness is not considered a vice; they drink to excess, occasionally as a debauch, but not habitually; and, self-control being one of their most cultivated and firmly seated virtues, it is invariable, on such occasions, for some to abstain totally, that, remaining sober, they may take care of the others, and prevent mischief. This office is generally assigned to the women, but not unfrequently to a committee of the braves.

Pocahontas is not merely the "*reputed*," ancestress of several Virginia families; no genealogical fact is more positively known than that she is so; and her descendants can name every individual among them from Pocahontas herself down to the twelfth generation, which is just now coming into existence. A very valuable estate on James River, called Varina, belonged to Rolf, the husband of Pocahontas; it remained in the hands of their descendants until about thirty years ago, and

* Extract from the account of Pocahontas given by Captain John Smith to Queen Anne, wife of Charles I.

the ruins of the habitation of the husband and wife are still traceable.

"And this relief, most gracious Queene, was commonly brought us by this lady Pocahontas, notwithstanding all these passages when inconstant Fortune would still not spare to dare to visit us, and by her our feares have beene oft appeased, and our wants still supplied; were it the policie of her father thus to imploy her, or the ordinance of God thus to make her his instrument, or, her extraordinary affection to our nation, I know not, but of this I am sure; when her father with the utmost of his policie and power sought to surprise me, having but eighteen with me, the dark night could not affright her from coming through the irksome woods, and with watered eies gave me intelligence, with her best advice, to escape his furie; which had hee knowne, he had surely slaine her. Jamestowne with her wild traine she as freely frequented as her father's habitation; and during the time of two or three yeeres, she next under God, was still the instrument to preserve this colonie from death, famine and utter confusion, which if in those times had beene dissolved, Virginia might have line as it was at our first arrivall to this day."

— *Smith's History of Virginia.*

"Pocahontas, daughter of Powhattan, king of Attanoughkamonek, alias Virginia, was born about the year 1594. She was married at James Town, in the month of April, 1613, to John Rolfe, an English gentleman, in the presence of her uncle, Opachisco, and two of her brothers, who were sent by her father, as his deputies, to see and confirm the marriage. Mr. Rolfe resided near the town established by Sir Thomas Dale, and named Henrico. Mr. Whitaker, the rector of the parish, aided by Sir Thomas and Mr. Rolfe, instructed Pocahontas, who showed great capacity, and a desire to learn. The doctrines of Christianity were explained to her, and when she became convinced of their truth, she professed herself a Christian, and was baptized by the name of Rebecca."

"In the spring of the year 1616, Sir Thomas Dale embarked for England, taking Mr. Rolfe and his wife, and several Indians of both sexes, with him. They arrived at Plymouth on the 12th of June. Pocahontas, alias Lady Rebecca, was kindly received; she was introduced to the nobility and gentry by Captain Smith, who solicited and obtained the favor of the Queen for her; she was introduced at Court by the Lady De la War. Her deportment and language surprised and gratified the King and Queen. Annoyed by the smoke of London, she removed to Brentford, where her son was born.

"Mr. Rolfe was appointed Secretary and Recorder General of Virginia. Accommodations for him and his family were provided on board Governor Argall's ship, then fitting out for a voyage to Virginia.

"Pocahontas was taken ill at Gravesend, whither she had gone to embark; and died there, in December, 1616. Rolfe embarked with Governor Argall, leaving his son in England." See *Records of the Virginia Company in the Library of Congress. Smith, Stith and Beverly.*

Extract from Amyas Leigh — Pocahontas.

"Had it not been for the admirable good sense and constancy of Amyas, Ayacanora might have ended even more miserably than did the far-famed Pocahontas, daughter of the Virginia king, who, after having been received at court by the old pedant James the First, with the honors of a sister sovereign, and having become the reputed ancestress of more than one ancient Virginian family, ended her days in wretchedness in some Wapping garret.

"For the mind of the savage, crushed by the sight of the white man's superior skill, and wealth, and wisdom, loses at first its self respect; while his body pampered with easily obtained luxuries, instead of having to win the necessities of life by heavy toil, loses its self-helpfulness; and with self-respect and self-help vanish all the savage virtues, few and flimsy as they are, and the downward road toward begging and stealing, sottishness and idleness, is easy, if not sure."

EPIGRAM ON PHILIP SYNG PHYSICK, M. D., 1792.

The following is from "The Court of Session Garland," published by T. G. Stevenson, Edinburgh, 1839. 150 copies printed. T. B.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug.

An American gentleman from Philadelphia, of the very singular but somewhat harmonious name of Philip Syng Physic, having taken out his degree of M. D. in 1792, the late Lord Kinneder, then Mr. William Erskine, an accomplished lady, now no more, and an eminent lawyer, afterwards raised to the bench, in a playful mood wrote the following epigrams, both on the name and the inauguration. The first five, it is believed, are by the gentleman last alluded to, but the Editor has been unable to assign the remainder to their respective authors.

1.

Sing Physic! Sing Physic! for Philip Syng Physic
Is dubbed Dr. Phil for his wonderful skill;
Each sick phiz he'll physick, he'll cure every phthisic,
Their lips fill with Physic, with potion and pill.

2.

If music, as Plato does stoutly maintain,
In every disease be a sovereign thing,
For calming the spirits and cooling the brain,
Be sure, Dr. Phil, when you physick, to sing.

3.

Lo! Physick! the College permits thee to work
 In curing diseases, the greatest of curses,
 Syng! dance then with joy when thou thinks't at one
 Jerk,
 Physic can empty both stomachs and purses.

4.

What a fillip to Physic, if Philip Syng Physick,
 His skill and his quill to support him shall sing,
 Of fever and phthisic, each master and Miss sick,
 Of Philip Syng Physick the praises shall sing.

5.

Each gap in the science of physic to fill up,
 Old Phœbus young Philip Syng Physick bestows;
 Then the potion and pill of Phil still shall we swill up,
 And Syng shall be sung at the close of the dose.

6.

The Physic of Philip, so sweetly to swill up,
 Health, joy and delight among mortals shall bring,
 With pap and with praise then still Philip we'll fillip,
 And loud, to Pæans to Syng ever sing.

7.

O Death! since Phil physics, thy triumphs are past,
 And broken thy dart is, and blunt is thy sting;
 Phil shall fill us with physic while Physick does last,
 And while Syng Physick physics, we'll Syng ever
 sing.

8.

To each creature his own is still dearest and sweetest,
 Mine host loves old stingo, and honey the bee;
 Then Physick with physic still Philip shall fill up,
 And sung by Syng Philip Philippics shall be.

9.

When Philip's great son, as old chroniclers sing,
 Fell sick, to great Philip * for physic he clung;
 The Philip with physic so fillipped the King,
 That Physic and Phil by Timotheus were sung.
 Now wake to Phil's pill box and Timothy's lyre,
 Let Fame to my hero their blazonments bring,
 Like Philip's great son he can bleed — or the sire
 Can physic like Philip, like Timothy sing.

10.

Syng Physick for fees seeks the sick man to physic,
 But unsought hopes the fee of his physic and skill;
 So ne'er let Phil Physick of physic the fee seek,
 Nor the sick man be fee-sick of Physic and Phil.

11.

Let physic sing Philip, for Philip Syng Physick
 From plain Philip Physick is dubbed Dr. Phil,
 Sing Syng then, each patient, while Philip shall
 Physic,
 And Physick shall fillip with potion and pill.

* Philip was the name of Alexander's physician.

12.

That Apollo the god is of physic and song,
 Each school-boy, I think, will full readily hollow;
 Then since to his name the same arts do belong,
 Be Philip Syng Physic our Magnus Apollo.

VENNER THE WINE COOPER OF SALEM, AND THE STANDING ARMY OF ENGLAND.

Thomas Venner, a member of the church of Salem, in 1637, freeman in 1638, and a member of our Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1645, is described as a wine cooper, who resided twenty years in Massachusetts. For aught that appears, he lived a quiet and peaceable life while here, and Bishop Burnet says that he had "credit for good sense and piety until he bewildered himself with the vain attempt to interpret the unfulfilled prophecies." Returning to England during a period of unparalleled religious fanaticism, he became immortalized in history as the head and leader of one of the wildest of its sects, known as the Fifth Monarchists. Burnet says that Venner "thought it not enough to believe that Christ was to reign on earth, and to put the saints in possession of the Kingdom, but added to this that the saints were to take the Kingdom themselves," — that his followers believed that Christ and the saints were about to commence a reign that was to endure for a thousand years, and considered Cromwell and Charles the Second, as usurpers. They meant to manage the government in the name of Christ, and had prepared standards and colors with their devices on them. Hanbury says that he, Venner, "had previously been concerned in a plot for the destruction of the Protector Oliver with gunpowder, while in the chapel at Whitehall," but the adventure in which he gained greater notoriety took place on Sunday, Jan. 6, 1660-1; when at a meeting-house in Swan Alley, in London, taking occasion of the oaths of supremacy and allegiance being enforced, and holding all swearing unlawful, he preached before an auditory of Fifth Monarchy men. Lingard says that "to raise their courage, the enthusiast held out to them the conquest of the whole world, that they should lead captivity captive in England, — from England proceed to possess the gates of the earth, and then bind Kings in chains and nobles in fetters of iron." A plan having been preconcerted, Venner sallied forth with fifty or more followers, all armed, intending the subversion of the restored dynasty, and being joined by confederates in other districts, a murderous attack commenced upon all who opposed them; but such was the unpreparedness of the authorities that it was not until Wednesday that the leaders were captured, and the peace of the city restored. The same is described with

more or less minuteness by Hume and the other historians of the events of the time. In the progress of this brief rebellion many of the offenders were killed, and in the end others suffered execution. Venner was hanged and quartered before the door of the meeting house from whence they sallied. Hanbury says, "the affair was speedily taken advantage of by those in power to act rigorously against all parties, which were opposed to the revival of prelacy," and Hume, that "Lord Clarendon and the Ministry took occasion from this insurrection to infer the dangerous spirit of the Presbyterians and of all sectaries," and "as a pretence was wanted, besides their old demerits, for justifying the intended rigors against all of them, this reason, however slight, was greedily laid hold of."

In relation to this event, we are informed that on the subject of disbanding the old army, although the King was averse to the measure, his ministers set before him the dangerous spirit by which those troops were actuated, and convinced him that until they were disbanded he never could esteem himself securely established on the throne. This measure having been effected, a new organization took place. *Some troops of guards were raised, which would have been greater in number but for the remonstrance of the Earl of Southampton.* A compromise was effected, and about one thousand horse and four thousand foot were retained, consisting "of such of the army as Monk recommended and answered for." "This," says Hume, "was the first appearance under the Monarchy of a regular standing army in this island." A note attached to this passage is as follows. "King James's memoirs. This prince says that *Venner's insurrection furnished a reason or pretence for keeping up the guards which were intended at first to have been disbanded with the rest of the army.*"

S. J.

THE SPIRIT OF THE REVOLUTION.

The following resolves were passed in Town Meeting of the Freemen of the Town of Ashford, (Windham County,) Connecticut, August, 1774, in view of the repressive measures adopted against Boston, in that year, and are recorded in the Town Records. They afford a striking illustration of the spirit which animated the people of New England at that period. Ashford was as prompt in action as decisive in resolve. She raised a body of men, called the "Ashford Troop," which fought under Col. Knowlton, (a resident if not a native of the town,) at Bunker Hill. — It marched with Arnold through the wilderness of the Kennebeck,

in the dreary winter march on Canada, and afterwards took part in the battles at Saratoga.

E. G. S.

NEW YORK, July, 1857.

RESOLVES.

"This town being seriously affected with the consideration of the present alarming situation of the American Colonies and Plantations in general, and being roused by the late unconstitutional attempts on the Province of Massachusetts Bay, and in blocking up the harbor of the town of Boston in particular — and considering that that Province is only suffering first in the cause of Liberty, God only knows which will be next.

"We are not able to form the least idea how a creature should be invested with the power to destroy Sacred Liberty, that rich gift of a Kind Creator: —

"Voted, That we be loyal and true subjects of his Exalted Majesty, George the Third, and as such resolve to defend Virtuous Liberty, the Bulwark of the English Constitution, and that in so doing we do actually seek the preservation of his Sacred Majesty's crown and dignity, and the well-being of every true Englishman.

"Voted, That we heartily commiserate with our distressed brethren at Boston, and are willing to cast in our mite to help relieve, comfort and assist them, and to encourage them to hold out, and would remind them that struggles for Liberty are glorious struggles.

"Voted, That we will unite in the good measures that may be adopted by the General Congress to meet at Philadelphia, in September next, and do the utmost in our power to encourage industry and our own manufactures.

"Voted, That Captain Jedediah Fay, Captain Ichabod Ward, Capt. Elisha Wales, Benj. Sumner, Esq., Amos Babcock, Esq., and Mr. Ingoldsby Work be a Committee, or any three of them, to confer with the Committee of Correspondence of any of the towns of this or the neighboring Colonies, respecting the matters aforesaid, and to take in subscriptions for the benefit of our distressed brethren at Boston, and transmit the same to the distressed inhabitants of sd. town.

"Voted, That the Town Clerk be directed to transmit a copy of the above proceedings to the Select Men of the town of Boston, and to the printer of the New London Gazette, desiring him to print the same."

All of which was voted unanimously.

In January 1775, a Town Meeting was held, at which it was

"Voted, That the Committee of Correspondence do get in all the subscriptions they can, and as soon as may be, for the suffering inhabitants of Boston."

Societies and their Proceedings.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY, (Officers No. 5, p. 143.) A regular monthly meeting was held at Boston on Thursday, Aug. 13, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop in the chair. The president communicated an interesting letter from Hon. Wm. W. Parrott, of Gloucester, formerly a member of the Massachusetts senate, relative to the early culture of cotton. He went in 1798, as mate of a freighting ship, to Georgia; and at that time no ship had wholly loaded with cotton in the United States. His vessel obtained, as a favor, 50 or 60 bales. While in Liverpool, in 1807, Mr. Parrott met Mr. Davison, of the house of Simpson & Davison, of London, who told him that the first cotton from Savannah came to their house in London, packed in rice casks — the rice plantations having been converted into cotton culture, and they had no cotton bagging to put it in. After advertising it, it was purchased by Glasgow manufacturers at about 4s 6d sterling per pound. It was Sea Island cotton. Soon after, they, the purchasers, came to London; made particular inquiries as to its origin; and agreed to take all they could get. This cotton grew on an island 60 miles south of Savannah, and was raised by Francis Levett and Thomas Young; and Mr. Parrott believes that to Mr. Levett belongs the credit of introducing the cotton plant into the United States. He was a loyalist, was proscribed, and went with his family and his negroes to Florida with the British, and subsequently to the Bahamas. Here the Caterpillar destroyed his crops. Having succeeded in getting the sequestration taken off his property, Mr. Levett returned to Georgia, began the culture of cotton, and his example stimulated others. He died in 1805 or 1806; and Mr. Parrott carried his widow and son from Liverpool to Savannah, from whom he learned many particulars of his early history. He was born in Smyrna, in Turkey; — came to this country as an agent of an English factory to introduce a colony of Greeks into Florida, and selected a place called New Smyrna Inlet, to introduce the fig and orange. The project did not succeed, and he turned rice planter, and went to Georgia. Mr. Parrott states that this same place, New Smyrna Inlet, was selected for another colony experiment. Mr. William Ladd, of Portsmouth, N. H., afterwards president of the Peace Society, introduced here a colony of German Redemptioners, so called. They soon found that they had made a hard bargain with Mr. Ladd; — turned Roman Catholics; claimed the protection of the Spanish government, and thus the colony was broken up.

Another letter read to the society, gives an account of the crops of governor Tatnal and Mr. Nicholas Turnbull, of Savannah, and Mr. Spaulding, all of whom grew cotton in 1785 and 1786, in small experimental quantities. These growers received their seed from the Bahamas. It is also stated that cotton was raised for domestic purposes, in South Carolina, long before the revolution.

From other MS. papers, it appears there were imported into Liverpool — 5 bags of cotton in 1785; 6 bags in 1786; 108 bags in 1787, and 282 in 1788. Total in four years, 401 bags. — *Boston Post.*

NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, (Officers No. 2, p. 46.) A monthly meeting was held at Boston on Wednesday afternoon, August 5, Hon. Francis Brinley in the Chair. The recording secretary being absent, William M. Cornell, M. D., was chosen secretary *pro tem*. The presiding officer read a letter from David Pulsifer, Esq., resigning the office of recording secretary, which resignation was accepted.

The corresponding secretary, Mr. Drake, read letters from Hon. B. V. French of Braintree, accepting life membership; from Rev. S. R. Slack, of Newark, Del., accepting corresponding membership; and from Rev. Hiram Carleton of West Barnstable, and Edward G. Russell of Cambridge, accepting resident membership.

Mr. Drake paid a tribute to the memory of Rev. John L. Blake, D. D., of Orange, N. J., one of the honorary vice presidents of the society. — Mr. Blake was born at Northwood, N. H., Dec. 21, 1788, graduated at Brown University in 1812, and from 1824 to 1832 was Rector of St. Matthew's Church, South Boston. He was the author of a number of books, the best known of which is probably his Biographical Dictionary, of which a revised edition, much enlarged, was published last year. He was descended from Jasper Blake, an early settler of Hampton, N. H.

Among the donations to the society announced at this meeting was a set of the publications of the Society of Antiquaries, London, England, as nearly complete as that society was able to furnish. This is a very valuable donation. It consists of a number of volumes, in folio, quarto and octavo — some of them of a very expensive character. It was announced that copies of the publications of the Historical and Genealogical Society had been voted to the Society of Antiquaries by the Directors.

Mr. Loring read a paper of much interest on "The Days of John Hancock." A coat, a vest, and a pair of small clothes once belonging to Gov. Hancock and preserved by his relatives, were exhibited at the meeting. The coat is of crimson

velvet, spreading downward to the knees, with ruffles on the sleeves. This coat was the model of that on the statue of Warren at Bunker Hill, and is to be used as the model for that on the statue of Hancock now in progress by Dr. Stone for the halls of Congress at Washington. The vest is of rich blue, spreading below the chest, embroidered with lace and spangles, and has fine, wire-covered buttons. The breeches are of olive silk-plush.

Mr. Loring supposed, that at about the period of the battle of Lexington, Mr. Hancock probably wore his crimson velvet coat. On that eventful day, Mr. Samuel Adams discovered Mr. Hancock busily occupied in cleaning his gun and sword. — Putting his hand on the shoulder of Mr. Adams he said, "That is not our business. We are of the Cabinet." At Lexington, according to Rev. Mr. Sewall, they, together with Dorothy Quincy, Hancock's betrothed, had just sat down to a luxurious dinner, when a man rushed in and gave the alarm of the impending conflict. They were conducted along a cart path to Billerica, where they were pleased to partake of a dinner of cold salt pork and potatoes served in a wooden tray, and then hasten to the house of Rev. Mr. Marrett, which is now standing in Burlington, and occupied by Rev. Samuel Sewall.

Mr. Hancock wore at home a green damask or Chinese loose gown; and, when out, the wig and three-cornered hat, silk stockings and brilliant shoe buckles. He opposed the practice of wearing mourning at funerals, on account of the great expense of funeral habiliments. At the funeral of his dear and only son, who was killed by a confusion of the head while skating on the ice at Milton in 1787, he was dressed in a *roquelet*, enveloping his crimson velvet coat. Occasionally he wore a coat of dark satin.

He was always the liberal patron of John S. Copley, the painter, who was then his only neighbor down Beacon street, on which Mr. H. had about five acres. When Hancock died, the family mansion and adjacent property was valued at £5,000. He had a large store of horses, but never sold them; often, however, presenting one to some clergyman for his parish visitations. He had in his coach-house an elegant carriage, which, when he went abroad, was drawn by four horses, either black, bay or white.

No one in Boston was stronger in the affections of his servants than Mr. Hancock, and the fame of African Cato of the Hancock House, the skilful flute player, postillion and waiter will ever be remembered. On one occasion the Governor, it is related, indulged his servants in 1792 with the privilege of a great entertainment in his festive hall at his expense, composed of colored people, which was amusingly parodied by a political op-

ponent, Richard Alsop, in the New Year's Address of the Hartford American Mercury of 1793.

Mr. Loring spoke upon other topics connected with Hancock and the Revolution, all of which he enlivened with amusing anecdotes.

Mr. Samuel Burnham, of Rindge, N. H., next exhibited a large folio manuscript volume, being a portion of a Journal kept at Noddle's Island (now East Boston), by members of the family of Henry Howell Williams, who leased the island in 1764 and resided there. The Journal is now in the hands of Gen. William H. Sumner, of Jamaica Plain, who intends making use of it in preparing his history of East Boston, which Mr. Burnham announced as being in a good state of forwardness.

The society then balloted for a Recording Secretary, and Mr. John Ward Dean, of Boston, was chosen. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Pulsifer, the retiring secretary; and after the election of several members, the meeting was adjourned.

MICHIGAN

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, (Officers below.) This society was organized in 1828, and after several years of activity became dormant. — For the purpose of re-organizing the society, a meeting was held at Young Men's Hall, in Detroit, on Tuesday evening, August 4.

Dr. Rice, secretary of the society, after announcing the objects of the meeting, moved that Judge B. F. H. Witherell be chosen to preside; which motion was adopted.

It was stated that very little business could be transacted at the present meeting except the nomination of new members. The meeting thereupon proceeded to nominate a list of upwards of one hundred persons for membership.

The presiding officer read a report from the librarian of the society, Dr. Pitcher, stating that he had in his possession the original Pontiac manuscript, the translation of which by Prof. Pasquell, had been carried to Washington by the last president of the society, Henry R. Schoolcraft, Esq.; also that such books and minerals as belonged to the library and Cabinet of the society at the time the present officers were elected, being in the office of the late Gen. Henry T. Whiting of the U. S. Army, were sold by mistake by his agent on his being ordered from Detroit to a distant part of the United States.

A discussion on the best place for collecting matters of historical interest then took place, but nothing was decided upon. The meeting was then adjourned to the next evening, at the same place, for the choice of officers and the transaction of other business — all the present members of the

society and those nominated at this meeting being invited to attend.

On Wednesday evening, August 5, the society met pursuant to adjournment, Judge Witherell in the chair.

The gentlemen nominated at the last meeting were all elected members of the society.

Dr. Pitcher then asked leave to correct the report made by him the previous evening in relation to the sale of property belonging to the society.—It had not been sold, as he had been informed, but was all turned over to the Young Men's Society, except a small cabinet of minerals.

Judge Wilkins said that Rev. D. C. Jacokes had been for some time collecting Indian and other relics, and was willing to give them to the society. The thanks of the society were voted to Rev. Mr. Jacokes for this liberal donation.

A nominating committee being appointed, reported the names of the following gentlemen as officers for the ensuing year, and they were unanimously elected, viz.:

President, Benjamin F. H. Witherell; *Vice Presidents*, Henry P. Tappan and W. Walton Murphy; *Corresponding Secretary*, Charles I. Walker; *Recording Secretary*, Bela Hubbard;—*Treasurer*, Robert E. Andrews; *Librarian*, George S. Frost; *Curators*, Rev. D. C. Jacokes, Jos. R. Williams and Thomas M. Cooley.

Mr. Walker moved to appoint a committee to revise the By-Laws and to take into consideration the best means of providing funds to carry on the society. The motion was adopted and the following committee was appointed by the chair: C. I. Walker, Henry A. Shaw, Rev. D. C. Jacokes, Robert E. Roberts, Hon. James V. Campbell, R. R. Elliott, and H. E. Baker.

Upwards of forty gentlemen were nominated for membership.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

THE PAPERS OF GEN. PHILIP SCHUYLER—now in possession of B. J. Lossing, (No. 6, p. 185) were in my custody from 1840 to the fall of 1854. They were in confusion and mixed up with private letters and accounts of the general and members of his family, and as constant applications were made from persons interested in pensions and land warrants, to examine the letters and pay and muster rolls, for proofs to strengthen their claims before the government, and also from literary men to write the Life of Gen. Schuyler, it was frequently found very in-

convenient and difficult to grant these requests.—In order to obviate refusals and facilitate searches I assorted the papers and arranged them in parcels for convenient and comparatively easy reference. Subsequently the late Major Van Rensselaer Schuyler of Stillwater, N. Y., the then only surviving son of the general, claimed the pay and muster rolls, and succeeded in taking possession of these documents. He must have disposed of them, for they were not found among his effects after his death.

The papers consist of a large number of Indian Talks. Some orders and accounts. A parcel relating to canal navigation (for the idea of uniting the city of New York with the lakes by canals, originated with General Schuyler.) Also some papers relating to a plan of the general to introduce fresh water into the city of New York from the Bronx river, which in our days was accomplished by taking the water from the Croton river. Several letter or copybooks of General Schuyler and letters addressed to him.

The letters addressed to general Schuyler amount to the number of 2689. They have been alphabetically arranged and numbered, and as my business engagements prevented me from doing more, I induced my wife (Mrs. Mary E. Dummer Alofsen) to prepare a synopsis, or analytical index to the same. This was successfully accomplished in 1851, and one copy of this "Synopsis," in 2 vol., was presented to Mrs. Eliza Hamilton Schuyler, (wife of Mr. George L. Schuyler of New York) and a similar copy was made for my own collection. The analysis is copious and the index gives all the prominent points of the letters.

In November 1854, during my absence in Europe, the papers were sent for by Mr. George L. Schuyler, as "Mr. Baneroft wished to examine them," and were delivered to him, and I am glad to learn that they have fallen into the able hands of Mr. Lossing. It is said that yet a large box of papers of General Schuyler remains in the garret of the office of the patroon of Albany, General Stephen Van Rensselaer, whose mother was a daughter of general Schuyler, but I have never been able to ascertain whether this is true.

Many of the letters have evidently been used for literary or other purposes, and I doubt not but the collection has been larger, but I fear that many important letters and documents have been abstracted, or were loaned to individuals who forgot to return them. This is clearly the case with the letters of Washington, of which there has been a list, but only 18 remain. They are of various dates from April 3, 1776 to December 4, 1798, and are numbered in the index from No. 2385 to 2402, inclusive. Of the letters of general Schuyler's son-in-law, general Alexander Hamilton, only two were found, N^o 846 and 847, dated Treasury De-

partment, December 23 and 26, 1793; and the signature to the letter is missing, (perhaps cut out to oblige some lady autograph collector.) This small number is accounted for by Mrs. Cochran, of Oswego, (the only surviving child of general Schuyler,) who is of opinion that her father and brother-in-law were in the habit of constantly destroying the letters which they wrote to each other—the two here mentioned seem to have escaped the general destruction. Of General Benedict Arnold there are 34 letters, from February 10, 1776 to May 25, 1780, marked 28 to 61 inclusive. Of Col. Richard Varick (for a period General Schuyler's military secretary) 142, numbered 2, 217 to 2358 inclusive, dated from April 11, 1776 to October 31, 1780. And of William Smith, the historian of New York, 63, numbered from 1829 to 1891 inclusive, dated May 15, 1761 to February 28, 1780. (Mr. Smith, as you know, remained true to Great Britain.)

These letters form an important and interesting part of the collection. Of Colonel Varick there is a little sketch in pencil of a plan of the battle of Saratoga.

The drawing of the little schooner with the "*Union Flag*," mentioned by Mr. Lossing, I remember distinctly; but there is no date on it, nor is this vessel referred to in any of the letters of General Arnold, colonel, or, Captain Wyncoop, as the "*Royal Savage*." In a letter of Colonel Cornelius Wyncoop, dated Ticonderoga, May 31, 1776, numbered No 2573, it is mentioned that "The small schooner is not returned from St. John's," which perhaps was the "*Royal Savage*"—the flagship of the first American Navy.

S. ALOFSEN.

JERSEY CITY, July 15.

THE FIRST PERSON NAMED FOR WASHINGTON IN IRELAND.—The Boston Herald for Aug. 8, 1857, copies from the Massachusetts Magazine, Vol. I, p. 62, January, 1789, the following item. It would, perhaps, be difficult to find the first person named for Gen. Washington in this country.

D. (2)

Curious Irish Advertisement, from the Londonderry Journal, Feb. 30, (sic) 1783.

Whereas on February the 14th, 1783, it pleased kind Providence to confer on Matthew Neely, of Burnally, parish of Tanlaghtsinlagan, and county of Londonderry, a man-child, whose appearance is promising and amiable, and hopes the Being who first caused him to exist will grant him grace:

Also, in consideration and in remembrance of the many heroick deeds done by that universally renowned patriot, General Washington, the said Matthew Neely hath done himself the honour of

calling the said man-child by the name of *George Washington Neely*, he being the first child known or so called in this kingdom by the name of Washington, that brilliant western star.

SATIRICAL VERSES.—The original, from which I have copied the subjoined verses, was found among other revolutionary manuscripts. From the hand-writing I suppose the author of them to have been St. George Tucker, who was fond of versifying, and whose critique upon McFingal I lately sent to the Historical Magazine. The verses were apparently written during the revolutionary war, and are fragmentary.

CHARLES CAMPBELL.

PETERSBURG, Va., July 23.

A government with both hands bound,
A council timid, weak, unsonnd,
A Legislature tools and knaves,
Devoutly wishing to be slaves,
(A few excepted) order fled,
And anarchy reigning in her stead.
Laws made one day, repealed the next;
Few understand the doubtful text;
The hydra faction stalks abroad,
Sedition sounds her trump unawed;
Her balance Justice throws aside,
And hurries down corruption's tide;
An army naked and unpaid,
The public lean on foreign aid;
Neglected by a thankless State,
The captive Vet'ran mourns his fate;
The patriot flame that lately fired
Each glowing bosom now expired;
Ambition and the public Weal
Before the shrine of avarice kneel;
See millions thronging to her fane,
Each striving first the Port to gain;
Quick ply the oar and spread the sail,
Corruption wings the tainted gale,
Priests scorn their temples, join the cry,
And hail the new divinity.
Physick forgets her drops and pill,
And vile attorneys damn the quill.
Virtue and Washington in vain
To glory call the prostrate train,
Who deaf to every nobler call,
Forget their country, God and all.
With lavish hand the demon sheds
Her paper blessings o'er their heads;
Each eager votary hugs his dreams,
And hoards his millions in his dreams.
Ruin with giant strides approaches,
And quarter-masters loll in coaches:
E'en folly blushing owns agast
The shoemaker beyond his last.

ANCIENT INSCRIPTIONS IN VIRGINIA.—At Christ Church, in Middlesex County, Virginia, are some old tombs, some in a state of good preservation, others much mutilated. I have copied several inscriptions and send three of them, hoping

that they will be of interest to some of the readers of the H. M. This church is almost in sight of the Rappahannock River, and a few years since was thoroughly repaired and modernized.

The tombs are generally more richly ornamented than others I have seen in this region. They are higher, and supported by elegant carvings. In the rear of the building is a tomb with the following inscription :

H. S.

JOHANNES WORMLEY, Armiger.

Rem nactus admodum amplam,
a claris Majoribus antiquis loci incolis
post gravissima munia digne administrari
in hac Æde humatis acceptam
Publicorum officiorum nunquam appetens :
Quippe tranquillo privotoq Contentus Lare :
Parens Numero et formosae prolis
Nullis non bonis præter valetudinem usus :
Utili erga plurimos vite ac spectatae erga omnes
præsertim egenos hospitalitatis exemplari
proposito :

VII Id. Feb. MDCCXXVI. Ann. Æt: XXXVII;

Decessit immaturus flebilis multis maxime
Conjugi: Quae Marito bene merenti Moestissima
posuit Hoc Monumentum.

To the right of the church, nearly under the middle window, is a plain tomb with this inscription :

Here lie the Remains of the Rev^d Mr Bartholomew Yates

who departed this life the 26 day of July 1734,
in the 57th year of his age.

He was one of the visitors of WILLIAM and MARY College.

and also

Professor of Divinity in that Royal Foundation.

In the Conscientious discharge of his Duty

Few ever Equalled him

None ever surpassed him.

He explained his Doctrine by his Practice

and Taught and led the way to Heaven

Cheerfulness the result of Innocence

Always sparkled in his face

and by the sweetness of his Temper

He gained Universal Goodwill

His Consort enjoyed in him a tender Husband

His Children an Indulgent Father

His Servants a Gentle Master

His Acquaintances a Faithfull Friend

He was Minister of this Parish upwards of 30 years,
and to Perpetuate his memory this Monument is erected at the charge of his Friends and Parishioners.

The adjoining tomb is of very elegant and elaborate workmanship. The inscription is as follows :

Here lies interred

the Body of HON. JOHN GRYPE, Esq^r

Who many Years acted

In the public Affairs of this Dominion

With Honor, Fortitude, Fidelity

To their Majesties King George I and II

Of the Council of State

Of the Royal Prerogative

The Liberty and Property of the Subject

A Zealous Assessor

On the Seat of Judgment

Clear, Sound, unbiassed

in the Office of Receiver General

Punctual, approved,

Of the College of William and Mary

An Ornament, Visitor, Patron,

Beneficent to all

A Support to the Distressed

A Pattern of true Piety.

Respected, loved, revered

Lamented by his Family, Acquaintance, Country

He departed this Life the 2^d day of Nov^r 1748

In the 57th year of His Age.

The next tomb is that of Mrs. Grymes, but is so mutilated that but a portion of the inscription can be made out. It is richly ornamented, and closely resembles her husband's. L. J. G.

Boston, Aug.

LETTER OF LYDIA BANKES OF LONDON, 1672.

—The following letter from the collection of J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., suggests many questions on the relationship of some early settlers here.

Boston, Aug.

W. H. W.

LONDON, y^e 5 Sept. 1672.

Dear Coussen,—I have recd yours by your Brother Symonds, whom I did only see once, wherein I doe not only heare of your life but of many others; I desire to be thankfull to God who hath soe provided, disposed and blest you with the blessing of Children, y^e Lord make them blessings to you that they may be blest in themselves. God having given them grace, and counted them worthy, having attained unto learning if it please the Lord to make them instrumental to serve Christ in Church or state it will be happy. And now before I goe any further I must take you of [f] from suspition of unnaturalness, which I cannot in the least charge my selfe with, all you [are] pleased to say; I may remember I saw such a one in [New ?] England for that I doe not remember I ever saw you above once, which was at your mother's house In New England; but I very well

remember you from a child, and when you were in Holland, you and your cousin John Lake, with us, and rejoyce you were under soe worthy a person for tuition as your grandfather; besides, I well remember your family of y^e Epps, for I was brought up with them from my youth and received many kindnesses from them, they being worthy persons. I know not any that came from thence that I saw, but I made inquiries after you; while your mother lived we constantly wrote one to another, and she always gave me an accompt [of] her children and y^e blessed condition of your sister Est * * * who was a pretious christian, and of your sister M * * *

[Large portion of the Mss. torn off.]

I shall trouble you no further at this time, but desire my affectionate love to your wife and all your children, my service to your father Symonds, my coussen, and not forgetting old Mr. Bourman, Mr. Rogers and their wives if alive; my great respects to them; I should be glad to hear of them; soe desiring y^e Lord to bless you and y^m I remain your loving kinswoman,
LIDIA BANKES.

I had much respect for your Aunt Lake, but just as I was writing, I heard of her death; if there be any of her children remember mee to them.

My sister Reade and coussen Samuel present their service to you, and would have wrot but that they hope you have reed their letters.

GEN. WAYNE. — The Indians gave Gen. Anthony Wayne three names: 1, *The Big Wind* or *Tornado*, on account of his impetuosity; 2, *The Sukach Gook* (in the Delaware tongue) i. e. *The Black Snake*, on account of his cunning; 3, *General Wabaug*, i. e. *To-morrow*, on account of his unfaithfulness to his promises. C. C.

PETERSBURG, Va. Aug. 19.

QUERIES.

PROVINCIAL AND CONTINENTAL PAPER MONEY. — Can any of your readers add to the following list any works relating to the subject of the early paper money of our country?

"A Historical Sketch of the Continental Bills of Credit, from the year 1775 to 1781, with specimens thereof. By Samuel Breck, Esq., written for the American Philosophical Society." This was a manuscript, in Ingraham's Sale, Philadelphia.

A Pamphlet, with a Chart, was publishd at St. Louis, in 1851, entitled, "History of the issues of Paper-Money in the American Colonies, Anterior to the Revolution, explanatory of the Historical Chart of the Paper-Money of that Period."

We have also the valuable work of Rev. Joseph B. Felt, LL. D., which treats of the Massachusetts emission. "Historical Account of Massachusetts Currency." Boston, 1839.

Paper money was first made by Massachusetts, in 1690; by Connecticut, 1709; Pennsylvania, 1723; Maryland, 1740; Rhode Island, 1744, — and in 1759 almost every Province issued paper currency. It was first issued by Congress in 1775. The writer would like to obtain specimens of the early emissions of Mass. J. C.

Boston, July 1857.

PENNSYLVANIA, has been figuratively styled "*the Keystone of the Federal Arch*," — in allusion, no doubt, to her central position, originally in the North American confederacy; also, perhaps, to her political influence, at times, in sustaining the Federal Union: and she is now almost universally called the "*Keystone State*." Can any one give authentic information, who it was, that first used the phrase — the occasion, or place where — and the time when, it was so applied? W. D.

WEST CHESTER, Penn.

MASSACHUSETTS PROVINCE HOUSE. — What Governor of Massachusetts Bay first occupied the building at Boston known as the Province House? X (2)

AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT OF STEPHEN JONES. — There was published in London, in 1805, a very neat manual of Biography, by Stephen Jones. "The 5th edition, enlarged; with considerable additions." His acknowledgments in his Preface, to gentlemen of known ability in biography, speaks well for his own. In closing his acknowledgments Mr. Jones remarks: "I should add my thanks to a gentleman who dated his very kind letter from CAMBRIDGE in *North America*; but who forbore to affix either his name or other signature to his communication, and has thereby prevented me from being more particular in my acknowledgments. The state of forwardness to which the printer had advanced when the letter came to hand, has prevented me from fully availing myself of its contents; but in the event of a future edition being required, this Correspondent shall find that his favor has not been slighted." — We wish to inquire who the author of this communication was? S. G. D.

YANKEE DOODLE SONG OF 1768. — It appears from the Boston Journal of the Times for Sept. 29, 1768, as quoted *ante* p. 124, that there was a "*Yankee Doodle Song*" in that year. It was not probably precisely like the present one in

which the name of Washington is introduced. Cannot a copy of this song be found? D. (2)

CORPORATIONS HAVE NEITHER BODIES NOR SOULS.—I have seen the saying, "A Corporation has neither a body to kick, nor a soul to be damned," attributed to Thomas Paine, the author of "Common Sense." Can any of your readers inform in what part of his writings it is to be found? R. T.

CINCINNATI, O.

DEANE, KENT, OCKRAM, HAMMOND AND MARTIN.—I have a document which leads me to think that William Deane, John Kent, Vincent Ockram, Richard Hammond and Thomas Martin emigrated about the year 1735 from Hampshire, England, to "Chappstank River," in one of "his Majesties Colonies or Plantations in America." Can any one tell me where Chappstank river is situated? or give the subsequent history of either of the above persons? D. (2)

AUTHOR OF THE CRISIS.—Who was the author of the Crisis, printed in 1754? C. L.
ELMWOOD, Aug. 21.

T. M.—Who was T. M., the author of an account of Bacon's Rebellion? C. C.

PETERSBURGH, Va., Aug. 19.

WIRT'S BLIND PREACHER.—Who was the blind preacher of Virginia of whose account, of the crucifixion, Wirt gives such a glowing description? Have his life or works ever been published? B. D. A.

EAST DORSET, Vt.

REPAIRING MANUSCRIPTS.—What are the best materials both of paper and the glutinous substance for mending worn manuscripts, regard being had to transparency and durability? B. D. A.

EAST DORSET, Vt.

RENOVATING BOOK COVERS.—What is the best preparation for improving the appearance of old and worn book covers? B. D. A.

PAPER RULING.—When will paper makers learn that letter envelopes are now generally used, therefore the fourth page of letter paper should be ruled like the rest? B. D. A.

CURIOUS RELATIONSHIP.—The record of "Marriages" in the Boston Daily Advertiser, June 19, 1833, contains the following item:

Married at Bethlehem, Conn., Channey Strong to Miss Mary Ann Kasson. By this alliance

He becomes	She becomes
Son to his Sister,	Sister to her Mother,
Brother to his Uncle,	Daughter to her Brother,
Nephew to his Brother,	Sister to her Aunt,
Cousin to his Nephew.	Aunt to her Cousin,
	Niece to her Brother,
	Cousin to her Niece.

Query.—What was the relationship of this couple before marriage? E. H.

ROXBURY.

FIRST RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.—The "Gymnasium and Library Association" of this city, in acknowledging receipt of a donation of the bound volumes entire of the "Recorder," a newspaper "devoted to Theology, Literature and all matters of local or national interest"—which was published in this city by John Andrews—from 1814 to 1817 inclusive, states that this is the first *religious newspaper* ever published in this country, or in the world. Is this so? and if not—when, where, and by whom was the first paper of that character published? E. P. S.

CHILLICOTHE, O., July 18.

OXENBRIDGE.—Can "F. O. S." who furnished a note entitled "St John and Oxenbridge," in the July No. of the Hist. Magazine, communicate any further information respecting the ancestors, (both paternal and maternal) of Rev. John Oxenbridge, of Boston? P. E. V.

DENNYSVILLE, Me., July 9.

WOOLLEY, PAINTER OR ENGRAVER.—I have seen a mezzotinto likeness of Mrs. Martha Washington, apparently made during the last century. It is lettered *Woolley Pinxit et Sculpsit*. Can any of your correspondents give any particulars of this artist, whose name occurs neither in Pilkington's Dictionary of Painters, nor in Gould's Dictionary of Painters, Sculptors, Engravers, and Architects? SIGMA. (W.)

THE BARON LA HONTAN.—Was there ever really such a person, or are the travels in America, published in this name, the work of a concealed writer? A contributor to the American Whig Review (vol. iv, p. 347.) speaks of "the monk Guèdeville, who wrote under the *nom de plume* of the Baron La Hontan," etc. I should like to know what authority there is for these statements. S. A. G.

OLD GRIMES.—Can any of your correspondents tell who wrote the song beginning

"Old Grimes is dead, that good old man,
We ne'er shall see him more,

He us'd to wear a long blue coat
All button'd down before?"

I have often heard it attributed to a gentleman, now living, who is on the sunny side of 60; and I have also heard several old persons say that they had heard it sung before that gentleman was born.

Though not a great many years the junior of the person to whom the authorship is ascribed, from my earliest recollection, I remember having heard it sung by those who were then probably too old to learn new songs. W. H. M.

[We have no doubt that Albert G. Greene, of Providence, R. I.,—to whom the authorship of Old Grimes is attributed,—is really the author of that song. The writer of the above query and his friends have perhaps confounded some other song with it. If so, it would be interesting to know what that song was. Will some of our correspondents explain the matter?]

REPLIES.

EARLY POETRY ON THE EMIGRATION TO AMERICA, (No. 8, p. 243).—Cartwright, in his play of the "Ordinary," written about 1635, has some curious lines on emigration, of an earlier date than Marvell's *Bermudas*, and of a very different spirit. Cartwright was a devoted royalist, and at his death in 1643, the King himself went into mourning. In the scene referred to, three sharpers are discussing their plans for the future:

Slicer. There is no longer tarrying here: let's swear
Fidelity to one another, and
So resolve for New England.

Hearsay. 'Tis but getting
A little pigeon-hole reformed ruff,—

Slicer. Forcing our beards into th' orthodox bent,—
Shape. Nosing a little treason 'gainst the King,
Bark somewhat at the bishops, and we shall
Be easily received.

Hearsay. No fitter place.
They are good, silly people; souls that will
Be cheated without trouble. One eye is
Put out with zeal, the other with ignorance,
And yet, they think they're eagles.

* * *
Slicer. What language speak they?

Hearsay. English, and now and then a root or so
Of *Hebrew*, which we'll learn of some Dutch
That goes along with us this voyage. [skipper]
(Act V. Sc. 5.)

VERTAUR.

EARLY EDITIONS OF THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES, (No. 3, p. 88; No. 5, p. 158; [No. 7, p. 219]).—There are copies of the following editions in the library of a gentleman of this city:

1786, Hall & Sellers, Philadelphia, 12°, the *proposed book*;—1790, Hall & Sellers, Phila., 12°;—1791, Hall & Sellers, Phila., 12°;—1793, Hugh Gaine, New York, 8°;—1795, W. Young and J. Ormrod, Phila., 12°;—1797, T. Allen, New York, 12°;—1800, Hall & Sellers, Phila., 12°.

In the Philadelphia Loganian Library, there is a copy of

1793, Hugh Gaine, New York, 12°.

In the Library of Christ, Philadelphia, there are:

1794, Hugh Gaine, New York;—1795, Hugh Gaine, New York, folio. S. M. G.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE DOLLAR MARK, (No. 4, p. 122; No. 6, p. 186; No. 8, p. 245.) A Spaniard makes the character \$, because the dollar in Spanish is called *peso* and dollars *pesos*. The dollar mark signifies *p.* or *peso*, and *pp.* for *pesos*, or dollars, in the plural. This is the most reasonable solution I have ever heard of the question. B. M.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21.

MRS. CHARLOTTE LENNOX, (No. 7, p. 215). In the Universal Biographical Dictionary it is stated that "Mrs. L. was a daughter of Col. Ramsay, lieutenant-governor of New York, and was born in 1720." Watkins in his Biog. Dict. says "Mrs. L. was born at New York."—Maunder in the Biographical Treasury that "Mrs. L. was born in 1720. Her father, Col. Ramsay, was lieutenant-governor of New York, by whom she was sent to England, where she married early and was left a widow with one child."

In the Biographical Notes to Madame D'Arblay's Diary, Vol. 1, p. 377, it is said that "Mrs. Charlotte Lennox was a native of New York, of which her father, Col. James Ramsay, was governor."—Madame D'Arblay, Vol. 1, p. 74, remarks, "Dr. Johnson gave us an account of Mrs. Lennox.—Her 'Female Quixote' is very justly admired here, but Mrs. Thrale says, that though her books are generally approved, nobody likes her."

The Gentleman's Magazine for 1804, Part 1, p. 89, contains a long obituary notice of Mrs. Lennox. After enumerating her many works and the time of their publication, &c., it is added: "Her father was a field officer, lieutenant-governor of New York, who sent her over at 15 to a wealthy aunt who desired to have her, but who unfortunately on the arrival of her niece was out of her senses, and never recovered them; immediately after which the father died, and the daughter from that time supported herself by her literary talents, which she always employed usefully. Her latter days have been clouded by penury and sickness."

It is further stated that she was assisted by the

Literary Fund—"by whose timely aid her only son was, a few years since, enabled to fit himself out for an employment in the American States."

In the *Gent. Mag.* for 1843, Part 2, p. 132, is an interesting notice of Dr. Johnson's literary intercourse with Mrs. Lennox, in which the writer expresses the opinion that the concluding chapter of the "Female Quixote" was written by Dr. Johnson.*

What information can be given about Col. Ramsay? was he Governor or Lieut. Governor? His name does not appear either in Smith's History of New York, nor in the Documentary History of N. Y. It is not in the list of Governors and Lieut. Governors inserted in the Appendix to Thompson's Account of Long Island.—What is known of Mr. Lennox the husband?

SENGA.

ATAKULLA-KULLA, (No. 4, p. 122.) It may interest H. R. S. to know that this chief, with several other Cherokees, arrived at New York by sea from Carolina, December 11th, 1767:—and that some account of their interview with General Gage, and of the civilities they received, may be found, without doubt, in the Philadelphia or New York Journals of that period.

SIGMA. (W.)

DESCENDANTS OF REV. WM. BLACKSTONE. In an article on Blackstone in the "Business Directory" of Pawtucket, R. I., May 26th, 1855, occurs the following passage: "He left one son, but his race is extinct—no blood of Blackstone flows in any living veins." The same statement is substantially repeated in Mr. S. C. Newman's Address at the formation of the Blackstone Monumental Association, July 4th, 1855, in which it is also mentioned that he was of idle and profligate habits, and was warned out of Attleboro' as a pauper.

P. H. W.

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 1st, 1857.

SIR JOHN DAVIE, (No. 3, p. 87.)—His pedigree is concisely given in Prince's *Worthies*, pp. 271, 282 (edit. of 1810), and, with some discrepancy, in a note on page 284. John Davie, of Creedy, created a baronet in 1641, mar. a dau. of

* Mrs. Grant in her "Memories of an American Lady," gives Massay, as the maiden name of Mrs. L. In a note on page 11 she says, "It may be worth noting that Capt. Massay, who commanded this non-effective company [at Albany] for many years, was the father of Mrs. Lennox, an inestimable character, well known for her literary productions, and for being the friend and protégé of Dr. Johnson."

Perhaps Mrs. Grant, at the moment of writing, had in her mind *Massey* in mistake for *Ramsay*, which is the name given in all the notices of Mrs. Lennox I have met with.

Sir William Strode, of Newnham, co. Kent, and had sons, *John* who succeeded to the title and estates, *William* and *Humphrey*. The second Sir John was succeeded by his son, of the same name, who, dying without issue, the title passed to *William*, son of William: he too died without issue, and his cousin *John*, son of *Humphrey*, was the next heir, and succeeded to the title about 1707. I cannot fix the date of his death; but learn, from the source referred to, that to him succeeded lineally three Johns,—(bringing down the line of descent to about 1809 or 1810).

Humphrey Davie, Esq., married, late in life, the widow of James Richards, (Sarah, dau. of William Gibbons, of Hartford, born Aug. 17, 1645,) who survived him, and, I believe, afterwards married Jonathan Tyng of Dunstable. John Davie married *Elizabeth*, a daughter of James Richards, and sister of Gov. Saltonstall's first wife. The inventory of Humphrey D., taken Aug. 13, 1689, includes 254 ounces of silver plate, gold rings, etc., silver rings, and '11 plates, with coat of arms.' The account of personal estate of Mr. Richards, (Oct. 1691) is signed by 'Sarah Davie, relict of the deceased,' and the distribution of 'John Davie and Elizabeth his wife.'

VERTAUR.

GEORGE CLEEVEs. (No. 5, p. 153.)—In the records of the Court held in November, 1666, George Cleeves makes his appearance for the last time; the precise period of his death we have no means of determining, but in a deed from Anthony Brackett of land held in right of his wife, to whom Cleeves had conveyed it, dated Jan. 2, 1671, he is mentioned as being dead. This event probably took place soon after the first date, Nov. 1666, or his name would doubtless have appeared in some subsequent transactions. From the great age of his wife, which Cleeves himself stated in his memorial against Jordan, in 1662, to have been 87, it may be inferred that he was very old at the time of his death.

Cleeves left but one child, Elizabeth; it does not appear that he ever had any other; certainly no son lived to perpetuate his name. His daughter married Michael Mitton, by whom his posterity teems upon the land which their ancestor first occupied. She lived until 1682, when she followed her father to the quiet mansion of the dead. Cleeves's wife was named Joan, the time of whose death is not known. Elizabeth Clark, a daughter of Michael Mitton, who lived to a great age, testified in 1728 "that her grandfather, Mr. George Cleeves, lived on his own estate at Falmouth, many years after the death of her father, Michael Mitton.—*Willis's Hist. of Portland*, Vol. I, pages 124 and 125.

KENTUCKY, (No. 8, p. 245.)—The definition of this word generally given is "The Dark and Bloody Ground." But as I have never seen the etymology of the word, in connection with this definition, I am inclined to think it incorrect. If it is of Algonquin origin, it is probably derived from *X-kan* or *kun*, bone, and *hukce* or *ahke* earth; that is, *bone earth*. This derivation is not only consistent with the orthography of the word, but, on account of the vast number of bones of extinct species of animals which have been found imbedded in the earth in various parts of the State, it is appropriate, especially to the locality now called *Big Bone Lick*.

The soil, in a great part of the State of Kentucky, rests upon a bed of limestone, fragments of which are everywhere to be seen mingled with the soil, and may have suggested the name. The derivation and definition of Kentucky, therefore, appears to be from the Delaware *X-Kanhukce*, or from the Ojibwa *Kunahke*, Bone Earth, or the Land of Bones.

HENDRICK.

AMERICAN FLAG, (No. 2, p. 53; No. 7, p. 217; No. 8, p. 251.)—The extracts from the columns of the National Intelligencer of July 1854, communicated by W. A. W., (No. 7, p. 217) show us that the design of one great star formed by the small stars representing the several States, originated with Captain Reid; that Mr. Wendover desired that this design should be adopted; that it was adopted in committee; that he further inquired about the cost of a flag with this design;—and that on 13 April 1818 "the new flag for Congress Hall" had arrived, and was hoisted that day at Washington.

This, and also the statement of captain Schuyler Hamilton, would lead us to think that the small stars ought to be formed into one large star; and yet there is no proof that this design was adopted by Congress, for the "Act to establish the flag of the United States, approved 4 April 1818," does not prescribe that form; in fact it does not prescribe any form.

I copy the act from page 110 of captain Hamilton's "History of the National Flag of the United States of America," Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo & Co, 1852—12^{mo}, pp. 115.

"The Resolution of 1818 was as follows:

"Be it enacted, &c., that from and after the fourth day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be twenty stars, white, in a blue field.

"And that, on the admission of a new State, into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July next succeeding such admission. Approved, April 4, 1818."

I further refer to my query, (No. 2, p. 53.)

That the nation at large and the government of the country do not share the opinion of captain Hamilton and the editors of the National Intelligencer, is evident from the fact that certainly eighty per cent. of the flags, displayed on any festive day, including those on government and local public buildings, have the stars arranged in horizontal rows.

I also find from extensive inquiry of, and conversations with, eminent nautical men the universal impression to be, that the design of one large star is absolutely erroneous, and that the horizontal rows are correct.

Is it not desirable that this great mercantile nation should have uniformity in the design of its country's flag, and would it not be advisable that Congress should amend the "bill of April 4, 1818, to establish the flag of the United States"?

S. A.

JERSEY CITY, July 24, 1857.

MISSISSIPPI—"Father of Waters." (No. 8, p. 248).—From the quotations in the following note in "Holmes's American Annals," Vol. II., p. 40, it appears the phrase "Father of Waters," or "Father of Rivers," applied to the Mississippi, is not modern.

"The natives spoke to Iberville of the Mississippi, by the name of *Malbouchia*, and the Spaniards, by the name of *la Palissade*. Charlevoix says, Iberville found the Spanish name appropriate; for the mouth of the river was thick set with trees, which the current incessantly tore away: "son embouchure étoit toute hérissée d'arbres, que le courant y entraînoit sans cesse." Du Pratz says, the name, given to it by the natives, was *Meact-Chassipi*, which signifies, "The old Father of Rivers,"—and remarks, that the French, who are always frenchifying foreign words, have made it the Mississippi. "Il est nommé par quelque Sauvages du nord *Meact-Chassipi*, qui signifie à la lettre vieux *Pere des Rivières*, d'où les François, qui veulent toujours franciser les mots étrangers, ont fait celui de Mississippi." Hist. de la Louisiane, i. 141; iii. 100."

A translation of Du Pratz's work was published in London as early as 1763.

SENGA.

PHILADELPHIA.

SHAWMUT. (No. 8, p. 249).—In my reply to the query respecting Shawmut, the name of Roxbury appears in place of Dorchester. Whether this is a typographical error, or not, I do not know, but I think it necessary to be corrected. It is Dorchester Neck that forms the Indian Pylorus.

H. R. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.

THE SPOTSWOOD MS., (No. 8, p. 244), re-

specting which inquiry is made, was given to Mr. G. W. Featherstonhaugh, by a descendant of the Governor, as I was informed by Mr. Bancroft, in 1846. Mr. Featherstonhaugh was about that time British Consul at Havre. The U. S. minister at London, or Paris, might make inquiry relative to the MS., and if the original could not be obtained, perhaps, at the least, a transcript might. The descendant of Spotswood referred to is William Spotswood, of Orange county, Va. Featherstonhaugh married a Miss Charlotte Carter of Virginia. C. C.

PETERSBURG, Va., Aug. 19.

EARLY PRINTERS (No 6, p. 185).—I notice that *Typographica* wishes to be informed, whether any books printed by Coster, Faust, etc., are in this country? The books printed by Laurens Coster of Harlem, are extremely rare, and as but few are possessed in Holland, I doubt very much if any will be found in the United States.

If *Typographica* desires this information for literary purposes, I would call his attention to the valuable work of Jacobus Koning on the origin, invention, improvement and perfection of the art of printing,—an Essay, rewarded in 1816, by the Holland Society of Sciences at Harlem, with fifty gold ducats and the gold medal. The work is illustrated by fac-simile pages of early printed books, water-marks of the paper, etc., and is entitled “Verhandelng over den oorsprong, de nitinding, verbetering en volmaking der Boekdrunkunst door Jacobus Koning,” etc., etc.—Harlem. A. Lossps, Pz., 1816.—8vo. viii. 475 xvi. It forms the 2d volume of the publications of said Society, and is in the Astor Library of New York.

If *Typographica* wishes to consult the volume, I will cheerfully assist him in his researches, should he be deficient in the Dutch language. The book is also in my collection, with a few other volumes in French and Dutch, in favor of the claim of Harlem to the invention of printing.

S. ALOFSEN.

JERSEY CITY, July 14.

MATTAPAN, (No. 6, p. 183; No. 8, p. 249.)—In the Natick dialect, *tappeh*, *tappeneau* and *tapen*, were expressive of pleasure, comfort or satisfaction, and *mat* or *matta* signified no or not. Hence, we should infer that the literal meaning of this word was *uncomfortable* or *unpleasant*. But as the reverse of this was true on many accounts of Mattapan, it is probable that the first syllable is an abbreviation of *massa*, much or many. The original form of the word was probably *Massatapenauk*. The place of many comforts, or The very pleasant place. HENDRICK.

ORIGIN OF THE INDIANS, (No. 4, p. 122; No. 6, p. 186.)—In the Historical Magazine the following question is propounded by “H. R. S.”—“Are the Indians of Hebrew origin?” I suppose the question was proposed to elicit discussion upon the isolated question, Are the Indians the descendants of the lost tribes of Israel? “H. R. S.” doubtless has very little or no doubt of the unity of the races, and that the Indians are of the race of Adam, having common origin with the Caucasian race, in the Garden of Eden. But I do not choose to meet the question in this restricted sense. And in answering his question by an emphatic NO, I mean not only to deny that the Indians are the descendants of Israel, but even that they had common origin with Israel. In a word, that they ever originated upon the Eastern continent. I know that it is a popular doctrine, the unity of the races,—that white men and brown men, black men and red men, alike descended from that family that left the Ark upon Mount Ararat. But it cannot be denied that such a doctrine violates some of the principles of reason and philosophy. Yet grant that the Red man descended from Adam, through Noah,—and then the thousand and one animals peculiar to the New World, and as dissimilar to those of the Old World, as a Negro or Indian is to a Caucasian,—and then, all these animals must have been inmates of the ark. Grant all this,—and how came the Red man and this innumerable multitude of animals here in America?

There are four hypotheses, that have their supporters, whereby to account for the existence of the Indian and these animals in America.

1st. It is held that in ancient times, the Old and New Worlds were connected together, and that the North and South Atlantic Oceans were separated by an Isthmus extending from the western coast of Africa to the eastern coast of America; that by some great convulsion of nature, this isthmus was destroyed. The two oceans rushed together, and the debris of this isthmus exist at the present time in the West India and Cape Verd groups of Islands. Over this ancient isthmus it is said, the Indians or their ancestors, whether Hebrew, Scythian, or of other race, migrated. But is it not a little singular, that when this great convulsion of nature took place, severed these two mighty continents, that all these tribes of Indians, Hebrews, Scythians, or other races, and this innumerable multitude of animals, should be just upon the west side of these rushing waters, all in the New World, and that not a single pair should have been left in the Old World to continue their kind, or to show that they ever, at any period, might have existed there? Such a hypothesis is improbable in the nature of things.

The 2nd hypothesis supposes that America was

populated, furnished with animal life, from Asia, by way of the Pacific Ocean. It is said that the Indians, lost at sea in their canoes, may have drifted across the Pacific and landed upon the western coast of America. But how came the lower orders of animals here that are indigenous to America,—the bison, the cougar, the lama, the rattlesnake, the moccasin, the copperhead, and the innumerable multitude of other American animals? Did they swim or *drift* across the Pacific? Or did the Indians, Hebrews, Scythians or other races, before taking to their canoes catch a pair of each kind of these animals, the bison, the cougar, the lama, the rattlesnake, the moccasin and the copperhead, and bring them across the ocean for the sake of propagating their species? And how singular that they should have brought across every animal peculiar to America, and left not its mate or fellow behind in Asia! Such a hypothesis cannot be supported.

The 3d hypothesis supposes that the Indians or their ancestors may have crossed from Asia to America over Bhering's Strait upon the ice. Grant that in ancient times this strait may have been frozen over, and that the Indians thus crossed it. The American animals must have thus crossed it. But it so happens, that very many of these animals cannot exist in high northern latitudes, and the rattlesnake, moccasin, copperhead and innumerable other animals peculiar to America cannot exist at all upon snow or ice, save in a torpid state. Such a hypothesis is simply impossible.

The 4th hypothesis is based upon the supposition that the Red man was created in America,—that the Indian is as completely indigenous to our soil as the innumerable quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, fishes, insects and vegetables that are found alone upon our soil, and have no counterpart in the Old World. This is a reasonable hypothesis, to say the least. It is not only reasonable, but it is consonant with the attributes of Jehovah,—whereas, the doctrine of the unity of the races derogates from the power of the Almighty.

The veriest stickler for the unity of the races will, at first blush, acknowledge that the lower orders of animals, as well as the vegetables peculiar to America are indigenous to our soil,—that the *first pairs* of the thousands upon thousands of varieties of these were created in America; but when he comes to speak of the RED MAN, why he had his origin in the Old World! In this, limiting the power of the Almighty! In fact, saying, "Infinite Wisdom could form many first pairs of quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, fishes, insects and vegetables; but when it came to *man*, the creation of the first pair, the labor exhausted the creative power of Infinite Wisdom, and Adam and Eve, the result of that labor, were forced to become the common parents of all the races of the earth."

It is not only a reasonable hypothesis, it is a scriptural one; for whilst really it militates against no passage of scripture, there are passages that cannot be explained satisfactorily upon any other hypothesis. Thus Cain, after the murder of his brother Abel, went down into the land of Nod and took to himself a wife. Now who was his wife? There has been no one created, there is no one in existence according to Mosaic history, save Adam and Eve, and their sons Cain and Abel, and the latter is dead! Whence and who is this woman of Nod? Upon any hypothesis of the unity of the races, this passage of scripture is inexplicable, a mystery. On the other hand, the hypothesis of the plurality of the races affords a ready explanation of the passage.

The Mosaic History is a history of the Jews alone,—their origin and progress. The Jews had an utter contempt for all other nations; they themselves were the elect, the chosen people of God, and all others *heathen* and of no account! Hence, in the Mosaic history, nothing of the history of other nations is given, only so far as to show the success and power of the Jews in their wars with them. Now the Jews were of the Caucasian race, and Moses wrote alone the account of the origin of that race, saying not a word as to the origin of the heathen in the land of Nod, or in any other region. Now Cain went into the land of Nod which was east of Eden. There he found a woman and married her. She was doubtless near his own age, and must have been the daughter of another *first pair* created at or about the same time of the creation of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. And this first pair doubtless were the progenitors of the Mongolian race that is indigenous to the soil of Central and Eastern Asia.

From these, and many other reasons that can be adduced, would time and space allow, I am constrained to believe, that the Indian is indigenous to America,—is not a descendant of Adam and Eve, and of course not of Hebrew origin.

P.

AMERICAN BARONETS, (No 5, p. 150; No. 6, p. 187; No. 8, p. 250.)—In a notice of the H. M., in Putnam's Magazine for September, 1857, vol. x, p. 407, a reply to the above query is given; which the editor states was furnished by "a most genial critic, whose memory is itself a magazine of the choicest historical lore:"

"Did the second Sir William Pepperell inherit his title from his mother?" Answer, No.

The first Sir William Pepperell, ennobled for his capture of Louisburg, in 1745, married Mary, daughter of Grove Hirst, a grand-daughter of Chief Justice Sewall, of Massachusetts. Their only son (Andrew) died in 1751, aged twenty-five,

and their only daughter (Elizabeth) married Col. Nathaniel Sparhawk,* of the Council of Massachusetts and a Judge. Sir William died in 1759, and Lady Mary in 1789.

William, son of Col. Sparhawk, at the request of his grandfather, Sir William P. (who made him principal heir to his great estate) had his name changed to Pepperell by the Legislature of Massachusetts, and fifteen years after the decease of his grandfather was created a Baronet, viz., in October, 1774. The last Sir William married a daughter of Col. Isaac Royall, of Medford, and both the Baronet and Col. Royall went to England as loyalists in 1775. This Baronet's only son also died before his father, viz. in 1809—the Baronet died in London, Dec. 2, 1816—when the title became extinct. Two daughters of the Baronet were living in England at my first trip across the water in 1832, viz., Lady Palmer and Lady Congreve. Now you will ask how I came to know about this nobleman, and I will tell you. He was a first cousin to my maternal grandmother, who was a Sparhawk, and the wife of Judge Ropes, of 'Mass. Sup. Cur.' before the revolution.

CAUSE OF THE WAR OF 1812 (No. 6, p. 183; No. 8, p. 249).—A correspondent of the Boston Transcript of Aug. 29 (J. B. R. of Cincinnati), noticing the article in our last, says it "makes a very good story, but lacks the essential element of truth." The article "states," he continues, "that the declaration of war passed the Senate of the United States by a majority of one—and that one was by a Rhode Island Senator, who was also elected by the same majority. I have often seen the story in print, and it may as well be stopped. The fact is, the vote in the Senate for the war was 19 yeas to 13 nays; and what is more, both the Rhode Island Senators voted *against* it.

I subjoin the names of the Senators, with their votes, which at this distant day will be read by many with interest. Although but forty-five years have elapsed, I hardly think one of the Senators is living. Two of the signers of the Declaration of Independence lived 50, and one 56 years after putting their names to that immortal document.

Vote of the United States' Senate on the Declaration of the War of 1812:—

Yeas—Anderson, (Tenn.) Bibb, (Ky.), Brent, (Va.), Campbell, (Tenn.), Condit, (N. J.), Crawford, (Ga.), Cutts, (N. H.), Franklin, (N. C.), Gaillard, (S. C.), Giles, (Va.), Grigg, (Pa.), Leib, (Pa.), Robinson, (Vt.), Smith, (Md.), Smith, (N. Y.), Tait, (Ga.), Taylor, (S. C.), Turner, (N. C.), Varnum, (Mass.)—19.

Nays—Bayard, (Del.), Dana, (Conn.), Gör-

man, (N. Y.), Gilman, (N. H.), Goodrich, (Conn.), Horsey, (Del.), Howell, (R. I.), Hunter, (R. I.), Lambert, (N. J.), Lloyd, (Mass.), Pope, (Ky.), Reed, (Md.), Worthington, (O.)—13.

Absent—Bradley, (Vt.), Campbell, (O.)—2.

The names in Italics were either Federalists or Democrats opposed to the war policy.

The War Bill was introduced and supported in the House by Calhoun, Clay, and the Young America Democrats of that day, and was passed by a vote of 79 to 49. It was nobly and strenuously opposed by the venerable Josiah Quincy, who still lives, honored and respected, in your city. He can doubtless give you many interesting reminiscences of that period."

J. B. R.

Retrospections, Literary and Antiquarian.

EARLY WESTERN BOOKS.—It is not proposed at this time to attempt to determine the earliest book or books printed in the West. That might be as difficult as it would be to ascertain the Eastern boundary of that extensive region; but we will only make a beginning in this department, by noting a periodical, which, at the time of its issue, was truly a literary pioneer of the *Far West*. The title of this periodical is in these words: "The Western Review and Miscellaneous Magazine." The first number is dated August, 1819. It was printed at "Lexington, Ken. Published by William Gibbs Hunt," and issued monthly. The work extended to four volumes, viz. to July, 1821, and then it was discontinued for want of patronage. Mr. Hunt, the publisher, was a bookseller in Lexington, where, he informs the readers of the Review, that he "had constantly for sale, at his store, on Jordan's Row, an extensive assortment of books."

Like nearly all similar works, the "Western Review and Miscellaneous Magazine" contains considerable foreign matter, trifling stories, and *machine* poetry; but abating all these, the history of the settlement of the valley of the Ohio cannot be written, or but imperfectly, without recourse to its pages. To give the readers of the Magazine some notion of the value of the periodical under notice, the titles of a few articles contained in it follow:—each number is divided into three departments,—Reviews, Miscellanies, and Poetry. In the first number are reviews of Eaton's *Life of Gen. Jackson* (published in 1817), and "Oceanes pamphlet on Government, etc." Among its Miscellanies are, "Geology of the Western Country. Sketch of the Life of Major Zachary Taylor. Capt. William Hubbel's Narrative of his conflict with the Indians on the Ohio river. On Education in the Western States. Lithography.

* Son of Rev. John Sparhawk, of Bristol, R. I., and brother of Rev. John Sparhawk, of Salem, Mass.

On the different Lightnings in the Western States." Among the Miscellanies in No. II. are, "Botany of Kentucky," Indian Antiquities in the Western Country," etc.

These items may serve to give a general idea of the home contents of the work; and as to the foreign, they are very similar to those in other magazines of the day, — as a notice of Byron's Mazeppa, Madame de Stael, Translation of an Idyl of Gessner, Libraries in Europe and the United States, etc., etc.

Upon the whole, the Western Review is an exceedingly interesting publication, and it is much to be regretted that it could not have been continued. Many a Western scholar will hereafter regret it, even more than we of the present day; for he cannot help reflecting, that, if it had been continued until this day, it would be, or might have been, the Grand Storehouse of Western History; a fountain of Pioneer History and Biography without a parallel. It now only serves to indicate what might have been.

In his Valedictory, the Publisher says: "The present number, which completes the fourth volume of the *Western Review*, terminates also the existence of the work. It is with regret that we announce our determination to discontinue a publication, which we at one time fondly hoped would be a permanent repository of the numerous productions of the intelligence, and taste, and literary acquirements of the citizens of the West. The enthusiasm, indeed, with which we commenced this enterprise, has long since ceased to exist. Experience has taught us that our labors, valuable as they might appear to ourselves, were of little importance in the public estimation; and that the literary efforts which, we are proud to say, have received the favorable notice of distinguished scholars in other parts of our country, were contemned and deemed unworthy of patronage at home." Well might this Publisher exclaim: "A prophet is not without his reward, save in his own country."

A book published in Kentucky forty years ago, or nearly that, is almost, if not quite, as much of a rarity in the West as in the East. We have frequently inquired of intelligent gentlemen living in Ohio and Kentucky about the Western Review, and seldom meet with any who have ever heard of it; and we do not know of a perfect copy in Massachusetts, nor, in fact, in New England, though there may be one or more. The writer of this has for many years endeavored to make out a complete set, and has succeeded with the exception of two numbers, viz., Nos. 1 and 4 of Vol. 3. If, therefore, any gentleman can furnish them, by forwarding them to the publisher, they will confer a favor on the writer of this, who will gladly reciprocate the favor in any way. G.

Reviews and Book Notices.

Chief of the Pilgrims: or the Life and Times of William Brewster, Ruling Elder of the Pilgrim Company that founded New Plymouth, the Parent Colony of New England, in 1620. By Rev. ASHBEL STEELE, A. M., Washington City, D. C. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1857.

When the Rev. Joseph Hunter in his account of the Founders of New Plymouth gave to the public, for the first time, authentic information concerning the early formation of the church rendered so famous by the settlement of Plymouth, he referred in very complimentary terms to the promised work here given. We can endorse his recommendation only so far as to acknowledge the careful collection of everything hitherto known in regard to William Brewster. We do not learn that anything new concerning the family in England has been discovered; but we are glad to have a complete arrangement of facts scattered throughout many books. We are glad also to chronicle the fact that communication has been held with the English family of the name; one of those sources of information so often denied to our antiquaries.

Early Discoveries by Spaniards in New Mexico: containing an account of the Castles of Cibola, and the present appearance of their ruins. By H. M. BRACKENRIDGE. Pittsburgh: Henry Miner & Co. 1857.

We are here favored with a chapter of our early history of great interest. The sculptures of Central America, and the mounds and fortifications of the West, have opened a great field of inquiry as to the early inhabitants of this country. The present pamphlet refers to certain ruins now standing, which were occupied so recently as the date of the Spanish occupation of Mexico. Most prophetically the government of the aborigines was republican. We find in the subject before us renewed evidence of official neglect, by the Spanish conquerors, of the state of America when first open to the examination of more civilized intelligence, and feel a stronger anxiety that the labors of those now investigating the remaining relics of former days in that section of the country may be crowned with success.

An Historical Discourse in commemoration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the First Congregational Church in Templeton, Massachusetts. With an Appendix embracing a Survey of the Municipal affairs of the town. By EDWIN G. ADAMS, Junior. Boston: Crosby, Nichols & Co., 1857. 8 vo. pp. 175.

The first church at Templeton, then including Phillipston, was formed and a minister ordained

Dec. 10, 1755. This discourse was delivered Dec. 9, 1855. It furnishes a history of the church during the one hundred years intervening; and the author has besides given us occasional glimpses at the life and manners in a New England village of the olden time. The appendix contains much matter relating to the history of the town, so that we are enabled to form a clear estimate of the progress of the place from its settlement as Narraganset No. 6, in 1750, to the present time.

A Bibliographic Essay on Governor Hutchinson's Historical Publications. By CHARLES DEANE. Boston: Privately printed, 1857.

We have seen with much pleasure a beautiful re-print of the leading article in our April number, which will be to the fortunate receivers a source of instruction and pleasure. We have often regretted that so little pains have been given to Bibliography, and we feel proud of the auspicious commencement made in our pages.

The Moravians of North Carolina. An authentic History. By LEVIN T. REICHEL, of Salem, N. C. Salem: O. A. Keelin. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1857. 18mo., pp. 206.

Besides an historical sketch of the Moravian settlements in North Carolina which were commenced in the year 1753, we have some valuable statistics concerning them. A particular account is given of the Salem Female Academy, commenced by the Moravians in 1804, which is now one of the oldest and best conducted institutions of the kind in the Southern States.

The Appendix to this book contains a list of the first settlers and heads of families, collected from the church records. The descendants of these men should feel very grateful to the author for the pains he has taken to gather these particulars respecting their ancestors.

Miscellany.

THE folio edition of Drake's History and Antiquities of Boston, Massachusetts, announced in a former number (p. 128), has been issued in an elegant style from the press of Henry W. Dutton & Son. Twenty-four steel engravings, not in the octavo edition, are given in this, making in all forty-three. Eleven tabular pedigrees, some of them very elaborate, are also added to this edition.

We learn that some of the friends of the author have caused his portrait to be engraved by Schoff, from a likeness in the possession of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, and intend to present to every subscriber to the book a proof impression.

The London Literary Journal, in a notice of Maj. Biddle's paper on Andre, says: "We are not, of course, surprised that the results of the investigation are altogether favorable to the American hero; but we must, in justice, admit that we think that the evidence produced by Major Biddle would be sufficient to bring an English jury to the same way of thinking. Lord Mahon," it adds, "owes to the memory of the great American patriot the reparation of an apology, or else he owes to his own fame as an historian a refutation of the facts upon which the Americans rely."

We have seen a second edition of Rev. John Lawrence's Genealogy of the Lawrence family. It is well executed, and contains the English pedigree of the Watertown Lawrences, which has been collected by Mr. Somerby, since the appearance of the first edition.

Rev. Rufus Wilmot Griswold, D. D., died at New York city on Thursday evening, Aug. 27, aged 42. "He was born," says the New York Evening Post, "in Rutland county, Vt., February 15, 1815, and after travelling extensively through Europe and America, was married and took orders as a minister of the Baptist denomination. He rarely preached, however, but from an early age has devoted himself assiduously to literary pursuits. He began by editing a small country newspaper; was afterwards associated with Horace Greeley in the publication of the New Yorker, and with Park Benjamin and Epes Sargent in that of the Brother Jonathan and the New World; and in 1842 took charge of Graham's Magazine, which rapidly improved under his hands.

"In the same year appeared his 'Poets and Poetry of America,' one of the most popular compilations of the kind ever published in this country. It was followed by the 'Poets and Poetry of England in the Nineteenth Century;' 'The Prose Writers of America;' 'The Female Poets of America;' 'The Sacred Poets of England and America;' 'Washington, and the Generals of the Revolution;' 'Napoleon, and the Marshals of the Empire;' 'The Republican Court,' etc. He was also engaged upon an illustrated Life of Washington at the time of his death. Various miscellaneous publications, in addition to these, testify to his industry and mental activity. Dr. Griswold's disease was consumption, and his last illness unusually painful and protracted. He leaves three children, of whom the youngest is a boy, yet in his infancy."

Prof. G. L. Ford, of the University of Michigan, has, we are told, in preparation a genealogy of the Ford family.

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

Vol. I.]

OCTOBER, 1857,

[No. 10

General Department.

REVOLUTIONARY LETTERS.

NO. V.—JOHN TRUMBULL AND JAMES LOVELL, 1771.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HIST. MAG.:

Dear Sir,—The MS. of the following Correspondence is wholly in the hand-writing (as he alleges in the text) of John Trumbull himself. The letters were copied from the originals in his possession, and have, for title, these words: "Copies of Letters to, and from, the Hon. Congress and J. Trumbull, on the subject of his resignation." The copies were made by himself, I suppose, for the use of the Hon. Henry Laurens, who succeeded Hancock in the presidency of Congress. They need no commentary, and will explain themselves. It may be that you will find it pleasant and profitable, to look further into the history of the transaction, and see what results were finally reached, by the writer, in his efforts to get justice, or atonement, at the hands of a new administration; for this, I take it, was the motive which prompted the making of these copies. Of course, I need say nothing to you, or to your readers, touching John Trumbull;—though it might be well not to take too much for granted, in reference to the intelligence of the later generations of our youth. A paragraph, from some of the biographical dictionaries, might help some curious enquirers.

Yours, truly, &c.,

W. GILMORE SIMMS.

TO THE HON. JOHN HANCOCK, ESQ., PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS:

Sir,—Lieut. Col. Meigs has this Day Delivered me a Commission from the most Hon. the Continental Congress, appointing me D^y Adj^t. Gen. in the Northern Department,—(an Honour I had long despaired of.

I find the Commission Dated the 12th Sept., 1776, which, Sir, is an insuperable Bar to my accepting it. I have serv'd in that office since the 28th June last, by the appointment of the Hon. Maj.-Gen. Gates, who was authorized to make that Appointment, by particular Instructions from Congress. I expect, Sir, to be commission'd from that

date (if at all). A Soldier's Honour forbids the Idea of giving up the least Pretension to Rank.

I am, Sir, &c., &c.,

J. TRUMBULL.

PROVIDENCE, 22d Feb., 1777.

NOTE.—In this was enclos'd the Commission referred to.

TO THE HON. JAMES LOVELL, ESQ., MEMBER OF CONGRESS, &c., &c.:

Sir,—The occasion on which I write, will justify my troubling you at this time. I shall not, therefore, make any further apology for what might otherwise pass for Presumption.

I have by this conveyance, *Return'd* a Commission which I rec'd a few Days since from Congress, accompanied with a short Line to the President; and as my conduct may be blam'd by those who are unacquainted with the treatment I rec'd the Campaign past, I beg leave to give you the necessary Information, and Reasons of this step, that you may have it in your Power to justify me from any Aspersions.

In August 1775, I was Honor'd with the Commission of a Maj. of Brigade, in which Office I serv'd till the 28th of June last;—In the beginning of that Month, Gen. Gates was promoted to the Rank of a Maj. General and order'd to command in the Northern Department. Among many other powers contain'd in his Instructions, He was particularly directed to appoint a D^y Qtr Mast^r, and D^y Adj^t-Gen^l for the Army in that Station. On his Return to N. York, He did me the Honour to offer me the latter Place;—an offer which I accepted with Gratitude and Pleasure. On the 28th of the Month, I sail'd with the General for Albany. He immediately wrote Congress that he had appointed Col. Morgan Lewis and myself to the two offices mention'd, and Desir'd our Commissions might be forwarded as soon as possible. No Answer was receiv'd. In the last of July, or beginning of August, he sent Col. Lewis to Congress, with a particular Account of the miserable situation of Affairs in that Quarter; a Detail of Wants; and again mention'd the Affair of the Commissions. Col. Lewis, after having waited five Days, and been referr'd daily, from this Morning to the next, for his Letters, at length left Phil^a

in Disgrace, and retired the next week to Ty^a [Qu. Ticonderoga?] without even a verbal Answer to the Disgraces he carried; — nor was an answer received in two months from that Time.

You may suppose our situation uneasy, as any Officer who chose to dispute our Rank, might do it with Impunity. For this Reason, I determin'd to Quit the Army, the moment the Danger of the Campaign should be past. I continued in Office after the Defeat of the Fleet and until the Enemy's Retreat to Canada, for no other Reason, than because my leaving a Post in time of Danger, might be justly imputed to want of courage.

I attended my General to Albany in Nov., and thought that to be the long hop'd for Opportunity; when, the Day before I meant to leave here, an Express arriv'd from His Excell'y. Gen. Washington, which render'd it necessary to take Down the Northern Troops (who were then going into Quarters) to his Assistance. I continu'd to act, for the same Reason as before. On my arrival at Head Quarters, I thought myself very coolly receiv'd, and therefore offer'd to attend Gen. Arnold to this Place, in expectation of some little Action. The offer was receiv'd with Great Indifference, and his Excell'y. permitted me to come.

I have remained in this chaos, endeavoring to introduce some little Idea of Regularity and Discipline, under the Supposition of an Opportunity to Attack the Enemy on Rhode Island, till this Day. Our Expectations are now Dash'd by the Impossibility of obtaining a Number of Troops adequate to the propos'd attempt, and another Opening is made for my *Quitting, with Honour*, a Service in which I have been able to acquire so little.

When length of Service, an unimpeach'd Character, and a forwardness to serve, in a Quarter, where success was despair'd of, is rewarded by *Neglect*, we have reason to complain; — But, Sir, there was no occasion to add *Insult*. I consider'd myself sufficiently affronted, by being oblig'd to serve eight months without a Commission. Congress needed not to add to the Occasion of my Resentment, by sending me, *at Length*, a Commission dated three months later than the Time of my entering on that service, for which it was given.

If I [have] committed any Crime, since I engaged in the Service of my Country — If I have perform'd an Action, or spoken a word (in my public character) unworthy of my Rank, let me be tried by my Comrades, and broken; but I must not be thought so destitute of feeling as to bear a Degradation tamely.

I should have less reason to complain, did I not know, that, in the *Northern Army*, officers of inferior Rank to myself, have been *advanc'd* and *Commission'd* without the least Difficulty. This prevents the Hurry of Business being alledg'd in

Excuse of my treatment. From this Day, therefore, I lay aside my Cockade and Sword, with a Determination, *fixed as Fate*, never to resume them until I can do it with Honour. Thus, Sir! I have given you an Account of my Conduct, and shall esteem it a favour, if you will make use of this, to justify me from any Reflections which may be cast on my Behaviour.

I am, Sir, &c., &c., &c.,

J. TRUMBULL.

PROVIDENCE, 3d March, 1777.

March 22d.

To J. TRUMBULL, &c :

I wrote you by Mr. Bates, a few lines, in regard to your manner of returning your Commission. I was not then aware of some circumstances attending your Appointment, which have, upon this occasion, been canvass'd. I shall not accurately enter upon any discussion of the propriety or impropriety of your resignation. I shall only give you, as an affectionate Friend, this early intelligence of a Number of Facts, which will enable you to make a final Determination of this matter.

The Commissions of several enclos'd in Letters of less apparent Resentment than yours, had been readily admitted for Resignation. Some very cutting Resolutions had been made on insolent passages of the late Letters of S — r, (Qu.?) especially on those parts which call'd for stigmas on you or your Bro. Immediately your letter is open'd, and, by your Friends committed; instead of the Resignation being instantly accept'd, a favorable Report was made, but overrul'd by a motion to postpone the consideration. Upon this G — G — [Qu. ? Gates] sent in a recommendatory Letter, explaining the circumstances of your appointment. But this wou'd not do. Congress is greatly piqued at the style and manner of your Demand, in a case which will appear to you, *now*, in the line of favour, and not of strict Right. You are to know that G — G —'s power was *in* Canada, so that your appointment, before his Entrance there, was not strictly proper. Whether your first Commission was dated after any formal Debate upon this point, I cannot say; — but, that, and the late one, were of one Date, founded, I suppose, upon y^r nomination in Congress. Every member is entirely ready to accord you a Commission agreeable to the Date you Expect; but, they are as determin'd, on the other Hand, to lose even your acknowledg'd Abilities, if they do not receive a different Request from what is now before them.

You were certainly unacquainted with the criticisms which may take place as to G. G —'s power of Appointment *out* of Canada. You are also unacquainted with the provocations, which have been given to Congress, for attention to the Style of the Letters of their Officers, prior to the Re-

ceipt of your's. Gen. G. is attached to you; the Congress admit your Merit; and, while they are disposed to give you a Rank which shall save you from all appearance of demerit, they think you, yourself, will judge the Commission more Valuable, for proceeding from a Body attentive to their own Honour.

No time will be lost by this Accident, if you determine to procure the Commission by the method I shall take the freedom to point out; because you may go on to act from an absolute certainty to receive it, by the first opportunity after your Letter shall arrive here.

J. LOVELL.

TO THE HON'BLE J. HANCOCK, ESQ., &c., &c.

Sir,—Since I address'd a letter to your Honour, from Providence, enclosing my Commission, I have been led to find, I was mistaken, in the Apprehension that my Appointment to the Office of D. A. Gen., on the 28th of June, from which time I have acted, was so much in the usual manner, as to render my Commission bearing an after Date, a Decisive Degradation, when compar'd with usual practice. But the same desire of serving my country, in the most effectual manner, which has govern'd all my actions, in the course of my Adjutancy, since the Day of my first Appointment, leads me to be anxious, that I may not be under appearances of Disgrace, from any Circumstances in my Commission, as this would lessen the efficacy of my most vigorous exertions. Therefore, I entreat that your Honour would move the Hon^{ble} Congress to favor me with a Commission Consonant in Date to my Appointment by Gen. Gates, assuring them of my zeal for the service of the United States, and my greatest Respect for their Body.

I am, &c., &c.

J. Trumbull.

I do not affect to point out a verbal exact mode for you. It is the *time* only. With something similar, you may be assur'd of an instant Compliance here. The Delay, therefore, depends on yourself. I hope you will make none.

I am yours,

J. LOVELL.

LEBANON, 30th March, 1777.

TO THE HON. JAMES LOVELL, ESQ., &c., &c.:

Sir,—I was yesterday honour'd with the Receipt of your Letter of the 22^d and have considered the Contents. I acknowledge the *kind Intentions* of my Friends, in having my former Letter Committed, and shall remember the Favour they *meant* to do me with Gratitude. But I designed to have my Resignation accepted; nor can I consent to the method they propose of my regaining the Post I have Quitted.

It is perhaps true, that my appointment from Gen. Gates was not "strictly proper." But, he could not be the less a Judge of Military Merit, from being by rare accident depriv'd of the Command he expected; and as the Office mention'd, was still vacant, and no Rival to my Pretensions offer'd, had I not good Grounds to suppose, that his **Recommendation* would still be attended to;—and, was it not a Compliment justly due to the Gen.—especially as Gen. Schuyler, our proper commanding officer, not only made no Objection, but even wrote in my favor?

It had ever been a custom in the Army to Antedate Commissions to the day on which the offices were enter'd by the General's Appointment, or Recommendation, and I had no reason to suppose that I should be the Person on whom the Innovation was to Commence. Though my Appointment was not strictly ruled, yet, from former Practice, in similar Cases, my Authority and Rank were admitted;—and to sink *under the Command* of men, whose superior I had been acknowledg'd, tho' not establish'd, tasted indeed too loathsome of Degradation.

I can see nothing in my former Letters, at which the Hon. Congress, can, with propriety, take umbrage. There is not in either of them a Sentiment, or Word, of Disrespect to them;—there is not a Sentiment, or a Word, I wish alter'd; they are wrote with freedom; a *Freedom which it wo'd illy become the Representatives of a Free State to Discourage*. Neither can I suppose, that any preceding insolence of other men, can Influence so wise a Body as the Congress, in their Judgment of me; or, (when it is seen that there is no Expression of Design'd Insult, or Contempt, in what I wrote) that I should be condemn'd for the Sins of others.

I have never ask'd any office in the Public Services, *nor will I ever*;—the very Request would acknowledge my unworthiness. If my past services have not rendered me worthy the Notice of my Country;—If the manner in which I discharg'd the Duties of that office which I have resign'd, did not entitle me to the Commission I expect'd to have been gratified with;—*Surely my Requests and Intreaties cannot*; and it is well I have ceas'd to serve.

I forbear saying anything further on a subject of perfect Indifference to me; and only add my sincere thanks to you, and my other Hon. Friends in Congress, for having interested yourselves in my behalf, on this Occasion; at the same time, I am sorry, that, by this means, the Appointment of a necessary Officer is delayed; as *I cannot ask*,

* No Gen. Officer has any further Power than of *Recommendation*; had they, we should never be referr'd to Congress for Confirmation and Commissions.

and therefore do not expect, a Return of my Commission. I am, &c.,

J. TRUMBULL.

[Here a note by some third person.]

[The "few lines by Mr. Bates," refer'd to in the above Letter from Mr. L — was not rec'd till the others had been answered. It follows :]

PHILA., 18th March, 1771.

To J. TRUMBULL, Esq., &c., &c.:

My dear Sir.—I have rec'd yours of the 3^d, and tho' I approve of the manly Sensibility which govern'd you on the late Occasion, yet I am sorry, that any Accident should have given this particular occasion of showing yourself a man of spirited Honour. Your character is unblemish'd in the opinion of those who were to forward your Commission; therefore, I have attributed past omissions, on their part, to Accident. I cannot think of Design, in what has happen'd. I shou'd your letter to your friend, Gen. Gates, who had before made the most honorable mention of you to me. He will not do without you; therefore if the proper alteration of Date is made, I will not think you can obstinately disappoint his Hopes, to say nothing of mine.

Perhaps, before I send this, I may have a word or two more to say on this subject. I took up the pen now, to prevent missing an opportunity (thro' the Hasty Call of a Bearer) of Assuring you of the Love and Esteem of &c., &c.

J. LOVELL.

The foregoing are correct copies of the originals in my hands.

JOHN TRUMBULL.

I cannot forbear taking notice of the pointed Resolve accepting "the Resignation of John Trumbull." The omission of even the plain addition of Mr. to an officer who had borne the Rank of a Colonel, appears to me a little satirical. * * * *

* * * I must likewise *hint* at a P. S. of a letter from the late President [Hancock] to Gen. Gates, in May last, which, if my memory serves me was in these words: "You will see by the Enclosed Resolves, that the Resignation of Mr. Trumbull, late D. A. G. of the Northern Department, is accept'd, and that you are empower'd o Appoint another person to that Office. "Tis not the intention of Congress that Mr. Trumbull should be re-appointed." I will not suppose that the *Wisdom* of Congress would permit them to take a precaution, which, what they knew of my character, must have render'd needless. I would ask, therefore, a Definition of the Word "Congress;" Whether it is used to signify the whole Body, or the late President.

J. TRUMBULL.

LEBANON, 26th Nov., 1771.

BRUYAS' RACINES AGNIÉRES, OR RADICAL WORDS OF THE MOHAWK LANGUAGE.

A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

One of your correspondents having invited accounts of Indian vocabularies existing in manuscript, I shall give notice of a few that I possess or have access to.

The work of which the title is given above was composed by the Rev. James Bruyas, a Jesuit missionary on the Mohawk and subsequently at Caughnawaga on the St. Lawrence. See History of the Catholic Missions among the Indian tribes of the United States, p. 274, &c.

The Port Royal schools in France had in that century introduced the study of languages by their radical words; and a common Greek class book, down to our day bears the fanciful title of "Jardin des Racines Grecques" "Garden of Greek roots." Each line of the book which is in rhyme contains a Greek radical and its explanation in French. The Jesuits in their schools adopted the system and one of their number, Father Giraudeau composed a little poem containing exclusively and entirely all the radical or primitive words of the Greek language. This learned by heart and explained, gave the key to the language of Demosthenes.

It was natural then for the Jesuit missionary to apply this system to the American languages, and there are still in existence, Huron, Mohawk and Cayuga "Racines" to my own knowledge.

Bruyas' manuscript contains 147 pages, the last 17 being a species of grammar; the first 130 being devoted to the "Racines" or primitive words. It is written in Latin although the definitions are given in French, thus frequently giving three languages in one line.

A few examples of the work will give the best idea.

GAGAION. (Impers.) Estre vieux, usé, (to be old, worn out.)

Gannatagaion, vieux village, (old village.)

Gannonsagaion, vieille cabane, (old cabin.)

Gagaionton, S^s les ancetres, anciens, (ancestors, sachems.)

Gagaiont, X estre indisposé, (to be sick.)

Ragaiontes, il est indisposé, (he is sick.)

GAGARIEN X riask, ri, trihe manger, mordre, (to eat, bite.)

Gannatagarien, manger un village, (to eat a village.)

Jogaratianne, maringouins (mosquitoes,) vel-potius.

Jogariatanne.

* These refer to the Paradigms, to one of which all verbs belong.

† These are the primitive tenses, the present indicative, future affirmative and negative

Gagarien neut. S. il a despoux, (he is lousy.)

Twaterientagarien, X estre miserablement tourmenté del'esprit pour un mal present ou futur, (to be miserably tormented by the spirit for a present or future evil.

Twaterientagariakton, R.* affliger quelqu' un, (to afflict one.)

Atkarien, in comp.

Twateriaskerien, X estre pauvre, (to be poor.)

Twatonnhakarien, X souffrir beaucoup, (to suffer much.)

Atakarien, Xs'entremanger, (to eat each other.)

Gagarihaton, R. manger beaucoup v. g. d' esclaves, (to eat many (e. g.) slaves.)

Some of the derivatives will throw light on Indian usages or history, thus from *Agon*, to be naked, comes *Hondasitagon*, (they have bare feet,) the Mohawk name for the Recollect friars. From *Gahioendo*, an isle, comes *Hati-wendogerha*, the name for the Hurons as living on an island. *Aten-rientons*, To assemble the agoanders of each Mohawk town into one to hold a council. From *atenro*, to be a comrade, comes *Atenrotsera*, comradeship, showing that the custom prevailed then among the Mohawks, as it still does in some Western tribes.

Gahwengare, a little piece of wood, either for a feast or for any other enterprise.

Under *Gawenda* voice he gives as an example: Tioton niewendage ennowarane — The family of the Tortoise has nine votes. We know from other sources that in the councils the votes were given by families, there being three among the Mohawks, the Wolf, Bear and Tortoise.

Father Bruyas takes as the radix or root, a supposed infinitive, there being actually none : and admitted, it was said, words not purely Mohawk, but Oneida. This led to subsequent revision, and I have another manuscript which may be considered as a second edition of Bruyas' work, corrected and revised. The name of the reviser is not given, but it is evidently not older than 1700. In this the infinitive is rejected and the present indicative given as the root.

A French Mohawk vocabulary ascribed to Bruyas is also in my possession, and should it be desired by those interested in aboriginal literature I would print a small edition of these works in the series that I have now in hand.

JOHN GILMARY SHEA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1857.

CAPTURE OF ANDRE.

THE following Letter is a copy of one which was written by Gen. Joshua King, late of Ridge-

field, Conn., who was a Lieutenant in Col. Sheldon's Regiment of Light Dragoons, and who first had charge of Major Andre, after his capture by Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart. It discloses some facts in relation to the patriotism of those men, which have not been generally known to the public, although the same facts were stated by Major Tallmadge in Congress, while he was a member of that body. Maj. Tallmadge and Gen. King by their connection and familiar intercourse with Maj. Andre, were enabled to learn correctly all the facts and circumstances in relation to his capture by those men.

The original Letter is in the hand-writing of Gen. King, and has been carefully kept at his late residence in Ridgefield, by his son Hon. Joshua I. King. Through his courtesy and politeness, a copy has been permitted to be taken for preservation in the archives of the Connecticut Historical Society.

About 1823, Gen. King visited his revolutionary Head Quarters, (the Gilbert Farm,) about four miles from Ryfield, in the state of New York, and saw the identical bed room, where Major Andre shaved and dressed, as mentioned in the Letter. The room then appeared in its original state.

No person acquainted with Gen. King has ever been heard to express a doubt of the correctness of his statements in regard to Major Andre.

C. H.

HARTFORD, CONN.

RIDGEFIELD, June 9th, 1817.

Dear Sir:—

Yours of the 9th is before me. I have noted the contents, and am sorry to observe the indignity I feel at the idea of being obliged to translate a foreign language to obtain a true history of any part of our revolution. The facts, so far as I am acquainted with them, which it is the object of your letter to obtain, I will state according to the best of my recollection.

Paulding, Williams and Van Wart I never saw before, or since that event. I know nothing about them. The time and place where they stopped Major Andre, seems to justify the character you have drawn of them. The truth is, to the impudence of the men, and not to the patriotism of any one, is to be attributed the capture of Major Andre. I was the first, and only officer, who had charge of him whilst at the Head Quarters of the 2d Regiment of Light Dragoons, which was then at Esq. Gilbert's in South Salem. He was brought up by an adjutant and four men, belonging to the Connecticut Militia, then under the command of Lieut. Colonel Jameson on the lines near Tarrytown, in character under the disguised name of John Anderson. He looked somewhat like a reduced gentleman. His small clothes were Nankeen,

* Signifies Relative.

with handsome whitetop Boots—in fact his undress military Clothes. His Coat purple, with gold lace, worn somewhat threadbare, with a small brimmed, tarnished Beaver on his head. He wore his hair in a queue, with long black beard, and his clothes somewhat dirty. In this garb I took charge of him. After breakfast my Barber came in to dress me, after which I requested him to undergo the same operation, which he did. When the ribbon was taken from his hair I observed it full of powder; this circumstance, with others that occurred, induced me to believe I had no ordinary person in charge. He requested permission to take the Bed whilst his Shirt and Small Clothes could be washed. I told him that was needless, for a Shirt was at his service, which he accepted. We were close pent up in a bed-room, with a Vidette at the door, and window. There was a spacious yard before the door, which he desired he might be permitted to walk in with me. I accordingly disposed of my guard in such a manner as to prevent an escape. While walking together he observed he must make a confident of somebody, and he knew not a more proper person than myself, as I had appeared to befriend a stranger in distress. After settling the point between ourselves, he told me who he was, and gave me a short account of himself, from the time he was taken in St. John's in 1775, to that time. He requested a pen and ink, and wrote immediately to Gen. Washington, declaring who he was. About midnight the express returned with orders from Gen. Washington to Col. Sheldon to send Major Andre immediately to Head Quarters. I started with him, and before I got to North Salem Meeting House met another Express with a Letter directed to the Officer commanding the party who had Major Andre in charge. This Letter directed a circuitous route to Head Quarters, for fear of recapture. — Gave an account of Arnold's desertion, &c., with directions to forward the Letter to Col. Sheldon, and I did so; and before I got to the end of my journey I was joined by Capt. — and after by Maj. Tallmadge and Capt. Rogers.

Having given you this clue, I proceed with the Major's own story. He said he came up the North River in the Vulture Sloop of War, for the purpose of seeing a person by Flag; — that was not, however, accomplished: of course he had to come ashore in a Skiff, and after he had done his business, the wind was so high, the Dutchman who took him ashore dare not venture to return him on board. The night following the Militia had lined the shore, so that no attempt could be made with safety. Consequently he was obliged to shift his Clothes, and was furnished with a Continental Horse, and Gen. Arnold's pass, and was to take a route by Peckskill, Crampound, Pines Bridge, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, to New York.

Nothing occurred to disturb him in his route, until he arrived at the last place, excepting at Crampound; he told me his hair stood erect, and his heart was in his mouth, on meeting Col. Samuel B. Webb, of our army, plump in the face—an acquaintance of his. He said the Colonel stared at him, and he thought he was gone; but they kept moving, and soon passed each other. He then thought himself passed all danger. Whilst ruminating on his good luck, and hair breadth escape, he was assailed by three bushmen near Tarrytown, who ordered him to stand. He says to them, I hope, gentlemen, you belong to the lower party. We do, says one. So do I, says he, and by the token of this ring and key you will let me pass. I am a British Officer on business of importance, and must not be detained. One of them took his watch from him, and ordered him to dismount. The moment this was done, he said he found he was mistaken, and he must shift his tone. He says, I am happy, gentlemen, to find I am mistaken. You belong to the upper party, and so do I. A man must make use of any shift to get along, and to convince you of it, here is Gen. Arnold's pass, handing it to them, and I am in his service. Damn Arnold's pass, says they. You said you was a British Officer; where is your money? Gentlemen, I have none about me, he replied. You a British Officer, and no money, says they. Let's search him. They did so, but found none. Says one, he has got his money in his boots, let's have them off and see. They took off his boots, and there they found his papers, but no money. They then examined his saddle, but found none. He said, he saw they had such a thirst for money, he could put them in a way to get it, if they would be directed by him. He asked them to name their sum for to deliver him at King's Bridge. They answered him in this way. If we deliver you at King's Bridge, we shall be sent to the Sugar House, and you will save your money. He says to them, if you will not trust my honor, two of you may stay with me, and one shall go with a letter which I shall write. Name your sum. The sum was agreed upon, but I cannot recollect whether it was five hundred or a thousand Guineas, the latter I think was the sum. They held a consultation a considerable time, and finally they told him, if he wrote, a party would be sent out and take them, and then they all should be prisoners. They said they had concluded to take him to the commanding Officer on the lines. They did so, and retained the Watch, until Gen. Washington sent for them to Tappan, when the Watch was restored to Maj. Andre. Thus you see, had money been at command after the imprudent confession of Maj. Andre, or any security given that the patriots could put confidence in, he might have passed on to Sir Henry Clinton's Head Quarters, with all his

papers, and Arnold's papers into the bargain. I do not recollect to have seen a true statement of this business in any history that has fallen into my hands.

If my memory serves me, Arnold solicited and obtained the command at West Point, in consequence of his being an invalid; and the reason why his negotiation was not completed by Flag of Truce, I will state what Gen. Washington told to the French Embassador, Luzerne.

He started on his route to Hartford, and dined, with Gen. Arnold, at Haverstraw at Joshua Smith's, where Arnold and Andre met. Gen. Arnold showed him a Letter from Gen. Robieson directed to Gen. Putnam, or Officer commanding West Point, requesting an interview by Flag on business of the first importance to the United States. Gen. Arnold asked Gen. Washington if he should go and hear what he had to say. Gen. Washington replied that it would be very improper for the Commander in Chief of a Post to meet anybody himself. He could send a trusty hand if he thought proper. But he added, I had no more suspicion of Arnold than I had of myself. This accounts for Maj. Andre's failure by Flag, and his subsequent movements.

I have thus far complied with your request, giving you such facts, viz: What I have heard from the mouth of Maj. Andre, and what I heard Gen. Washington tell the French Minister soon after the execution of Maj. Andre.

FIRST SETTLERS OF WISCONSIN.

From Recollections of Augustin Grignon of Butte des Morts, obtained in 1857 by Lyman C. Draper, Esq., for the Wisconsin Historical Society, and to be published in the third volume of the Collections of that Society.

The Sieur Augustin De Langlade and his son Charles, may be regarded as the founders of the first permanent settlement in Wisconsin. Augustin De Langlade was a native of France, where he was born about 1695. His family were of the nobility, and had their castle, and it is believed that Augustin served awhile, in early life, in the French marine. He had several relatives in Canada, among them a cousin named Celebierre, a colonel in the French Service; and these probably had some influence in turning his attention to America. New France, as all Canada and the immense North-West were then called, was the great field of enterprise for the young men of France, and especially for the younger nobility whose inheritance was limited, and whose desire for fame or wealth prompted them to seek their fortunes in the New World. De Langlade must have been quite a young man when he arrived in Canada, and soon engaged in the Indian trade;

his first known locality was among the Ottawas, near Mackinaw, as early as about 1720. It is very likely that he accompanied De Lignery's expedition against the Foxes up Fox River, in 1728, as the expedition passed by Mackinaw, and a body of Ottawas joined the French, and De Langlade had then been several years located as a trader among them.

While at Mackinaw, he was, so far as I know, only engaged as a trader, and had, probably, the entire control of the trade at that point, as it was customary to obtain a license from the French government of Canada for that purpose. At Mackinaw he married the sister of the head Ottawa Chief, King Nis-so-wa-quet, or, as the French call him, *La Fourche*, or *The Fork*; and this connection must have largely added to his influence among that nation. Their eldest child was a daughter, named Agate, who was born about 1722, and married for her first husband a Mr. Souigny, who is represented as a man of severity and cruelty, which he had probably learned while an officer in the French service; and he dying, she married Amable Roy, and lived to a great age, and died at Green Bay, having never had any children. Their second child, Charles De Langlade, was born at the Ottawa village at or near Mackinaw, in 1724. There were two younger sons, whose names are not recollected, and a daughter, who married a Mr. De Verville, and had one son, Gautier De Verville. Charles received such an education as the missionaries near Mackinaw could impart. When he was ten years of age, the Ottawas were engaged in a war against some allied tribe of the English, who aided to interrupt the French communication with Louisiana, and whose main village was under the rule of a squaw chief. This village was located on a prairie, protected by such defences as Indians were able to make; and twice had the Ottawas attacked the place, and twice been discomfited. When urged by the French Commandant, probably at Mackinaw, to make a third attempt upon the enemy's stronghold, they declined; but at length King Nis-so-wa-quet and his brothers, prompted by some superstitious dream, whim, or prestige, said they would again make the trial, provided, they could be accompanied by their young nephew, Charles De Langlade, and would go on no other condition. The Commandant went to the Sieur Augustin De Langlade, and made known the requirement of the chiefs; and, surprised at the request for such a mere lad to accompany them, and thinking perhaps it was a plan which the youth had formed, and had desired his uncles to put into effect, M. De Langlade went to his son and asked him concerning the matter, when Charles frankly assured his father that it was no plan or wish of his. "Well," said the father, "you must go with your uncles; but never let me

hear of your showing any marks of cowardice." Reaching the place, young Charles and some other lads, also taken along, were placed in the rear, in full view, but out of danger of the attack, which was soon made; and, after a severe assault, the place was taken. Viewing the conflict, Charles used to relate to me, in his old age, that it then seemed like a ball play to him. Ever after, when the Ottawas went on war expeditions, they were invariably accompanied by young Charles De Langlade.*

At an early age, Charles De Langlade had a son, by an Ottawa woman at Mackinaw, whom he named after himself, and who, at a proper age, was sent to Canada and educated, and returning, joined his Indian kindred at Mackinaw, and lived to a good old age. He was in the British Indian service at the capture of Mackinaw, in 1812, and acted as interpreter for the Ottawas. Late in life he married an Ottawa woman, by whom he had two sons and two daughters; one of the sons, Louis Langlade, was living eight years since, then a lieutenant in the British service, and stationed at Toronto, unmarried; of the daughters, one was married to one Abram La Brun, and when last heard from, was residing at the Lake of the Two Mountains; the other was living last year, at Mackinaw, with her husband, Francis Luzienias.

About 1745 the Sieur Augustin De Langlade and his son Charles left Mackinaw, and migrated to Green Bay, where they became the principal proprietors of the soil. They settled on the east side of Fox River near its mouth, somewhat above and opposite the old French post, and about where Judge Arndt now resides, at the upper end of Green Bay. I do not remember whether my grandfather, Charles De Langlade, made any mention to me as to whether the old French fort was garrisoned when he and his father came there, but presume it was; nor do I remember any particular reasons that induced their settlement at the Bay. It was probably made in consequence of the Sieur Augustin De Langlade either accompanying De Lignery's expedition against the Foxes in 1728, or hearing the officers, soldiers, and Ottawas who served under De Lignery, on their return, speak highly of the country, or from being invited to locate and trade there by the surrounding Indians, who may have traded with him at Mackinaw. And it is quite likely that my grandfather, who seems from early life to have been engaged by the Government in the Indian Department, was directed to locate west of Lake Michigan, the better to attend to the interests of the Indians in that quarter, and also to have command of the militia, when the settlement should be made.

As the date of the first permanent settlement made in Wisconsin may be regarded as important by the present and future generations, I will state the circumstances upon which I found my belief that the De Langlades commenced their settlement at the period indicated. My grandfather, told me he was in the battle with the Sauks (for the Sauks and Foxes were allies), at Green Bay, which occurred in, or shortly before, 1746, as stated by Hon. Morgan L. Martin in his Historical Address,* at which time my grandfather was twenty-two years of age; and I know, also, that previous to his leaving Mackinaw, his son Charles, by an Ottawa woman, was born — which, I presume, was when my grandfather was about twenty years old, and hence about 1744. This would give the date of the settlement of the Langlades at Green Bay, somewhere between 1744 and 1746; and as the engagement with the Sauks may not have occurred quite so late as 1746, the year in which the Sauks and their allies, the Foxes, were finally driven from the Fox River Valley, I have concluded the settlement was made, as already stated, about 1745.

With the De Langlades, probably, came but a few settlers, beyond their own family. M. Souigny, the son-in-law of Sieur De Langlade, with his wife; and either then or soon after they were joined by Mons. Carron, who had been many years engaged in the Indian trade, and had fully twenty years before been among the Menomonees, and he continued to reside at the Bay the remainder of his days. If others then came, their names are not now known; so, probably, not more than eight persons formed the little colony who commenced the permanent settlement of Wisconsin. That their reception by the Indians inhabiting Green Bay was pleasant, was distinctly told me by my grandfather; but the band of Te-pak-e-ne-nee, or *The Night-Man*, living about two miles up Menomonee River, at their village of Min-ne-kau-nee, or Pleasant Town, where Marinette or Menomonee City is now located, used to come down, and make their threats that they would take by force Indian goods from Augustin De Langlade's store, or the Government stores in charge of Charles De Langlade, calculating to intimidate, in order to get credit for goods, or have some given to them; but Charles De Langlade would pleasantly say to them, "Well, my friends, if you have come here to fight, we can cross to the prairie on the other side of the river, and have a little fun." But they knew too well his reputation as a soldier even from his boyhood, and declined his invitation, and he had no more difficulty with them. But some time afterwards, Te-pak-e-ne-nee got into a quarrel with a trader

* Col. De Peyster, in his *Miscellanies*, mentions Nis-sa-wa-guet in such a way as to show that he was living as late as 1779. L. C. D.

* The defeat and expulsion of the Sauks and Foxes occurred, it is said by the French traders, in 1746. — Martin's *Address*, pp. 14, 15, 16. L. C. D.

named St. Germain, at the mouth of the Menominee River, and fatally stabbed him. While yet a youth, I remember seeing Te-pak-e-ne-nee, then an old man. He went with his people to the Upper Mississippi on a hunt, and there fell very sick, and a Chippewa medicine-man, after his incantations, said he would get well, but that he had killed a man, and would die in the same way. Not long after his return, Te-pak-e-ne-nee got into a fight with another Indian at Red River of Green Bay, and worsted him, when the latter, piqued at his discomfiture, took his gun and shot old Te-pak-e-ne-nee dead.

Sometime about this period, a blacksmith of the name of Lammiot came from France, and located himself at Green Bay, and worked at his trade. An Indian, named Ish-qua-ke-ta, left an axe with him to be repaired. At length the Indian came for his axe, and threw down a skin as the price for the work, and took his property; when Lammiot, whose memory was very poor and treacherous, replied that it was not his axe — that he had none, and bid him be off. High words followed, and Lammiot seized the Indian by the neck with his hot tongs, both burning and choking him, when Ish-qua-ke-ta struck Lammiot a heavy blow over the head with the axe, and knocked him down senseless. The Indian hastened to Charles De Langlade, and frankly said, "I have killed the blacksmith." "What did you do that for?" "Why," said the Indian, "look here — see how he choked and burnt me; I had to do it in self-defence." De Langlade went and found Lammiot, carried him to his bed, and employed an Indian doctress to take care of him. When nearly recovered, an elder brother of Te-pak-e-ne-nee called, and asked to see the blacksmith, as he wanted to see how he was getting along. Upon entering the room, and walking up to the bed, he stabbed him with a knife, and killed him instantly. When asked by the attendant squaw why he killed Lammiot, he said he pitied the blacksmith, and wished to put an end to his sufferings. The murderer fled to some distant region, and remained till the excitement against him had cooled down, when he returned, and thus escaped a merited punishment. But he was, not long after, killed by an Indian in a drunken brawl, while his murderer was, at the same time, fatally stabbed by another.

ENGLISH COINS STRUCK FOR THE AMERICAN COLONIES. COINS ISSUED BY THE SEVERAL STATES AND BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PREVIOUS TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MINT IN 1792.

During the reign of William and Mary (1688,) coins were struck for the Colony of Maryland: the shilling piece bears on one side the bust of Lord Baltimore, who was then proprietor of the Colony, in profile, bare-headed; with the legend

CAECILIUS. DNS. TERRAE. MARIAE: &c. Reverse, an escutcheon on which are engraven the arms of his family, and the value in numerals at each side of an arched crown, with the motto CRESCITE ET MULTIPLICAMINI.

Sixpences and fourpences were struck of the same type, having on the reverse the numerals VI and IV*. Copper half pennies were coined with the same obverse of the silver coins, but on the reverse they bore his crest — two flags erected on a dual coronet, with the inscription, DENARIUM TERRAE MARIAE †.

Under William and Mary (1694), a coin was struck having on the obverse the figure of an Elephant and on the reverse GOD PRESERVE NEW ENGLAND, 1694. Another with the same obverse bore upon the reverse GOD PRESERVE CAROLINA: AND THE LORDS: PROPRIETORS, 1694. No such coins were ever in circulation, and specimens are very rarely to be found even in the most extensive Collections in England. Ruding speaks of the last mentioned coin as being commonly called the Carolina half-penny, but the intention of it is not known; the obverse precisely resembles the London half-penny. During the reign of William and Mary, the colony of Massachusetts petitioned for permission to coin money, as they had done; but their petition was rejected. So great was the scarcity of small change that many persons stamped pieces of brass and tin, passing them to their customers for a penny each. The General Court passed an act forbidding it under penalty of fine and imprisonment.

The Colonial brass coins of the Carolinas: pennies, half-pennies and farthings, were struck during the reign of George I, by William Wood of England ‡, to whom had been previously granted a

* I have not been able to discover any grant to Lord Baltimore for the privilege to coin money, in express terms, but presume that he exercised it by virtue of general words in the Charter which granted the Province of Maryland to him and his heirs on the 20th of June, 1632.—*Ruding's Coins*.

† Mr. Thoresby, (pp. 38, 45, London, 1660,) mentions a groat of the same mint, and a copper coin, of the same place, like the shilling with VI. which no doubt was the stamp of the sixpence, for I have seen that of the shilling likewise in copper.—*Leake's Coins*, p. 350, Edition 1793, London.

‡ William Wood was granted Letters Patent by his Majesty, George the First, "for coining Half-pence, Pence, and two pences, of the value of money of Great Britain, for the use of his Majesty's dominions in America, which said coin is to receive such additional value as shall be reasonable and agreeable to the customary allowance of exchange in the several parts of those his Majesty's dominions."—*Mass. Archives*, Vol. II., *Felt's Currency*.

William Wood, Esq., to whom the patent was granted to coin money to the American Colonies, was an extensive proprietor of iron and copper works in England. Snelling in his work on English Coins says: "We have been informed that Kingsmill Eyres, Esq., Mr. Marsland, a hardware dealer in Cornhill, and several others, were

patent for coining the copper currency of Ireland, from which he amassed a large fortune; a portion of the profits of the coinage were to be shared with the celebrated Duchess of Kendall, one of the frail beauties of the court, which fact Dean Swift made use of to give point to his poems.

The obverse of the Penny bore the legend *Georgius: D: G: Mag: Bri: Fra: Et Hib: Rex.* with a well cut head of Geo: I. Reverse, a double rose surmounted by a crown, with the words *ROSA AMERICANA: 1723. UTILE. DULCI.* The inscription on the penny of 1722 is *GEORGIUS. DEL. GRATIA. REX.* the reverse has the rose without the crown, and the legend of the penny. The half-penny of 1723 has the same reverse of the penny. The farthing is inscribed *GEORGIUS. D. G. REX.* Reverse, *ROSA. AMERI: UTILE DULCI.* 1722. without the crown.

There is an extremely rare penny of George II., having on the obverse his head and the inscription. *GEORGIUS II. D. G. REX.* Reverse, *ROSA AMERICANA, 1733. UTILE DULCI:* encircling a rose with stem and leaves; surmounted by a crown. This was evidently a pattern piece for an intended American Coinage, similar to that for Carolina under George I. In the collection of Thomas Hollis, sold at London, May 18, 1817, one of the above pieces brought £6 6 0. Another in the Collection of Marmaduke Trattle, sold in London, 1832, for £3 1 0.

During the reign of George III., copper coins were struck in England, for the use of the colony of Virginia, having on one side the head of the king and the inscription, *GEORGIUS. III. REX.* On the reverse *VIRGINIA, 1773*, at the sides of an ornamented shield crowned, on which the arms of England and Scotland, France, Ireland and the Electoral dominions were emblazoned. These coins were exceedingly well executed, the bust of the king being a fac-simile of the gold coins of that reign.

An American Coin, or Medal was issued in 1776, an inch and a half in diameter; on one side was inscribed in a circular ring near the edge *CONTINENTAL CURRENCY, 1776*, within the ring, a rising sun, with the word *FUGIO* at the side, shining upon a dial, under which was the motto *MIND YOUR BUSINESS.* On the reverse were thirteen small circles joined together like the rings of a chain, on each of which was inscribed the name of some one of the thirteen States: on another ring within these, was inscribed *AMERICAN CONGRESS*, and in the centre, *WE ARE ONE.* No

concerned in the scheme: the last mentioned person had great quantities of them in his cellar, was ruined by it, and died housekeeper at Gresham College; the dies were engraved by Mr. Lammis, Mr. Standbrooke, and Mr. Harold, some of which were in possession of Mr. Winthrop, who went to New York."

coins were ever in circulation, as currency, of this type, but copies of the Medal are extant struck in white metal.*

In 1783 there were coined at Annapolis, in Maryland, Shillings, Sixpences, and three pences; they bore on the obverse the inscription, *J. CHALMERS, ANNAPOLIS*, around a wreath, in which are two hands clasped. On the reverse, *ONE SHILLING 1783*, inclosed by a circle; in the centre of the coin are the figures of two birds with a branch in their beaks.

These coins are quite rare, and are seldom to be found, even in the locality where they were coined.

There is in the collection of the writer, a copper coin, believed to be *unique*, of nearly the size of the half dollar. Obverse, *MASSACHUSETTS STATE*, with a pine tree in the centre of the coin. Reverse, *LIBERTY AND VIRTUE, 1776*, a female seated on a globe holding in her right hand an olive leaf, in her left a staff. Of this date there is also a copper coin the size of a half-cent, having on one side a Janus head, and on the reverse *GODDESS OF LIBERTY, 1776*†. The die for this and the preceding coin, is believed to have been cut by that well known patriot of the Revolution, Col. Paul Revere, who was by trade a goldsmith and engraver.‡

A copper coin of the size of the half cent, supposed to have been struck at this time, (1776,) has upon one side thirteen stars, which run parallel to and are equi-distant from each other. Upon the reverse are the letters *U. S. A.*, the *s* being of larger size and partly extending across the other letters.

Another copper coin, called the Columbia Token, without date, of about the size of a dime, has on the obverse a head with the word *COLUMBIA*; reverse, a female figure seated, holding a balance; of this there are three varieties.

The most common of the so-called Washington Cents, bears on the obverse a laureted head with the inscription *WASHINGTON AND INDEPEN-*

* A medal of this type, in white metal, was procured by H. G. Somerby, Esq., while in England in 1853, and presented by him to M. A. Stickney, Esq., of Salem, in whose collection the writer saw it.

† In the collection of M. A. Stickney, Esq.

‡ Paul Revere and Nathaniel Hurd of Boston, Amos Doolittle of New Haven, and an Englishman named Smithers, in Philadelphia, were the only engravers in America at that time (1775.) Hurd engraved as early as 1760. Revere began a little later. In 1766 he engraved a picture emblematic of the repeal of the Stamp act. This, and a caricature called the *Seventeen Rescinders*, were very popular, and had an extensive sale. He engraved and published a print in 1770, representing the "Boston Massacre," and in 1774 he engraved another of a similar size, representing the landing of the British Troops in Boston. In 1775 he engraved the plates, made the press, and printed the bills of the paper money ordered by the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts.—*Lossing, Vol. I, p. 317.*

DENCE, 1783. Reverse, a wreath with UNITY STATES OF AMERICA, ONE CENT. Another of the same date, with a similar head, has on the reverse a figure of Liberty seated, holding in her right hand a branch of olive and in her left a staff surmounted by a liberty cap, with the words UNITED STATES above.

In 1783 a cent was issued having in the centre of the obverse an eye, with rays diverging from it and surrounded by thirteen stars, encircling which are the words, NOVA CONSTELLATIO, the reverse bears a wreath of laurel inclosing the letters U. S.; around the coin is the legend, LIBERTAS ET JUSTITIA, with the date, 1783.

In 1776 was coined a New York cent; the obverse bears a bust supposed to have been intended for General Washington in the costume of the Continental Army; encircling it is the motto NON VI VIRTUTE VICI. The reverse has the figure of Liberty, seated on a pedestal, holding in her right hand a staff surmounted by a liberty cap, and in her left the scales of justice; around the coin are the words NEO EBORACENSIS, with the date, in the exergue, 1786.

The Vermont Cents were coined for four successive years — one variety has on the obverse an eye with rays extending from it which are divided by thirteen stars; around the coin are the words QUARTA DECIMA STELLA; reverse, the sun rising from behind the mountains, a plough in the fore ground, with the legend VERMONT ENSIUM RES PUBLICA, with the date, 1785. Another type has upon the obverse a poorly cut head with the words VERMONT AUCTIONI; on the reverse, INDE ET LIB. with the date, 1788. Another with the same legend, reads ET LIB INDE, 1788.

The Connecticut Cents bear dates 1785, 1786 and 1787. The obverse has a head with the words AUCTIONI CONNEX; on the reverse a figure of Liberty holding a staff in one hand, and an olive branch in the other, surrounded by the motto INDE ET LIB; and the date. There are many varieties of this cent, all of which are very poorly executed.

There is a rare cent of the following description. Obverse, a laureted head with the inscription AUCTIONI: PLEBIS. Reverse a female seated; at her right hand a globe, on her left an anchor on which she is reclining; legend, INDE: ET. LIBER. 1787.

Without date is a Cent having on one side the

motto UNANIMITY IS THE STRENGTH OF SOCIETY, encircling a hand holding a scroll on which is inscribed OUR CAUSE IS JUST. Reverse, fifteen stars in the form of a triangle; on the stars are indented the initials of the several States, Kentucky heading the column. This was struck at Lancaster, England, in 1791, for circulation in America, and was called the KENTUCKY CENT.

The New Jersey Cents bear dates 1786, 1787, and 1788, of several different types varying slightly from each other; on the obverse a shield surrounded by the legend E PLURIBUS UNUM; on the reverse, the State Arms, a horse's head and a plough, with NOVA CAESARAE, 1786.

A rare copper coin of 1787 has upon the obverse a female figure in a sitting posture, holding in one hand a spread banner, and in the other a balance; around the coin is inscribed IMMUNIS COLUMBIA, 1787. On the reverse, a spread Eagle with the legend E PLURIBUS UNUM.

In 1787 the Commonwealth of Massachusetts ordered from its mint, a copper coin having on one side an Indian with his bow and arrow, near his forehead a star — around the coin the word COMMONWEALTH; on the other side the American Eagle holding in his right talon an olive branch, in the left a bunch of arrows, on its breast a shield on which is inscribed the word CENT, around the edge of the coin MASSACHUSETTS, 1787. Half cents of the same type were struck.* This coinage was continued for two years, but upon the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, which prohibited the several States from coining money, the mint was abolished.† A few thousand dollars had been struck in cents and halves, but without any profit arising from it.

A New York Cent of 1787, has upon the obverse an Indian standing with a raised tomahawk in his right hand, and in his left a bow; encircling the coin is the inscription LIBER NATUS LIBERTATUM DEFENDO. On the reverse are the arms of the State of New York, with the date 1787 and the motto EXCELSIOR. Another type has the same obverse, but bears on the reverse an eagle standing on a half globe with the inscription NEO EBORACUS EXCELSIOR, 1787.

In 1787 the General Government ordered that their coin should bear the following devices. On one side, thirteen circles linked together, a small circle in the centre with the words UNITED STATES around it, and in the circle WE ARE ONE.

Feb. 2, 1781. The Government of Massachusetts paid to Paul Revere, of Boston, for engraving a seal under the Constitution of the State, £8 in silver, £15 of the State paper money, of the new emission, and £600 of the old emission.—*Mass. Records*.

One Spanish milled dollar was equal to forty dollars of the old emission of paper money, at this time; and one dollar and seven eighths of a dollar of the new emission was equal to one dollar of Silver.—*J. B. Felt*.

* Oct. 17, 1786. A vote was passed by the Massachusetts Assembly to establish a mint and \$70,000 of Cents and half cents were ordered to be made. Part of the works and machinery for the mint was erected on Boston Neck, and a part at Dedham.

† One Section of the U. S. Constitution provides that no State should "coin money, emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts."

On the reverse, a dial with the hours expressed upon it, with FUGIO on the left, and the date, 1787 on the right; a meridian sun above the dial, and below it the words MIND YOUR BUSINESS.

In 1791 the celebrated Washington Cent was issued bearing a well cut bust of Washington in military costume, around which is inscribed WASHINGTON PRESIDENT. On the reverse a spread eagle with upraised wings; eight stars below a circle of clouds; in the right talon of the eagle a branch of olive, in his left a bunch of arrows; below the figure the words ONE CENT. This type is of the greatest rarity. Another variety bears the same style of head and inscription; the eagle on the reverse is much larger than the first mentioned, and holds in his beak a scroll on which is inscribed UNUM E PLURIBUS — over its head the words ONE CENT; in his right talon a branch of olive and in his left a bunch of thirteen arrows — on the outer edge of the coin is indented UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

In the collection of the United States Mint is a very remarkable gold coin, equal in value to a doubloon; it was coined in New York by Blasher, whose name it bears. Obverse, a range of hills, sun rising behind them; in front a representation of the sea; encircling this the inscription NOVA EBORACA. COLUMBIA. EXCELSIOR. Reverse, a spread Eagle surrounded by a wreath, outside of which is UNUM E PLURIBUS, with the date 1787.

A copper coin or Medal, was struck in 1792 of about the size of a half dollar, having a fine cut bust of Washington in military costume, around the coin, G. WASHINGTON PRESIDENT. I. 1792. Reverse, a spread eagle with fifteen stars and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. A few coins were struck in silver from this die; they are known as the Washington half dollars.

Bearing date 1794 is a cent of the usual size with the inscription on the obverse TALBOT ALLUM & LEE, NEW YORK. ONE CENT. Device, a Ship under full sail. Reverse, a full length figure of Liberty, holding a staff surmounted by a liberty cap in her right hand; with her left she supports a rudder at her side. A bale of merchandise on her right. Legend, LIBERTY & COMMERCE, 1794. Another variety bears date 1795. The first is engraved in O'Callaghan's History of New York.

Besides the Washington Cents previously mentioned, are the following: Obverse, Bust of Washington. Legend, WASHINGTON PRESIDENT, 1791. Reverse, LIVERPOOL HALF PENNY; device, Ship under full sail.

Another, same obverse as the preceding. Reverse, HALF PENNY, 1793. Ship under full sail.

Another, Bust; GEORGE WASHINGTON. Reverse, LIBERTY & SECURITY, 1795. Device,

Spread Eagle over the American Shield, on which are emblazoned the stars and stripes.

Another, GEORGE WASHINGTON — having a finely executed bust of Washington, but without date. Reverse, the American Eagle over a shield which bears the stars and stripes. On the edge of the coin AN ASYLUM FOR THE OPPRESSED OF ALL NATIONS.

Another of larger size probably intended as a medal. Obverse, bust, GEORGE WASHINGTON, 1796. Reverse, GEN'L OF THE AMERICAN ARMIES, 1775. RESIGN'D THE COMM'D, 1783. ELEC'D PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, 1789. RESIGNED THE PRESIDENCY, 1796; with in a circle in the centre, military trophies and a banner on which is inscribed REPUB: AMER.: All of the above are finely executed, and specimens of them are quite rare.

Upon the establishment of a mint by the United States, in 1792, Congress passed a law that no copper coins, except the cents and half cents, authorized by the act, should be current, thereby preventing the circulation of the English pennies, half-pennies and farthings, and also the copper coins of the several States, New York, Vermont, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts.*

J. C.

EXTRACTS FROM CRAFT'S JOURNAL.

During a recent visit to Burlington, N. J., I came across several MS. volumes of "Daily Occurrences" kept by James Craft of that place, from which I have made some extracts for the Magazine. Mr. Craft was born in 1743, and died in 1808, aged 65. The volumes contain many valuable meteorological memoranda — such as the prevailing winds, state of the thermometer, and condition of the weather. They begin with March, 1767. Mr. C. was a Quaker, but was disowned for joining the Masons.

H. G. J.

PHILA., Aug., 1857.

EXTRACTS, &c.

"1768, 7 mo., 11. Our Rye Harvest in general begun.

" 12 mo., 1st. Col. Morris and wife (late Duchess of Gordon) came to our City.

1769. The Episcopal Church (so called) and the County Jail were finished.

* The immense quantity of old copper Money had become burdensome to the community; in addition to the coinage of several States, was the miserable worn out English half pence. In 1749 the Government of Great Britain granted to the Colony of Massachusetts 653,000 ounces of Silver and 10 tons copper which was received for redemption of Paper money. The copper was in coins of George II. principally "Wood's half-pence," — large quantities of them were melted up by founders. In 1854 a large hoard of the latter coins was found on excavating for the foundation of a block of Warehouses in Congress street; they were buried several feet under ground.

- 1770, 5 mo., 20. Our Hop vine grew six inches three-quarters in one day.
- " 6 mo., 16. The Great Calvinistic Preacher, Geo. Whitefield, preached before the Court House. Great audience. Deal of humour, &c.
- 1771, 4 mo., 3. John McPherson of Phila. moved a Brick House 15 feet square and one story high near one-fourth of a mile.
- " 7 mo., 25. Episcopal Parson Odell commenced Dr of physick.
- " " mo., 28. Joseph Fox's wife Dipt in the Delaware by Baptist Preacher, Saml Jones.
- " 10 mo., 1. James Hancock (J. Craft's Grand Father) died. Born in the City of Norwich in Norfolkshire, Old England, 11 mo., 1690. Norwich, when he left, contained 36 Parishes. He came into this country in Queen Ann's War, so called. Came in a ship of War, and the first, so large, that came down or thro' the Sound to New York. Came to this Town in the year 1713 and Here settled; worked more or less for his uncles, W^m and John Pettits, at the Brick Yard, near this town. Married Lydia Gibson of Mansfield, Daug^r of Saml and Lydia Gibson, 3^d of 9th mo., 1718; By whom he had a Daug^r Lydia Hancock. She married Gershom Craft (my father). He heard W^m Penn and John Gurney, Preachers amongst Friends, many times [in] Britain. Remembered seeing 2 Beaver Dams across London Tenth Bridge Creek; Also a fine Cranberry Swamp running across from High to Pearl Street. But few Houses and thick Woods near our Main Street. Deer, &c., &c., in an abundance from one-half to five miles from the Town. Seen five Wolves on Pope's Hill, one mile from this.
- " 11 mo., 5. A Man on a Hog'shead with a Label fixed to his breast with these words, "I, Thomas Butler, stand here, for unlawfully killing and steeling a Steer grazing in the Pines."
- 1772, 5 mo., 22. An Indian King in our City.
- 1773, 1 mo., 11. Fine Cod caught *now* on the Shrewsbury Banks and in the Fall.
- " 4 mo., 3. John Watson's Boat [a Shallop] went down to Philad. in 100 minutes.
- 1775, 3 mo., 12. Eight Companys at Burlington consisting of 503 privates, exclusive of officers. Total, 600.
- " 11 mo., 30. Lady Caroline Matilda, so called, here about six weeks ago.
- 1776, 5 mo., 17. David Lowry, Taylor, Ducked and Tried afterward, Tory.
- " " mo., 18. Bustle between the Militia and Prisoners, 2 whipt.
- 1776, 6 mo., 20. *Governor Franklin* Guarded to Town by Col. Herd and his Militia.
- " " mo., 21. To the Court House in this order:
18 Armed Men. [Coach] { S. Bullen,
B. Reed.
- " " mo., 26. He sett off for Hartford in Connecticut, Guarded by 23 men to Prince Town and so on.
- " 7 mo., 13. The English Prisoners, nearly 90 of 'em, sent off guarded by 18 men. They came Here about the 26th of 4 mo., last. They had their Band of Musick in the Island on the 4th of 6 mo. And that had liked to have made a Rumpus.
- " " mo., 13. This Day Drury Wake, one of King George's Justices of the Peace, as was said, behaved scandalously.
- " " mo., 18. Drury Wake was sent for by the Committee [for the County], respecting his Conduct on the 13th and to answer to a charge respecting the Draughted Men. Did Justice Wake say — That they had no right to draught the men! that they was Fools if they went and that if they would come to him, he would protect them in not going! Drury owned the charge and for abuse to two men was ordered up to Provincial Congress, Guarded by Ensign W^m Smith Jun^r and 8 of the Militia. The Order he was conducted to the City wharf [was] thus; Ensign Smith, Fifer Haight, [4] Guards, Justice Wake [4] Guards.
- " " mo., 19. Drury back again from Trenton on his way for Salem, there to be a prisoner until further orders. There was another charge against Wake to this effect, That he had several men enlisted in the Neck to join the King's Forces. No foundation for this charge.
- " " mo., 28. Parson Smith of Phila. [preached] on Psa. 14, 1, at Bristol. He omitted all the Prayers for King George or his Family.
- " 8 mo., 13. Something very strange at this time of day. Why, what be it? Ellis Wright took in Gold a £3 piece, in silver a dollar and one-eight do.
- " " mo., 23. 109 men Draughted for Soldiers.
- " " mo., 24. My Cousin* John Hancock Here. President John of N. E.

[* John Hancock, President of Congress and Signer

- 1776, 8 mo., 30. The Militia sett off under James Sterling.
- " 10 mo., 2. Jame Sterling and the Militia came home.
- " " mo., 2. General Jos. Reed's wife, a daughter born.
- " 12 mo., 4. 72 Men called Torys, Prisoners passed thro' for Philada.
- " " mo., 11. Sad work this day. The Hessians came. The Town fired on by the Guns from the Gondolas. Many People much troubled; tho' nobody hurt, altho' large and small shot was fired plenty and in every direction. A vast body of the Inhabitants left the Town. Scattered about the neighborhood.
- " " mo., 16. Mount Holly overrun with Scotch and Dutch soldiers, Nay almost the whole of the Jerseys. Dull time — some fighting, a great deal of ill will amongst neighbors.
- " " mo., 26. Hessians this day left Burlington.
- " " mo., 27. Gen. Washington caught many at Trenton.
- " " mo., 28. Oh, what a disagreeable time this.
- " " mo., 29. It may be worse — Hope not.
- 1779, 1 mo. Sad news. Much Fighting at Trenton and Prince Town between Brothers and Brothers, Between Americans and Englishmen. General Washington out generalled them. On the whole, a Melancholy time.
- " " mo., 25. About this time myself and many others were dragged by Force, Prisoners to Borden Town and there detained to our great Loss of Health (mine in particular) and property.
- " 2 mo. In all this Month the Borden Town prisoners go to their Homes.
- 1778, 1 mo., 19. Francis the Hermit died aged 66 years. Lived 25 years in a Cave between this and Mount Holly.
- " " mo., 21. 17 men bro' to Jail for going to market.
- " 4 mo., 6. English Galley and schooner, up to Dunk's Ferry.
- " 5 mo., 8. The English went by us to Bordentown and did a vast [deal] of Damage, killing, burning and what not. Dreadfull.
- 1778, 5 mo., 10. They came back and O what a whipping our poor Town got; though thro' Blessing nobody hurt. What favors are showered down upon us. Bullets and every kind of shot fired upon us for hours.
- " 6 mo., 18. The English left Phila. Much fighting. Many killed. Many died.
- " 7 mo., 4. Gen^l Cadwalder had like to have kild Gen. Conway.
- " 11 mo., 4. Abr^m Carlile of Phila. hung. Dreadful. Hugh *Roberts hung.
- " 12 mo., 16. 3 Troops of Lee's Horse here.
- 1779, 1 mo., 3. 2 of the Light Horse men picketed.
- " " mo., 4th and 6th. Lee's Troops off for Wood Burry.
- " 6 mo., 3. The Light Horse left our Town, Lee's Horse.
- " 9 mo., 8. A very brilliant day between the Committee, Bowes Reed and two Butchers.
- " " mo., 13. I James Craft took the Test to the Present Government.
- " 10 mo., 4. Sad work at Phila. between the Civil and Military.
- " " mo., 26. Seen a large Ball of Fire progressing westward, and burst.
- 1780, The Beginning of this year I was made a *Master Mason*.
- " 2 mo., 20. Money very plenty: £300 given for a Dog at Monmouth.
- " " mo., 20. £3000 given for an Ox and a half and a few eggs.
- " 3 mo. Last month on the 7th my Person was disowned by the Friends. No, not my deeds.
- 1782, 3 mo., 23. General Geo. Washington in our City.
- " " mo., 30. Baron Stuben in our Town.
- " 10 mo., 13. Jenimah Wilkinson, a woman [preached] on Matt. 13: 45 and 46.
- " " mo., 14. Do, Do., on John 13, 4.
- 1785, 3 mo., 5. Jos. Reed of Philadelphia died. Worthy character.

THE WASHINGTON CENTS.

Herewith is a copy of a communication made to the Pittsburgh Morning Chronicle, in 1843, by Dr. Jonas R. McClintock, who was then the Chief Refiner of the United States Mint. As various and conflicting statements have appeared from time to time respecting what is termed the

of the Declaration of Independence, was a descendant of Nathaniel Hancock, of Cambridge, Mass., who died in 1652. As the ancestors of President H. had been settled in this country for several generations, it is evident that his relationship to Mr. Craft, whose grandfather Hancock was a native of England, must have been quite remote. A pedigree of the New England Hancocks will be found in the N. E. Hist. and. Gen. Reg., Vol. IX.—Ed.]

* He evidently meant *John Roberts*. H. G. J.

"Washington Cent," this Paper may (if not too long) be deemed worthy of insertion in the Historical Magazine. Full reliance may be placed in the facts stated; they were furnished to Dr. McC., by the venerable Mr. Adam Eckfeldt, a most estimable gentleman, who had been engaged in the construction of the first machinery for the Mint, and who had always held an office in the establishment until his voluntary retirement in the year 1839 on account of advanced age. During the most of the time he had filled the office of Chief Coiner. After his retirement from duty, and until his decease in 1852, he passed the most of his time at the Mint, in which a room was allotted to his use. In that room I have passed many pleasant hours with him in interesting conversations about the early operations of the Mint, as well as about matters of the "olden time" generally, of all which his recollections were very clear.

Mr. Eckfeldt had reserved a few of these Washington Cents. The one which I possess was kindly presented to me by him several years before his decease. It is now before me as sharp and fresh as when it was first struck. The date is 1791, and it corresponds exactly with the description given by Dr. McClintock. Wax impressions of both the *Obverse* and the *Reverse* are furnished herewith; around the edge are the words "United States of America;"

RETSILLA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19, 1857.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5th, 1843.

To the Editors of the *Morning Chronicle*:

In perusing your paper a few days since, I noticed a description of specimens of the "Washington cent," said to be in possession of residents of your city, accompanied by a statement that only thirteen similar pieces had been struck at the Mint. I would have corrected the error at the time, had not business interposed, and am now induced to undertake the task, in view of the multiplied mistakes of a subsequent article, contained in the *Chronicle* of the 28th ultimo.

In the course of your latter observations on the subject, you introduce the story (perhaps true) of the discovery, some fourteen years ago, at Norfolk, Va., of one hundred pounds of copper coins, bearing the likeness of Washington, that had been imported from Birmingham, England, which, with the numerous resurrections of like character, that from time to time have been reported, is calculated to lead to the belief, that the cent in the possession of the Albany Institute and those in the private collections of your citizens, are of like spurious origin.

The correspondent of the Albany Daily Advertiser, it appears, expresses the opinion, "that neither of the specimens referred to, were taken

from the die General Washington ordered to be broken,"—having been led to this conclusion, from what he assumes as a fact, "*that there were no cents coined in the United States until 1793.*"

The judgment expressed in the first part of the preceding paragraph, as well as the statement in the latter clause, will in the sequel, be clearly demonstrated to be erroneous.

The cent preserved in the Albany Institute, is thus described, proving it to be a *fac-simile* of the pieces at Pittsburg, and presenting the distinguished marks of the genuine die. "It has on the front the bust of Washington, with the circular inscription 'Washington President,' and below '1791;' on the reverse, is the American Eagle, with arrows in one claw, a leafy branch in the other, and a scroll issuing from his mouth; and supported on the shoulders, with the inscription, *Unum E Pluribus*;" neither of the surfaces presenting stars.

The foregoing would have been more conclusive in relation to the true character of the specimen, if it had given the words "United States of America," on the edge, and "one cent" (the denomination of the piece) on the reverse, which the genuine specimen presents.

You have here, a perfect likeness of one of the two designs for the cent of 1791, which has been ascertained by a careful comparison with a well authenticated sample in the cabinet of the U. S. Mint, from which I have taken a *matrix* in fusible metal, the accompanying impressions in wax having been thus obtained. These models, will enable the possessors of those interesting relics of the past century, to judge of their true or counterfeit character. (The writer here refers to the impressions in wax, which he has been so kind as to send. We regret that we cannot give an engraving of them for the satisfaction of our readers.)

I have confined my remarks to but one of the three different designs of the Washington copper coins, prepared for the adoption of the government, in consideration of the fact, that it is not only more generally known, but the one, on which the recent newspaper speculations have been founded.

To prevent, if possible, the destruction of any of the three varieties now in the keeping of the curious the following description, and fac-similes of specimens in the custody of the Treasury Department, are appended.

These cents were unquestionably coined at the periods indicated by their dates, and consequently one, and two years previous to the issue of the first adopted copper coinage from the presses of the mint in the latter part of 1793, under the provisions of the act of the preceding year.

The first cent of 1791, corresponds with the description already given. The second issue of 1791, has the same *obverse* as the first, with the exception

of the absence of the date; the *reverse*, exhibiting a change in the model of the eagle, in the substitution of stars for the motto and scroll, and in the transfer of the *year* from its position below the bust to *this*, its opposite surface—the words, “United States of America,” being *milled* on its edge or circumference, as in the previous specimen.

The increased diameter of the “1792” cent, will readily distinguish it from the former two. It presents on one side, an enlarged bust, underneath which is the date 1792, and encircling which is the inscription, “G. Washington President, 1:” and on the other surface, an Eagle, much larger, but of similar model to that of No. 2, the date being restored to the obverse, as in No. 1; and neither surface displaying the words, “one cent.”

The *dies* from which these specimens were struck, were the only ones known as “experimental,” (of the cent denomination,) and that were executed with the knowledge and consent of the public authorities. Others, it is true, were engraved, retaining the Washington head and coupling it with various devices, but without the countenance of the officers of the Treasury.

Nos. 4 and 5, are impressions from this spurious, or other unauthorized coinage, the history of which, it is found impossible to trace.

No. 4 presents on one side, the likeness of Washington, and bears the record, “George Washington, born Virginia, Feb. 11th, 1732,” (old style,) and on the opposite “General of the American Armies 1775—resigned 1783—President of the United States 1789.”

No. 5 is much larger, with the name and likeness of Washington, on the obverse, and the Eagle perched on the shield, overhung by the motto, “Liberty and Security;” on the reverse, the edge displaying the sentiment, “An Asylum for the oppressed of all nations.”

These are but two representatives of a great variety of *unauthorized* coinage, now carefully cherished in the cabinets of Institutes and individuals, as the true impressions from the dies executed under the eye of Washington.

It may not prove uninteresting whilst engaged in discussing the subject of the “Washington cents” to refer briefly to their history.

At an early period after the establishment of the Government under the present Constitution, the question of a national coinage commenced to be agitated, and whilst the Secretary of the Treasury and Congress were deliberating on the matter, and prior to the passage of the law establishing the mint in April, 1792, artists were engaged, with the knowledge of the proper authorities, in devising models and sinking dies for their approval.

It was under this partial supervision, and antecedent to the completion of the mint, that Mr. Jno. Harper, (an extensive manufacturer of saws,) then

located on the corner of Sixth and Cherry sts., caused dies to be engraved under the direction of Mr. Robt. Birch, [Qu. Robert Scott?] and which were it is believed, executed, by a German artist in his employment, with the exception of the *lettering*, which in all probability was done by himself.

From these dies all the Washington cents were struck; those of 1791 having been manufactured in the *cellar* of the premises occupied by Mr. Harper, on a press supposed to have been imported from Great Britain on his own account, and those of 1792 on a press fitted up in an *old coach* shop on Sixth street near Chesnut, and directly opposite Carpenter street, its site being at present occupied by a more modern building, appropriated to the manufacture and sale of coaches.

The latter press was manufactured at Mr. Harper's own expense, under the supervision of Mr. Adam Eckfeldt, who subsequently superintended the building of all the machinery of the mint, and finally became the chief coiner of that Institution.

The *planchets* used in both the authorized and unauthorized experimental coinage, were obtained from old stills, (the purest copper to be found at that period,) the refining of copper ores having been very imperfectly understood.

There were more than *two hundred* of the experimental Washington cents stamped during the years 1791 and '92, at the place indicated in this city, the dies for which, were severally rejected. The first “Liberty Head” cent without the “cap,” derived from a French Medallion, was not adopted until the latter part of 1793, and circulated but little until the following year, when the “cap” was introduced and the *chain* that encircled the words “one cent” on the reverse, was abandoned for the *wreath of laurel*.

The various designs of the artist were discounted by both President and Congress, having been viewed as too close an imitation of the “Royal Master,” from whose domination the people had so lately declared themselves free. The dies were thereupon secured, and destroyed, and the pieces manufactured withdrawn from the artist, not having been recognized as of any value by the laws. Of the number withdrawn many fortunately have been preserved as curiosities. It is very reasonably supposed that a quantity of these pieces were left in the hands of the engraver's friends, and in the possession of members of Congress, of which a number, no doubt, are the Pittsburg and Albany specimens.

The foregoing facts, connected as they are with the earliest movements of one of the Departments of our Young Republic, and of which no record has heretofore been made, are rendered the more valuable from the knowledge that they have been derived from a contemporary of the master spirits

of our Revolution. If in correcting the unintentional mistakes of the Press, it has been my privilege to rescue the smallest point of history from oblivion, my purpose will be fully realized.

J. R. Mc——.

Societies and their Proceedings.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY (Officers No. 2, p. 46.)—A monthly meeting was held at Boston, on Wednesday Sept. 2, Hon. Timothy Farrar, vice president, in the chair. The Librarian being absent, Mr. Trask, chairman of the Library committee, made a report on the donations received the past month. They consisted of 42 books and 46 pamphlets. The largest donation was from the Wisconsin Historical Society, viz: 35 books and 40 pamphlets, all relating to Wisconsin, and showing the rise, progress, resources and prospects of that rapidly developing State. Mr. Trask exhibited a plan and survey of ancient mounds, lines, &c., which existed twenty years ago at Portsmouth, O., but are now obliterated by the occupants of the land. The survey was made by a reliable engineer for Hon. J. V. C. Smith, who now presents it to this society. Mr. T. also exhibited an ancestral tree, designed by Mr. Edwin Hubbard of West Meriden, Ct., by which one's ancestors of all names to the eighth generation, (amounting in number to 254) can be clearly displayed on a single sheet. The tree shown contained the ancestors of Mr. Hubbard's children. A permit to bury, neatly framed, given by Mr. Dexter M. Leonard of Providence, R. I., to the Society, was also exhibited. It reads as follows:—

“Plymouth, ss.

Licence is hereby granted to Benjamin Leonard (and all concerned,) to bury his Deceased Wife to-morrow, (altho' Lord's Day) least the Corps of the Dec^d prove offensive by Reason of the hot season.

Josiah Edson, jun^r. Just. Pacis.

August 20th, 1757.”

This document was received by the Society on the 20th of August, being just a century after its date. Mr. Trask read the law against burials on the Lord's Day, which was passed in 1727, to prevent the profanation of that day “by children and servants gathering in the streets and walking up and down, to and from the funerals.” The law was repealed in 1760, after having been in force 33 years.

Mr. Drake, the corresponding secretary, read letters of acceptance from Rev. Edwin R. Hodg-

man, of Lynnfield Centre, Mr. John Barstow, of Providence, R. I., and Mr. And Emerson of Boston, resident members; and from Mr. Eli French of New York, a corresponding member.

Several members were then balloted for and elected.

Col. Swett read a very thorough and interesting notice of the life and military services of the late Col. Samuel D. Harris, formerly of the Army of the United States, principally taken from the Harvard College Class Book of 1800. Both Col. Harris and Col. Swett were of that class, though the former left college without graduating. Col. Harris displayed great bravery in the war of 1812, on the Niagara frontier, where he was stationed, and won the approbation of Gens. Gaines, Scott, Brown and Dearborn. He left the army in 1820, and was appointed U. S. Marshal for the District of Boston. He was also Chief Engineer of the Fire Department in this city, and introduced many needed reforms into its administration. Col. Harris died in 1855, in his 75th year.

On motion of Mr. Brinley the thanks of the Society were tendered to Col. Swett for his paper, and a copy of it was requested for the use of the Society.

Mr. Wm. E. Baker exhibited a piece of oak from the old Church of St. Botolphs, at Boston, England, and gave a description of that place, which he had lately visited. He also exhibited other objects of interest connected with that locality. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Baker.

Mr. Brinley exhibited the commission, dated 1687, of his emigrant ancestor, Francis Brinley, as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the province of Rhode Island, and also a catalogue of his books. Judge Brinley was born at Datchet, England, in 1632, and emigrated to Rhode Island about 14 years after its settlement. He died in 1719, aged 87. He was distinguished in Rhode Island as an enterprising citizen and a discreet Judge. His library was quite large for those days, and the catalogue is interesting as showing the books then in use.

Mr. Edward Holden of Roxbury, read a paper on the veteran clock maker, Simon Willard, whose mechanical genius is still remembered. He was born at Grafton, Mass., April 3, 1753, and after a long life of usefulness, died at Boston, Sept. 20, 1848, aged 95. The paper was quite interesting, and was listened to with marked attention.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The South Carolina Historical Society was organized in Charleston, May 19, 1855. James L. Petigru, Esq., was elected *President*: Dr. James

Montrie and Wm. H. Treseott, *Vice-Presidents*; Wm. Jas. Rivers, *Corresponding Secretary*; F. A. Porcher, *Recording Secretary*; and O. Hammond, B. R. Carroll, G. S. Bryan, I. W. Hayne, R. Yeaton, Esqs., and Drs. S. H. Dickson and J. E. Horlbeck, *Cudators*. Dr. A. B. Williman, now of Norfolk, was the first *Treasurer*, and after his removal from Charleston, Mr. A. H. Mazyek was appointed to that office.

The Society having been organized for the purpose of investigating the early history of South Carolina, its attention was directed immediately after its organization to the documents existing in the Colonial Office in London, and to this object the Corresponding Secretary assiduously devoted himself. In pursuance of the advice of their correspondent, it was determined to procure a brief abstract of every such paper existing in the State Paper Office, beginning with the year 1660.

This work is still in progress under the direction of Mr. Hopper, of London, and all that appertains to the Proprietary History of the Colony will be printed in the forthcoming volume of the collections of the Society.

The Society numbers about a hundred members, chiefly residents of Charleston. It has been successful in collecting papers, and is fortunate in being the depository of the exceedingly valuable collection of Mr. Henry Laurens. This collection of itself will furnish materials for many a volume. His narrative of his imprisonment in the Tower of London will be found in the first volume of the Society's collections.

Several interesting papers have at times been read at the meetings of the Society. One of these, a sketch of the history of old Charleston, forms a chapter in Professor Rivers's History of South Carolina.

The volume now in press is printed under the patronage of the General Assembly of the State, which has appropriated the sum of five hundred dollars for three years to aid the Society in its enterprise.

The tax on the members amounts to five dollars per annum.—*Charleston Courier*.

TENNESSEE.

TENNESSEE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers No. 6, p. 186).—A monthly meeting was held at Nashville, Tuesday Sept. 1. The amendment to the Constitution, offered at the last meeting by Prof. J. B. Lindsley, to the purport that, in case of the Society ever becoming extinct by failure to keep up its organization, its Library of books, papers, reliques, curiosities, &c., shall revert to the State of Tennessee, was taken up and adopted.

Lieut. M. F. Maury, of Washington; Dr. Framp-

ton, of Charleston; Capt. C. Wilkes, U. S. Navy; Sam'l Hazard, Esq., Philadelphia; Lord Brougham, England; Sir Archibald Alison, Scotland; Lord Rosse, England; W. H. Prescott, Boston; David Dale Owen; Joseph Henry, LL. D., of Washington; Prof. E. H. Sophocles, of Cambridge, Mass.; Geo. Peabody, Esq. London, England; Maj. B. A. Putnam, President of Florida Historical Society; George Burt, Esq., Cor. Sec. of Florida Historical Society; Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, and Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts; Rev. John M. Peck, of Rock Spring, Illinois; and Hon. Jacob Peck, of New Market, Tenn., were elected honorary members.

Among the donations announced were a large number of books and pamphlets from Thomas Washington, Esq.; and a collection of minerals and fossils, obtained on the upper Mississippi river; a Tobacco pouch used by the Sioux and Fox tribe of Indians; and a small basket made by a Sioux Squaw, from Mrs. Frances G. Campbell.

On motion of Mr. Eichbaum, a Committee, consisting of the President and Prof. J. B. Lindsley, was appointed to revise the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society, and suggest such alterations as they may deem necessary, and report at the next meeting.

The Recording Secretary proposed the name of Mr. Solomon Bidwell, for active membership, and he was balloted for and unanimously elected.

The thanks of the Society were tendered, on motion, to Mrs. F. G. Campbell, Thomas Washington, Esq., and to Col. Ramsey, for their donations at the present meeting.

And then the Society adjourned till the first Tuesday in October next.

WISCONSIN.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN (Officers No. 2, p. 49.)—A stated meeting was held Tuesday, Aug. 4, at Madison, Edward Hsley, Esq., in the chair.

The secretary announced the receipt of one hundred letters since the last meeting. Among them were letters from S. M. Brookes, the artist who had forwarded a portrait of Daniel Bread, head chief of the Wisconsin Oneidas, a present from Messrs. Brookes and Stevenson, a fine picture, which has safely arrived, and also stating that their picture of the Pecatonica battle-field, being executed for the Society, is nearly completed and will be shortly forwarded; A. R. Stanley, the artist, of Shullsburg, stating that he has some work nearly finished for the Society, that he hopes and believes will prove creditable to both himself and the Society; Levi Konkapot, Jr., of the Stockbridge Indians, and a corresponding member

of this Society, enclosing a letter of Mrs. Electa W. Candy, most generously tendering to the Society, the only portrait extant of her late brother, John W. Quinney, so long and so distinguished as the head chief of the Stockbridge Indians of Wisconsin.

C. I. Walker, of Detroit, writes, that "Inspired with zeal by the efforts and example of your Society, we are endeavoring to awaken attention to our early history, and to collect and preserve such materials of that history as are still within our reach;" and to this end, are making efforts to reconstitute the Michigan Historical Society, founded in 1828, but which has not held a meeting since 1841.

The venerable Rembrandt Peale, of Philadelphia, the last surviving artist who executed from life a likeness of the illustrious Washington, writes, after thanking the Society for membership: "I am indeed astonished to perceive, in the enterprising settlement of the Far West, such vigorous demonstrations of intellectual power, which have had a slower growth in our own more favored localities in the East—verifying the prophetic judgment, made in the time of Franklin, that Art and Science were leaving the seats of their early establishment, and travelling westward. I need not add my sincere wishes for the prosperity of your Institution, and my thanks for your individual politeness."

Since the last meeting there have been added to the Library, fifty-two volumes, of which three are folios and 11 quartos, besides a number of engravings, pamphlets, &c.

The committee formerly appointed to select and engage a suitable person to deliver the next annual address before the Society, reported that they had solicited Hon. Harlow S. Orton to act in that capacity, and he had consented to do so.

Messrs. Judge Atwood, Hilsley, Draper, Durrie, and Benedict were appointed a committee to examine the Constitution of the Society, and the several amendments thereto, consolidate them, and make report of other needed amendments, and submit the whole to the Executive Committee for their approval or revision, in order to submit it to the annual meeting of the Society, and have it published in the next volume of Collections.

The Secretary reported that the 3d volume of the Report and Collections of the Society is now passing through the press, and promises to present a fine typographical appearance.

Dr. Walter Failing, Joseph Parkin, and H. L. Foster, were elected Active members of the Society; Geo. P. Winter, of La Fayette, Indiana, an Honorary member, and several corresponding members were also chosen.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

EARLY MISSIONS IN THE WEST.—The registers of the Catholic Mission of St. Joseph, Illinois, from 1720 to 1761 and of the Vicar General of 1768 and 1773 have been discovered by the Hon. I. Viger of Montreal in the possession of a private family of that city and placed, we understand, in the possession of the Bishop of Chicago.

The following is the list of the Missionaries at that post, mentioned in those Records:

Rev. P. Michel Guignas, S. J.	1720, 1721.
" Jean St. Pé, S. J.	1721 and 1734.
" I. C. Gynmonneau, S. J.	1722 and 1723.
" C. M. Messayer, S. J.	1724 to 1731.
" I. B. Chardon, S. J.	1729.
" I. L. de la Pierre	1735.
" Pierre de Jamay, S. J.	1738, 1742, 1745, 1752.
" J. Bte. Lamorinie, S. J.	1740, 1741 to 1743, 1744, 1750 and 1752 to 1760.
" Pierre Potier, S. J.	1761.
" Pierre Gibault, Vicar General.	1768 and 1773, E. B. O'C.

ALBANY, N. Y.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL.—I find in the National Intelligencer an extract from a letter written by a lady upwards of eighty years old, residing in Philadelphia, to her grandson in Washington; which I send for insertion in the H. M.

BETA.

BOSTON.

When General Washington delivered his Farewell Address, in the room at the southeast corner of Chestnut and Sixth streets, I sat immediately in front of him. It was in the room the Congress occupied. The table of the Speaker was between the two windows on Sixth street. The daughter of Dr. C—, of Alexandria, the physician and intimate friend of Washington, Mrs. H—, whose husband was the auditor, was a very dear friend of mine. Her brother, Washington, was one of the secretaries of General Washington. Young Dandridge, a nephew of Mrs. Washington, was the other. I was included in Mrs. H—'s party to witness the august, the solemn scene. N— H— declined going with Mrs. H—, who had determined to go so early as to secure the front bench. It was fortunate for N— C— (afterwards Mrs. L.) that she would not trust herself to be so near her honored grandfather. My dear father stood very near her; she was terribly agitated. There was a narrow passage from the door of entrance to the room, which was on the east, divid-

ing the rows of benches. Gen. Washington stopped at the end to let Mr. Adams pass to the chair. The latter always wore a full suit of bright drab, with slash, or rather loose cuffs. He also wore wrist rattles. He had not changed his fashions. He was a short man, with a good head. With his family he attended our church twice a day.

General Washington's dress was a full suit of black. His military hat had the black cockade. There stood the Father of his Country, acknowledged by nations "the first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen." No marshals, with gold-colored scarfs; no cheering. The most profound stillness greeted him, as if that great assembly desired to hear him breathe, and catch his breath—the homage of the heart. Mr. Adams covered his face with both his hands. The sleeve of his coat and his hands were covered with tears. Every now and then there was a suppressed sob. I cannot describe Washington's appearance as I felt it—perfectly composed and self-possessed till the close of his address. Then, when strong men's sobs broke loose, when tears covered their faces, then the great man was shaken. I never took my eyes from his face. Large drops came from his eyes. He looked to the grateful children who were parting with their father, their friend, as if his heart was with them and would be to the end.

LETTER OF DR. FRANKLIN.—I communicate the following. C. C.

PETERSBURG, VA. Augt. 19th.

Copie d'une lettre de Mons. Franklin à Mr. Le Comte de Vergennes datée de Passy le 15 Fevrier, 1782.

SIR,—I received the Letter your Excellency did me the Honor of writing to me, the 6th Inst. inclosing an *Aperçu* of the situation of the Congress accounts for the year 1781. On considering that account this day there seems to me an error in stating one of the sums, viz: that of 2.216.000. I have therefore drawn a new state of the account (which I inclose) wherein that sum is placed with the 4.000.000. as equally lent by the king to the United States, which I understood to have been the case. But if that was not his Majesty's Intention, the promises I have given to reimburse the same to the Trésor Royal on the 1st January, 1788, with Interest, should be returned to me. This will, however, derange exceedingly the operations of Mr. Morris, who imagines, as appears by his letters, that nearly the whole dutch Loan will be in my hands at his disposition. I cannot therefore but wish, if not too inconvenient to the Trésor Royal, that the said sum may be permitted to remain in its present situation.

I am, &c.,

B. FRANKLIN.

THE AMERICAN BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER. — The first Compilation* was *proposed* only—not *established*. Many of the Churches did not adopt it, but continued to use the Prayer Book of the Church of England, omitting, however, the Prayers for the King, the Royal Family and Parliament, as had been the practice in all the Episcopal Churches in the United States since the Declaration of Independence.

As the "Proposed Book" is now very rare, a few of its peculiarities may here be mentioned—viz; In the Apostle's Creed the article of the Descent into Hell is omitted. Neither the Nicene nor the Athanasian is inserted. The Psalter consists of Selections from the Psalms arranged for thirty days, Morning and Evening. Some Psalms are omitted altogether, and of others the selections are brief. The 109th and the other Psalms containing imprecatory passages, to the public reading of which objection has so often been made, are not inserted. There is a service for the fourth of July. This was composed by Rev. Dr W^m Smith, one of the Committee who prepared the Book, although, as Bishop White remarks, "he had written and acted against the Declaration of Independence, and was unfavorably looked upon by the supporters of it during the whole Revolutionary War." Of the metrical Psalms there are Eighty-four selections. These are not in the order of the Book of Psalms, but arranged according to the subject—as Praise and Adoration, Thanksgiving, Psalms of Prayer, Psalms of Instruction, &c. Appended to the Book is a selection of fifty-one Hymns, and four leaves of Tunes with the Notes engraved.

In the General Convention of 1789 the Prayer Book was finally arranged and established nearly as it remains to this day. In the first Edition, 1790, owing to some misconception either of the Printer or of the Committee who had the charge of the Printing, the words of the article in the Creed "He descended into Hell" are in Italics and within Brackets—and in the Oblation in the Communion Service, the words "which we now offer unto thee" are in Capitals as they appear in the Communion Office of the Scotch Episcopal Church. By the Convention of 1792 those deviations were ordered to be corrected in all subsequent Editions.

In Hugh Gainé's Editions of 1793 the Imprint says "By direction of the General Convention"—and in Young & Ormrod's Edition of 1795, "By Permission of the General Convention." The original instrument by which this Permission was granted, in the handwriting of Bishop Provoost, and with the signatures of all the Members

* The Book of Common Prayer, &c. Philadelphia: Hall & Sellers, 1786. For the full title see No. 7, p. 219.

of the Committee, is now before the writer. A Copy will be enclosed herewith.

S. M. G.

PHILADELPHIA.

COPY.

We, whose names are subscribed, being the Committee appointed by the General Convention for the purpose of publishing the Book of Common Prayer and conveying a right to print the said Book to any Printer or Printers in any of the States who may be recommended for that purpose by the State Convention or their Standing Committee do hereby upon the Recommendation of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of Pennsylvania Convey to Mr William Young, Printer in Philadelphia, a right to print the said Book of Common Prayer; and the State Convention or their Standing Committee are to superintend and correct the press according to the standard Book which is herewith for that purpose transmitted.

In Witness thereof we have hereunto set our hands this 24th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

SAM'L. PROVOOST,

ABR'M. BEACH,

BENJ'N. MOORE,

WM. SAM'L. JOINSON.

} Committee.

BOOK ILLUSTRATING.—The following extract from an article on this subject, in the first number of Brotherhead's American Notes and Queries, will, I think, be of service to some of your readers. If you concur in this opinion, please insert it in the H. M.

CAMBRIDGE.

In order that our readers may, in a measure, understand the amount of labor required to properly illustrate a book, we will describe the process to them. Some of the favorite works selected for this purpose, are Byron's English Bards, Somerville's Chase, Rogers's Italy, Cowper's Task, Moore's Anacreon, The Life of Washington, The Life of Franklin, and The Life of Mary Queen of Scots.

We will suppose our illustrator has determined on the English Bards as best suited to his purpose; he forthwith proceeds to get the best edition of the work published, which is the one by Murray, of 1832. This book is a duodecimo, and consequently too small to receive such prints as are accessible to the illustrator; it has, therefore, to be *extended* to the *quarto* size, which is done by cutting a window in a blank quarto sheet, a trifle smaller than the leaf to be inserted; the extreme edges of the printed leaf are then pasted upon the margin of this window so that both sides can be read; previous to which, however, both the edges that are to come together, those of the leaf and those of the window, are carefully pared with a keen knife, so that the two surfaces when pasted

together will be no thicker than other parts of the leaf. Every leaf of the book has to go through this process, which is a labor of considerable magnitude, and requires considerable skill and patience. In England there are persons who make it their business to do this kind of work at a certain price per sheet; and rare books, which have been too much cut down by unskilful binders, are frequently inlaid or extended in this manner. John Kemble's copy of the first folio Shakspeare underwent this treatment, at a cost including the binding of about three hundred dollars. The next step is to procure the necessary prints, portraits, views, &c., &c., required for illustrations; and, when it is considered that they amount in all to over three hundred, the reader can form some idea of the difficulty our collector will experience in getting his set complete. Many of the portraits are private plates, exceedingly rare and costly.

SERMONS PREACHED BEFORE THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS, TO WHICH ARE ADDED, ABSTRACTS OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.—

Among the sources of our local history, seldom used, because little known, are the reports of the Church of England Missionaries in the Colonies which are appended to the annual sermons preached before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Organized in 1701, a few years subsequent to the formation of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which somewhat similar in plan amicably divided the Missionary field with its younger auxiliary, the annual sermons preached by such men as Bps. Burnet, Beveridge, Sherlock, Berkeley, Butler, Secker, Warburton and Lowth, are noble evidences of the missionary spirit of the English Church long before the present century: while its "Abstracts of Proceedings" are valuable alike for interesting parochial statistics and local information. Accumulating year by year, as did these reports, and, from the fact of their speedy publication and wide circulation, placed above the suspicion of exaggeration or misrepresentation, they furnish a source of reliable and minute historical information which only needs to be rendered accessible to be generally used and appreciated. A great service to local historians and antiquarians would be rendered by the re-publication of such portions of these "Abstracts" as relate to the parishes and missions of the venerable Society within the borders of the United States, and until this can be done a statement where these reports may be found, will not be useless intelligence to many engaged in historical research.

In the more public libraries, no set of these Sermons and Abstracts can be found complete to the

present time. The library of Brown University, Providence, R. I. has the fullest collection of these pamphlets that we have seen; having a complete set from 1701 to 1780. The Sears Library of St. Paul's Church, Boston, has a complete file from 1721 to 1800. The Library of the Am. Board of Com. for For. Missions, at the Mission House in Boston, contains a file from 1765 to the present time. Those of the present century together with many occasional years of the last, are in the Library of Harvard Coll. at Cambridge. The Library of the Best. Athenæum has between forty and fifty of these Reports ranging between 1710 and 1797. The N. Y. State Library, Albany, has nearly a perfect set, commencing with 1755. The Mass. Hist. Society has, scattered through a great number of volumes of miscellaneous pamphlets, nearly a complete file of these sermons from the first. If made more readily accessible by being collected and bound together, they would prove a great addition to the working materials of this noble collection. Many are found in the Library Company and Loganian Collections of Phil^a, the Am. Antiq. Soc. at Worcester, the Theolog. Sem. of the Prot. Epis. Church, at Alexandria,—the Library of Congress,—and, doubtless, in other libraries which have not fallen under our examination. Odd volumes and incomplete sets are occasionally offered for sale in New York, and invariably bring good prices. In fact, no library of American History can be complete without these interesting volumes.

W. S. P.

WATERTOWN, Mass.

LETTER OF RICHARD RANDOLPH.—I hand you the following copy of a letter written here eighty odd years ago. C. C.

From Richard Randolph, To Capt. Theo^k. Munford, of the Brigg Norborne

at

BULL-HILL.

Dear Sir,—

Inclosed you have a Letter to M^r William Hylton, who will offer you any civiltys you may stand in need off, and at the same time will assist you in the sale of the Brigg, which we have determin'd to dispose off, provided it can be effected without a considerable loss which Col. Tom. and myself leave entirely to yours and M^r Hylton's good judgment, as we doubt not your acting for the best. The Proceeds of the Cargo as well as Vessel, as far as I am Concern'd, you are to vest in Pistoles or Dollars, and bring with you, as that article will be in very great demand. I hope to see you again by the 5th Nov. and am with my hearty wishes for your good Voyage,

your very aff^{te} kinsman,

RICHARD RANDOLPH.

BLANDFORD,
Octobr. 12th, 1771.

Hurry away I beg of you or we shall loose a fine market. Possibly if the vessel wont sell, a good freight may [be had] for her, some where or other, which I shou'd prefer to her returning again, as every thing we make this year will sell to my satisfaction here. Dont omit sending Robart's Letter to night, by Ben, as it's of consequence. I hope you'll be able to discharge him too, as he is wished much at home.

COATS OF ARMS.—A word of caution ought to find a place in the H. M. on the subject of coats-of-arms found in this country. There is seldom any evidence that they belong to the families that claim them; generally they have been assumed since the revolution. Men who would scorn any other form of imposition have been guilty of this. As an aid to genealogical researches most of these arms are worse than useless.

ANTI-BOGUS.

NEW ENGLAND MERCHANTS.—The following item, which contains a reference to the merchants of New England, I copied a year or two ago from a volume of newspapers, printed during the Great Revolution in England, which volumes belonged to J. Wingate Thornton, Esq. This extract is from a serial called "Perfect Occurrences" 19th Week, under date of Monday March 5, 1645. D. BOSTON.

"A Petition was this day read in the house of Lords, concerning the Merchants of New England, directed: *To the Right Honourable the House of Peeres, in Parliament assembled.* The Petition was from Alderman Bartley, and Master Saint John, two New England Merchants, Concerning some damages that they had received by the English Inhabitants there, about a Charter-party that was made to a Frenchman only to go as Passenger in their Ship, who accordingly was transported thither; and upon some dispute in that Country, the people there (whom some call a free State) in assenting to said Frenchman, made use of that Charter-party to gain advantage to allow damages to the said Frenchman, which was imposed upon the Master of the Ship; only upon a peremptory quarrell, to the great prejudice of the merchants here."—*Perfect Occurrences* xix. Week, under date Monday, May 5, 1645."

PORTRAITS IN PRIVATE HANDS.—There are many persons who have won a national or State reputation, of whom portraits are extant in the hands of relatives or others. As it is desirable to know the location of such pictures, I would remark that several such will be found in two lists published in the N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg. vols. viii. p. 128 u, and vol. x. p. 342. MEM.

REVOLUTIONARY ACCOUNT OF CLOTHING.—The following document, if worth preserving in the H. M., is at your service. C. C.

PETERSBURG, VA., Aug. 19.

Account of Cloathing deliver'd at Boston to the Troops in the Continental Service, From February to August 1st, 1777—per Nathan Blodget, Commissary of Cloathing.

	Hunting Shirts.	Coats.	Waistcoats.	Jackets.	Overalls.	Breeches.	Hatts or Caps.	Blankets.	Shirts.	Hose.	Shoes.
To Col ^o Thomas Marshall's Reg ^t	36	27	27	244	233	29	167		271	298	271
To Col ^o Gam ^t Bradford's Reg ^t	116	38	38	112		40	52		168	192	172
To Major Eben ^r Stevens		204	204			204	162		204	204	204
To Col ^o Joseph Vose's Regiment	255	42	42	236	358	42	66		327	277	297
To Cap ^t Will ^m Mills for Comp ^r Artificers	38	38	38			38	38	27	38	38	38
To Col ^o Edw ^d Wigglesworth's Reg ^t	351	63	63	313	352	85	1		403	391	442
To Col ^o Will ^m Shepherd's Reg ^t	96	4	4	96	42	4			104	104	100
To Col ^o Mich ^t Jackson's Reg ^t	238	60	60	238	57	66	116		363	358	298
To Col ^o Tho ^s Nixon's Regiment	66	108	108	16	20	104	50		257	268	174
To Col ^o Ichabod Alden's Reg ^t	240	136	136	240	192	136	71		512	512	376
To Col ^o John Greation's Reg ^t	278	20	20	277	48	20	12	200	302	196	298
To Col ^o Tim ^o Bigelow's Reg ^t		295	295			295		65	295	590	295
To Major Nicholas Rogers, for 25 french Officers per Gen ^l Heath's Order								25			
To Col ^o Jn ^o Crane, for Gen ^l Knox's Brig ^t		839	866			866	866	60	866	866	866
To Col ^o Jn ^o Bailey's Regiment	62	60	60			60			84	120	115
To Col ^o Rufus Putnam's Regiment	203	284	284	203		487	327		974	952	487
To Col ^o Sam ^l Brewer's Regiment		15	15			15			30	30	15
To Col ^o Elisha Sheldon's Regiment								300			
To Col ^o Samuel Webb's Regiment	500		500		500						
To Col ^o Eben ^r Francis's Regiment										1	1
To Col ^o James Wesson's Regiment		18	18			18			4	36	18
	2479	2251	2778	1975	1802	2509	1928	677	5202	5433	4467

DR. FRANKLIN'S ACCOUNT WITH GEORGIA.—I have copied for the H. M., a bill of Benjamin Franklin against the Province of Georgia, for services rendered as their agent at the Court of St James. The original document, which is in my possession, is written with much care and elegance, and forms an interesting and valuable document of this great man. W. S. P.

WATERTOWN, Sept.

Dr.	Province of Georgia, to B. Franklin,	Cr.
To three years Service as their Agent in England, at £100 sterling p. Ann.	£300 00 0. June 20, 1770. By Bill of Exchange	£100 00 00
To Cash paid for Mace, Gowns, &c.	107 12 9. Dec. 11, " By Ditto 2 Bills,	120 00 00
To Do. paid Tho ^s Life, Esq ^r Solicitor	16 1 2. Balance	219 5 11
To Coach & Chair hire; Fees at offices, and other small Expenses,	15 12 0.	£439 5 11
	£439 5 11	

Philad^a, Oct. 7, 1776 Errors excepted.

Per B. FRANKLIN.

QUERIES.

"HISTORY OF THE TRANSLATION OF THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER INTO THE MOHAWK LANGUAGE." (No. 1, p. 13).—In St. George's church in the city of Kingston, Canada West, a massive and beautiful tablet on the east side of the pulpit, contains a lengthy inscription, the substance of which is that it was erected "to the memory of the Rev. John Stuart, D. D., a missionary to the Mohawk nation at Cataragui, (now the city of Kingston); that he labored eleven years with the Indians, and with the aid of the celebrated Joseph Brandt he translated the gospel of St. Mark and the book of common prayer into the Mohawk language." He died 15th August 1811. If the statement on this monument is correct, how is it that Brandt or Brant gets the whole credit of the translation on the title page of the edition of 1787? or is there any other proof of Mr. Stuart's being the principal and Brandt only an assistant in the translating, except that above quoted?

T. H. W.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 21.

COLONEL OSWALD.—The following extract from Stephensiana No. VIII. leads one to wish further acquaintance with the history of Col. Oswald and to enquire where a fuller notice may be found.

"I knew the American Colonel Oswald. He resided in London between 1787 and 1790 and published an elegant tract called 'the Cry of Nature,' the object of which was to expose the cruelty of killing and eating animals. He was such an enthusiast in favor of liberty that he went to Paris soon after the taking of the Bastille and raised a corps of pikemen in which his two sons were officers. In 1794, when the ignorant country people of La Vendee were seduced by the money and arms of England, and led on by the arts of their priests and nobles to raise a civil war of extermination, the zeal of Oswald carried him and his regiment among these barbarous fanatics; and in one of those bloody affrays in which no quarter was given, this philosophical soldier and his two sons were slaughtered fighting at the head of their regiment.

This catastrophe was not confirmed in England for three or four years, and in the meantime Bonaparte began his career in Italy. The first portraits of him resembled Oswald, and several anecdotes accorded with Oswald's character. He was in particular, represented as devoted like Oswald to the study of Ossian,—an edition of which he was said to carry in his pocket. These circumstances led many persons to believe that Bonaparte was no other than Oswald, under an assumed name; a pamphlet was published in

proof it, and the coincidence was believed till Paoli and some Corsican relatives of Bonaparte came to England and gave accounts of his family."

C. M. SMITH.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL QUERY.—*Official Sanction of the British Government to the Baptizing of Slaves in the Colonies.*—In Dean Berkley's sermon before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, February 18, 1731, (published London, 1732, 48), when speaking of the obstacles in the way of the conversion of the slaves in the plantations, the author remarks:—

"To this may be added, an erroneous notion, that the being baptized, is inconsistent with a State of Slavery. To undeceive them (*i. e. the masters*) in this particular, which had too much weight, it seemed a proper Step, if the opinion of his Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General could be procured. This opinion they charitably sent over, signed with their own Hands; which was accordingly printed in *Rhode Island*, and dispersed throughout the Plantations. I heartily wish it may produce the intended effect." Page 20.

Can any one tell me whether or not any copy of this document is in existence, and, if there is, where it may be found, its description, imprint, date, &c.

W. S. P.

WATERTOWN, MASS.

JUDGE HOPKINSON ON RELIGION.—Who was the Mr. C——, spoken of in the following Extract from Judge Hopkinson's excellent Letter on Religion? "Mr. C——, of whom you speak, was a man of distinguished learning in the profession of the law and also of general knowledge and scholarship, with a most acute and penetrating mind. He would have been at the head of the bar, with wealth, reputation, and all the good he could have desired; but about fifteen years or more since, he became a devotee to the doctrines of Swedenborg. From that moment everything was neglected or abandoned for these studies—his law books were laid aside, his clients unattended to, and his days and nights given to Hebrew Bibles, Latin folios, and learned criticisms and commentaries. He was soon involved in the embarrassment of debts, and after a most miserable existence for years, died a few months since of a broken and mortified spirit, leaving a wife and children destitute. And to what did he sacrifice himself and family? What discovery has he made? What truth elucidated or established that is worth one farthing to anybody?"

C. M. SMITH.

J. KAY, PAINTER OR ENGRAVER.—I have a portrait of one "Joseph Gerrald," "A delegate to the British Convention." The name and date

of the painter or engraver is "J. Kay, 1793." Can any of your correspondents inform me who he was ?

COCKED HAT.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.

FAC-SIMILES OF AUTOGRAPHS.—What is the first book printed in this country, containing a fac-simile of an autograph ?

D. C. B.

RUMSTICK.—In the southerly part of the town of Barrington, R. I., there is a neck of land extending into Narragansett Bay and containing about 375 acres, known by the name of *Rumstick Point*. The rocks in the Bay at the end of the Point are designated as "*Rumstick Rocks*." I wish to know the origin of the name and when it was first applied to that part of Barrington.

H. G. J.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1857.

CAPT. JOHN SMITH, the Virginia adventurer, in his life, says, he was born at Willoughby, in the County of Lincoln, and that he was about thirteen years of age at the time of his father's death. The date on his portrait shows him to have been born in 1579, which agrees with the entry in the parish register of Willoughby, as follows :—

"1579. John, the sonne of George Smith was baptized the sixth day of January."

In 1596, March 30, George Smith of Willoughby, made his will in which he desires to be buried in the church of Willoughby. Bequeaths "to the right hon^{le} my lord Willoughby, under whom I have many years lived as his poor tenant, as a token of my dutiful good will, the best of my two years old colts." Mentions his wife Alice, daughter Alice, and kinsman Robert Smith. Appoints his sons John and Francis executors, and George Mettham supervisor of the will. Witnessed by Thomas Sanbrough and Bartholomew Lawrence.

If this was the father of Capt. John Smith, which I have no doubt of, how are we to account for the discrepancy in dates ? Either the Capt. himself was mistaken in regard to his age at the time of his father's death, or there is an error in the date of the will. It was not unusual in those times to appoint a son executor of a will who was under age, being subject to a supervisor or overseer.

H. G. S.

LEVERING.—In the graveyard at Nazareth, Pa., there is a tombstone with the following inscription, "Johanna Elizabeth Levering; Born April 11, 1753 in Rochester, Massachusetts, Departed Oct. 17, 1790."

I wish to know who were the parents of this lady, and whether any family named Levering

ever resided in Rochester, and if any of that name live there now.

H. G. J.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22, 1857.

CINNAMINSON.—There are several towns in the United States called "*Cinnaminson*." What is the meaning of the word and whence did it originate.

H. G. J.

PHILADELPHIA.

MARCY.—The earliest ancestor of the Marcy family to which the late Hon. William L. Marcy belonged, that has yet been ascertained, is John Marcy of New Roxbury, now Woodstock, Ct.; whose will is found on the Suffolk Probate Records, at Boston, Mass., dated 1723. Can any of your genealogical correspondents inform me who the father of this John was ?

D.(2)

BUCKMAN.—A correspondent of the London Notes and Queries (2d S. iv, 178), writing upon the surname *Deadman*, remarks: "I know a person vulgarly called by this name, which I thought an unaccountable one, till I found his name was in fact *Debenham*; I have heard him called *Deadient* or *Deadmant*. Similarly I know a family commonly called *Bradman*; they spell their name *Bradnam*; it ought most likely to be *Bradenham*. Debenham is a parish in Suffolk; Bradenham, a parish in Norfolk."

Here in Massachusetts we have the name of Buckman: it is spelt in our earliest records *Bucknam*. Query—Is it a corruption of Buckingham ?

D

REPLIES.

CAPTORS OF ANDRE. (No. 8, p. 244).—The "Vindication of the Captors of Major Andre," New York: Kirk and Mercein, 1817, 12°, pp. 99, will furnish the information desired. Much of the speech of Col. Tallmadge, therein mentioned, is quoted in H. M. No. 7, p. 204. Can it be possible, that Col. Tallmadge in 1817, felt yet a remnant of the old prejudices of the Connecticut people, so openly displayed in the Revolution, against the Dutch of New York ?

S. A.

JERSEY CITY, Sept. 7.

Another Reply.—In view of the recent discussion as to the merits of Major Andre's captors, the following Extract from the Journals of Congress, (Vol. 6, page 154. Edit. 1800), possesses some interest:

"Friday, November 3, 1780.

"Whereas, Congress have received information that John Paulding, David Williams and Isaac Van Wart, three young volunteer militia-men of

the State of New York, did, on the 23d day of September last, intercept Major John Andre, adjutant-general of the British army, on his return from the American lines, in the character of a Spy; and notwithstanding the large bribes offered them for his release, nobly disclaiming to sacrifice their country for the sake of gold, secured and conveyed him to the Commanding officer of the district, whereby the dangerous and traitorous conspiracy of Benedict Arnold was brought to light, the insidious designs of the enemy baffled, and the United States rescued from impending danger.

Resolved, That Congress have a high sense of the virtuous and patriotic conduct of the said John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wart.

In testimony whereof,

Ordered, That each of them receive annually, out of the public treasury, 200 dollars in specie, or an equivalent in the current money of these States, during life; and that the board of war procure for each of them a silver medal, on one side of which shall be a shield, with this inscription, "Fidelity," and on the other the following motto, "Vincit amor patriæ," and forward them to the Commander in Chief, who is requested to present the same, with a copy of this resolution, and the thanks of Congress for their fidelity, and the eminent service they have rendered their country."

G. M. C.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1857.

DR. SHUCKBURGH (No. 8, p. 245), not Shackburg, received a commission as Surgeon of Capt. Horatio Gates's Independent Company of New York on the 25th June 1737. (*Army List* 1758 p. 137.) On the death of Capt. Wraxall in 1759 Sir William Johnson nominated Dr. S. secretary for Indian affairs for the Northern district, (*N. Y. Doc. Hist.* 8^{vo}, II. 793,) whereupon he left Capt. Gates's Corps; but this appointment was not confirmed, and he retired from that office in 1761, (*N. Y. Commissions* V. 211.) On the 26th Dec. 1762, he was appointed Surgeon of the 17th regiment of foot, then serving in America, and so continued until 1768, (*Army Lists* 1765, 1769), when he again became Secretary for Indian affairs, which office he filled until August 1773, when he died. (*N. Y. Commissions*, VI. 142.)

The history of Dr. Shuckburgh's connection with the popular air of Yankee Doodle is given in Farmer and Moore's *New Hampshire Collections* III. 217.

E. B. O'C.

ALBANY, N. Y.

"British Spy." Dr. Allen, in the last edition of his *Biog. Dict.* (p. 812), devotes half a page to an account of his life and labors; and in addition to this article and the references given at its close, I might add that an interesting account of the present condition of the site of the old forest church thus immortalized is given by Bp. Meade, in his "Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Va.," (8^o Phil^a. 1857), on pp. 129-30 of vol. 2.

W. S. P.

WATERTOWN, MASS.

Another Reply.—This pulpit orator immortalized in the "British Spy," was the Rev. James Waddell, a Presbyterian minister. His life was spent in retirement, and little is known of his history. He died in the summer of 1805. The late Archibald Alexander of Princeton, N. J., married his daughter; possibly his son the Rev. J. Addison Alexander could furnish interesting particulars.

COCKED HAT.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.

Another Reply.—Wirt's Blind Preacher was Rev. James Waddell, D. D. In "Howe's Historical Collections of Virginia," under the head of Orange County, may be found an interesting account of him; also a view of "the church of the Blind Preacher." "It is an humble, unpainted structure of wood," situated "near the little village of Gordonsville, in the depths of the forest."

A biographical notice of Dr. Waddell in connection with a history of his congregation, have their place also, in "Foote's Sketches of Virginia," first volume.

W. B. T.

DORCHESTER.

EARLY POETRY ON THE EMIGRATION TO AMERICA (No. 8, p. 243; No. 9, p. 281).—The pious George Herbert, who was born in 1593, and died in 1633, wrote thus in his poem, "The Church Militant," respecting America.

"Religion stands on tiptoe in our land,
Ready to pass to the American strand.
When height of malice, and prodigious lusts,
Impudent sinning, witchcrafts and distrusts,
The marks of future bane, shall fill our cup
Unto the brim, and make our measure up:
When Seine shall follow Tiber; and the Thames,
By letting in them both, pollute her streams:
When Italy of us shall have her will,
And all her calender of sins fulfil;
Whereby one may foretell, what sins next year
Shall both in France and England domineer:
Then shall Religion to America flee."

COCKED HAT.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.

[This and the article by Vertaur in our last are worth inserting as examples of an early poetical

reference to the emigration to America; but neither of them are of so early a date as the quotation by Sigma (W.) in the August number.]

CANADA.—(*Ante*, pp. 153, 188, 217.) From Peter Heylyn's "Cosmography," Book IV., Part 2, "Containing the Chorography and History of America" p. 92, London 1677, I make the following extract. "Canada is so called from the River *Canada*, the greatest, not of this Province only, but of all this *Peninsula*. A River which hath its Fountain in the undiscovered parts of this Northern Tract: sometimes enlarged into great Lakes, and presently reduced to a narrower Chancel, with many great Windings and Reaches in it. Having embosomed almost all the rest of the Rivers of this Country, it emptieth it self into the Great Bay of St. Lawrence, over against the Isle of *Assumption*, being at the Mouth 40 Leagues in breadth, and 150 Fathom deep." From this and other works of the 17th and 18th centuries it appears probable that the Indian name of the St. Lawrence was *Canada*, and as this word bears a close resemblance to the words used by the Iroquois to designate a lake, it is much more likely that it was used in this sense, than in that of *village*, as generally interpreted. What renders this still more probable is the fact, that "the country below Quebec was called by the Indians *Saguenay*." This word is probably of the same origin as Saginaw and derived from the Ojibwa *Sageegun*, a lake, and is an abbreviation from *Sageeguning*, by the lake. Hence, we may reasonably infer that the meaning of *Canada* in the Iroquois is the same as *Saguenay* in the Ojibwa, and equivalent to the English "*Lake Region*." HENDRICK.

CAUSE OF THE WAR OF 1812.—(*Ante*, pp. 183, 249 and 286.)—The story has been often repeated, and the dignity of the Rhode Island 'pig that caused the war with Great Britain' has been dwelt upon till it has become one of the traditional glories of the State, and we should hardly venture to deny it, even if it were not true. The facts are these: Mr. James Rhodes, who lived in this city, found on his land, in Cranston, not for the first time, a couple of fat hogs that belonged to Caleb Williams, of that town. He drove them out, but not without great difficulty, the characteristic obstinacy of the animals making them go in every direction but the right one. The day was very hot, the hogs were very fat, and after the exercise they died. The owner brought a suit for their value. It was one of those 'will cases' so famous in our courts, and in all other courts. The temper of the parties being excited to a degree far beyond the amount of the matter in controversy. It was held that, although Rhodes had an undoubted right to drive out the hogs, he had not a right to drive them

in such a manner as to cause their death. The prosecution was conducted by James Burrill, and the defeated party never forgave him, although many overtures of reconciliation were made.

When the Senatorial election came on, Mr. Burrill had, upon the record, one majority. But one of the members elected to vote for him was influenced by Mr. Rhodes to vote for his opponent, Mr. Howell, who was elected by one majority. Mr. Howell was a member of the General Assembly, and voted for himself. When the declaration of war was under consideration in the Senate, a motion was made to postpone the question till the next session, and this motion was lost by one majority, Mr. Howell voting with the majority. Had the postponement prevailed, it is probable that war would not have been declared, inasmuch as, in the meantime, the order in council had been repealed, and England had made overtures of reconciliation. Thus it is assumed that Mr. Howell's vote caused the declaration. On the final vote, which was carried by six majority, both our Senators voted in the minority, although Mr. Howell was one of the strongest Democrats of his time. Why he separated from his party we never heard.

The election of Mr. Howell is a famous one in the annals of this State. Governor Fenner presided in the Grand Committee. By precedent, which had the force of law, he had the casting vote in case of a tie. Not knowing the defection of the member from Gloucester, and supposing that Mr. Burrill would have one majority, he voted in the first instance so as to make a tie, and intending afterwards to give the casting vote. This, as the event proved, was an unnecessary exercise of power; for had he not voted, there would have been a tie, and he would have had the unquestioned right to the casting vote. The proceeding, however, caused great excitement. It was denounced in the Grand Committee by Hunter, Hazard and others, and the Governor ordered Mr. Hunter to take his seat. A law was subsequently passed defining the legislative power of the Governor within the limits that are now prescribed by the constitution.—*Providence Journal*.

ENCAMPMENT 1755.—(N^o 5., p. 151.) "The flats" on which the troops of Sir William Johnson were encamped, was, no doubt, the large tract of land in the valley of the Mohawk, called "The German Flats," often familiarly designated by the inhabitants of the surrounding country as "the flats." This district was in the immediate neighborhood of Crosby's Manor and the lands of Sir William Johnson. It was settled in the beginning of the 18th century, by a number of families from the Palatinates in Germany, who, in 1725, obtained from government the "German Flats Patent" of 9186 acres. The flats and the origin of the set-

ters gave name to the place. Palatine Bridge, a station on the N. Y. Central R. R. also derives its name from these settlers. "German Flats" was organized in 1788, is now a town of the County of Herkimer, and in the Revolution formed part of the county of Tryon. Another place, four miles above Albany, is also known in history as "The Flats" (now West Troy). This was a large farm, bought about the year 1666, for 8000 Guldens Hoil. Courant, from Richard Van Rensselaer by Philip Pietersen Schuyler of Albany (formerly of Amsterdam), and was afterwards the property and country residence of his oldest and celebrated son Col. Peter Schuyler and his descendants. Detachments of troops were frequently quartered there, but I do not find that a division of the army was encamped at these "Flats" in 1755.—Vide Dunlap's N. Y., Mrs. Grant's Mem. of an Am. Lady, Campbell's Annals of Tryon Co., Gardon's N. Y., and MS. papers of the family Schuyler. S. A.

JERSEY CITY, 7 Sep.

FIRST RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.—(No. 9, p. 280).—The "Religious Remembrancer" was commenced in this city "September 4, 1813." The Editor was John Welwood Scott, then a Printer, who became, subsequently, a Presbyterian Clergyman. From his "Address to the Public," in the first number, it appears that there had never before been a Religious Newspaper—or, at least, none in this city; and it has always been my impression that it was the first of the kind in the United States. It was published weekly in a large quarto of four pages. Price Two Dollars per annum. The volume which I have contains the first two years. It afterwards passed into the hands of Rev. Dr. Ezra Styles Ely, who published it for many years under the name of the "Philadelphian." Since Dr. Ely there have been various Editors. It is now the "Christian Observer," and edited by Rev. Dr. Converse. RETSILLA.

PHILA. Sep. 19.

Another Reply.—My common-place book states on the authority of the Boston Commonwealth, Apl. 15, 1854, that the first religious newspaper in this country was established in 1808, at Portsmouth, N. H. by Rev. Elias Smith. I have not now access to a file of the Commonwealth, and cannot give any other particulars.

PETER.

AMERICAN BARONETS.—(Ante, pp. 150, 187, 256, 285).—I suppose it will now be conceded that two natives of New England were created baronets during our connection with the Mother Country, namely, the two Sir William Pepperells;

for no one will assert that this connection had been severed in 1774, when the latter gentleman of that name received his baronetcy. Dr. Parsons must therefore give up his claim in behalf of the first Sir William.

I notice an inadvertence in the article copied from Putnam's Magazine, in your last. The second Sir William Pepperell, Bart., is there called a *nobleman*:—this is incorrect; for he was never raised to the peerage, and baronets are not ranked among the nobility. D. B. A. G.

FATHER HENNEPIN (No. 8, p. 244).—Sigma (W.) will find in "Bibliothèque Americaine par H. Ternaux, Paris 1837," several editions of the works of Hennepin under numbers 985, 1012, 1041, 1049, 1095, 1111 and 1119. The last number (1119) is entitled "A new discovery of a vaste country in America extending above four thousand miles between New France and New Mexico, by L. Hennepin, to which is added several new discoveries in North America, not published in the French edition: London 1698 in 4." This work is probably the same mentioned by Rich, p. 429, as published by Boreham in 1720.

He will also find in Brunet's "Manuel du Libraire," vol. 2. p. 539, Paris Edition 1842, the works of Hennepin enumerated with date, and places of publication. Brunet remarks that it was supposed that Hennepin ended his days in Holland having dwelt there from 1697 to 1700; but a letter from J. B. Dubos, to Thoinard dated at Rome, March 1, 1701, that the Monk Hennepin was then attached to the Convent of Araceli and being the favorite of Cardinal Spada, he established for Hennepin a new Mission in the Mississippian Country.

I own the following works, viz:—

1. "Description de la Louisiane, nouvellement Decouverte au Sud Oüest de la Nouvelle France, par Ordre du Roy. Avec la Carte du Pays: Les Mœurs et la Maniere de vivre des Sauvages, dédiée à Sa Majesté." Paris, 1688.

2. Nouvelle Decouverte d'un tres Grand Pays situé dans l'Amérique, entre Le Nouveau Mexique, et La Mer Glaciale, avec les Cartes, et les Figures necessaires, et de plus l'Histoire Naturelle et Morale, et les avantages, qu'on en peut tirer par l'établissement des Colonies, La tout dédié à Sa Majesté Britannique Guillaume III par Le R. P. Louis Hennepin, Missionnaire Recollet et Notaire Apostolique. Autrecht 1697.

3. Nouveau Voyage d'un Paris plus grand que L'Europe avec les reflections des entreprises du Sieur de la Salle, sur les Mines de St. Barbe etc, enrichi de la Carte de figures expressives des mœurs et manieres de vivre des Sauvages du Nord et du Sud, de la prise de Quebec Ville Capitale de la Nouvelle France, par les Anglois et des avan

tages qu'on peut retirer du chemin recource de la Chine et du Japon, par le moyen de tant de vaste Contrees et de nouvelles Colonies.

Avec approbation et dédié à sa Majesté Guillaume III, Roy de la grande Bretagne. par Le R. P. Louis Hennepin, Missionnaire Recollet et Notaire Apostolique, Autrecht, 1698.

I know of no works published by Hennepin, but the three above mentioned, although there are several editions of the above mentioned by Brunet.

SAMUEL H. PARSONS.

MIDDLETOWN, Ct. Sept. 23.

THE WINNEBAGOES (No 8, p. 246).—In a communication signed P., in your August number, I find this sentence :— "The Indians answering to the name of Winnebagoes would hardly allow themselves to be called *turbid*, while they claim to be considered and called *beautiful*." It often happens that names are given to people without asking their consent ; and it would seem from Grignon's Recollections of Wisconsin, soon to be published by the Wisconsin Historical Society in their Transactions, that this is such a case. Grignon says : "The Winnebagoes call themselves *Wau-chion-gra*, the meaning of which I do not know ; and their name Winnebagoes seems to have been given them by the Menomonees—*Win-ne-pa-go*, or *filthy*, expressive of their filthy habits, which characteristic led the early French to denominate them *Les Puants*, the Stinkards." X (2).

Retropections, Literary and Antiquarian.

EARLY PERIODICALS.—*Maryland*.—The earliest Periodical which we have met with, published in Maryland, is entitled "THE KEY." It was issued at "Frederick Town," in the year 1798. It is an octavo, and was "Printed weekly, by John D. Cary, at the office of the Federal Gazette in Market Street. The first number was issued on Saturday, January 13, of that year.

Before proceeding to describe "The Key," a few historical remarks upon the rise and progress of printing in Maryland may be desired. We are told by Isaiah Thomas, in his History of Printing in America (II, 126), that "A printing house was not established in Maryland for more than ninety years after the Province was granted by King Charles I, to George Calvert, Baron of Baltimore in Ireland." That is, more than 90 years after the date of Charter, which was in 1632. The first printing was at Annapolis, and the first book printed was "A complete Collection of the Laws of Maryland," in 1727. Up to 1773, there had been but two Newspapers published in

Maryland. In this last named year a third appeared, at Baltimore. The others were published at Annapolis. We now return to "The Key."

Mr. John D. Cary was the Editor and Publisher of "The Key;" and as his introduction to his subscribers is short, it is extracted entire.— "The subscribers for the Key are now presented with the first number, notwithstanding many circumstances hostile to the undertaking ; and, I trust, their candor and enlightened liberality of sentiment, will prevent them from criticising it too harshly, especially when they consider there is an old proverb which says, "Give not your opinion of a house at its threshold, for fear you may have occasion to retract when you come to visit its apartments."

The numbers of the Key each consisted of eight pages only ; and though no larger, it was too much for the time and place of its issue. It lived but half a year, dying July 14th, 1798, in its 27th number. But Mr. Cary finished his volume handsomely, giving the subscribers a good index in the last number. This little magazine (for it is a small octavo), contains many articles which are now very interesting. In regard to some of them it is difficult to discover whether they are originals or extracted from other works. As is to be expected in all the early Magazines, there are in this some very silly stories, and others so extravagant that one might be led to think the editor was trying to out-do Gulliver or even Munchausen. In his first number is an extract from "The Hive, a paper published in Lancaster, Pa., by Mr. William Hamilton." This extract is of the Munchausen stamp, and for its introduction the editor thus apologizes :

"'Tis fashionable among men,
To relish nonsense now and then."

In the second number is given "An Accurate Statement of the Troops (Continental and Militia) furnished by the respective States during the late war, from 1775, to 1783, inclusive." From the same number we learn that in Baltimore, superfine flour was sold at seven dollars and twenty-five cents. "No account of prices from Georgetown, except that of whiskey, which was *five shillings* per gallon, last Saturday." In this number was commenced a series of articles on the Geography and History of Frederick County (Maryland). In the second article it is stated that Frederick Town was laid out in September, 1745, by Mr. Patrick Dulaney, "and its streets and alleys intended to run due East and West North and South, but a wooden compass being made use of for the purpose, and surveying not practised with great accuracy at that time, the object was not exactly accomplished, yet nearly so, considering the clumsiness of the instrument, &c. The

first house was built by Mr. Thomas Schley, in 1746. This gentleman died in the year 1790, aged 78." On page 79 is a "Curious Advertisement from a late Virginia Paper." "To be shot for, on Saturday, the 10th instant, at Mr. Wm. Ward's, an elegant Stud Horse, valued at 130 dollars; 26 numbers at 5 dollars each. Shooting to commence at one o'clock precisely. A Dinner to be given by the setter up. The winner to spend — dollars. N. B. After the shooting match will be a PIG RACE, with his tail shaved and greased, to be hunted by six Negro Boys, who are to catch him fairly by the tail. Whichever of these brave hunters brings him to the stake from whence he started, shall receive him as a prize! A real Wetwood grunter, a pig of knowledge, and no sham."

"Terms of the Key.—Two dollars per annum — one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at the expiration of six months."

G.

Reviews and Book Notices.

Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia. By Bishop (WILLIAM) MEADE. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1857. Two volumes. 8°, pp. 490, 495.

These two noble volumes furnish an amount of biographical, historical, and genealogical information which is all the more valuable from its being from a new and almost unexplored field. With a history of which they have little need to be ashamed; with materials at their command, the richness and variety of which can but cause surprise at their long neglect; the churchmen of Virginia have till lately suffered others to write their history, with hardly a thought or care whether it was done in accordance with the truth or not.

This work of Bp. Meade — the fruits of his patient visitations of churches and church-yards throughout the state, and his successful explorations among mouldering records and family archives, is certainly a step in the right direction; and taken in connection with Dr. Hawks's "Narrative of Events connected with the rise and progress of the Prot. Epis. Church in Virginia (forming vol. I. of his contributions to the Eccl. Hist. of the U. S., 8°, New York, 1836) and the full and accurate notices of the Virginian Church in Anderson's "Hist. of the Ch. of Eng. in the Colonies," (3 vols., post 8°, London, 1856.) leaves little to be desired in the way of information concerning the "Old Churches, Ministers, and Families" of the Ancient Dominion. We have not space nor time to point out the many interesting chapters of

this valuable work. The interesting documents connected with the history of Pocahontas which appear before the American public for the first time, in its pages, and the new light thrown, by its account of the life and labors of Commissary Blair — the learned Commentator on the Sermon on the Mount, (5 vols. 8°, London, 1718,— Ditto 1724,— 4 vols. Edited by Waterland, 1740)— on a most interesting and little known epoch of Virginia history are, however, too important to be overlooked; while its notices of the pioneer clergy and their self-sacrificing labors in the work of Indian conversion; in the early establishment of schools of learning; and in their endeavors for the reformation or restraint of those who, fleeing in disgrace from England, sought but a wider license for excess and crime in the new world; prove them worthy compeers of their famed New England contemporaries.

Illustrated with well-executed wood cuts of the old family seats and churches, and printed with care and elegance, there is but one thing wanting to make these volumes everything that could be desired. The lack of an index of names will be felt by every student who consults the work, and we can but hope that this need will be at once supplied by the enterprising publishers. With this addition, Bp. Mead's work will long remain a record of careful investigation and patient research such as will do honor to himself and service to his state and church.

Relation de ce qui s'est passé dans la Mission de l'Immaculée Conception au Pays des Illinois, depuis le Mois de Mars 1693 jusqu'en Fevrier 1694. Par le R. Père JACQUES GRAVIER, de la Compagnie de Jésus. A Manate: de la presse Cramoisy de Jean-Marie Shea. 1857.

The "Relations" of the Jesuits which are the most copious, the most authentic, and very often the sole sources of information upon many topics connected with early American history form a continuous series of about forty volumes, sought after by collectors with the utmost avidity, and commanding enormous prices. This series, however, by no means includes all of these curious reports. Several of great interest, besides letters and documents from Jesuit hands not inferior in value to the best of those printed — and, perhaps, the more characteristic, as they were never meant to see the light — exist only in manuscript. Of these, Mr. Shea has made a collection, with a view to publishing selections from them, thus forming an invaluable complement to the printed series. The first he has chosen is the journal of the Jesuit Gravier in Illinois, which, with the graphic fidelity which characterizes many of these documents, daguerreotypes vividly the daily scenes and incidents

of life in that region more than a century and a half ago. In respect to mechanical execution, the book is a re-production of the original "Relations" as issued from the famous press of Cranoisy, the spelling, punctuation, and the antique form of type being closely followed. It forms a finished and scholarlike addition to the catalogue of American documentary history.

Address delivered at the celebration of the battle of Moore's Creek Bridge, Feby. 27, 1857. By JOSUUA G. WRIGHT, Esq. Wilmington: Fulton & Price, 1857. 8°, pp. 24.

We have received a pamphlet with this title with much pleasure because it shows us that the value of this first great victory achieved by the patriots in the revolution is beginning to be better appreciated by their descendants.

It is not a little strange that till lately the history of this most decisive battle has remained almost unknown. This can only be accounted for by the fact that at that period there was hardly a newspaper existing in all that region to publish its details to the world; and, besides, the patriots of that State were then entirely too busy in attending to their enemies, both foreign and domestic, to see that proper measures were taken to disseminate the accounts of their victories abroad. Although the author of this address modestly disclaims the office of a chronicler of the particular events of this action, he furnishes us with a spirited record of its most interesting features as well as its causes and effects. We extract his account of the immediate result of the contest, which, at that time, must have been invaluable to the victors: "The trophies of that day were fifteen hundred rifles, one hundred and fifty swords, two medicine chests, one valued at \$1500; thirteen wagons with equipments and horses complete; a box of English guineas worth \$75,000; and eight hundred and fifty soldiers with Commander General Donald McDonald prisoners of war." Our author next proceeds to discuss the question, Who is entitled to the honor of being the Commander on this occasion, Caswell or Lillington? Both had recently received commissions as Colonels, and had raised regiments by order of the Provincial Legislature, which regiments were nearly all that were engaged on the American side. Like the same question in regard to the Battle of Bunker Hill, the subject has awakened able advocates on each side, and may never be definitely settled. Wright states the claims of Lillington with much force, and we hardly see how his arguments can be controverted. With the present light on this subject, we cannot but think that — allowing their rank to be equal, as it undoubtedly was; and remembering that the Provincial Congress had just before decided that in his own district each colonel should

rank above those from other districts — the claim of Col. Lillington is best. Certainly if tradition in that part of the country can be believed, no more gallant officer ever led his soldiers to victory.

We cannot help commending the tone and style of this address. While it is entirely free from sentimental appeals to the feelings of the audience it is not lacking in patriotic fervor, nor in state and national enthusiasm. F. K.

Sesqui-Centennial Gathering of the Clan Darlington at the residence of Brinton Darlington, in East Bradford, Chester County, Pennsylvania, on the 20th of August, 1853. Printed by request of the Tribe, 1853. 8°, pp. 52.

Abraham Darlington, the progenitor of this family, was the son of Job and Mary Darlington, of Darnhall, co. Chester, England. He was born in 1690, and early in the following century emigrated to Pennsylvania, where his descendants chiefly reside. The gathering seems to have been of a social character, and must have been a very pleasant affair. An address, principally devoted to the life of the immigrant ancestor of this family, in which several letters from the parents and other English relatives of their progenitor are introduced, was delivered by Dr. William Darlington, well known for his scientific and literary publications. With this gentleman we believe the idea of the gathering originated. His namesake, Wm. Darlington, of the West Chester bar, favored the company with an account of a visit to Cheshire, England, the home of their ancestors. These addresses, with a tabular list of the Clan Darlington and other matters, are printed for the use of the family in the pamphlet before us. We trust the tribe may hold frequent gatherings, and that they all may be equally pleasant.

Indian Good Book, made by EUGENE VETROMILE, S. J., Indian Patriarch, For the benefit of the Penobscot, Passamaquoddy, St. John's, Micmac, and other tribes of the Abnaki Indians. Second Edition. New York: Edward Dunigan & Brother, 1857. 18°, pp. 449.

This is the title-page, in English, of a well-printed little volume containing the Ritual of the Roman Catholic Church in the various dialects of the people known under the generic name of "The Abnakis," (or, more properly speaking, the Wanbanakki; i.e., people of the Aurora Borealis, from the word *Wanbanban*), now existing in Maine and New Brunswick. This little work is one of those curiosities of literature which the teeming press of our day occasionally brings forth, but which are seldom to be found except among the people for whose use they are designed. It is a well-known fact, that the Catholics have ever been

much more successful in obtaining the confidence of the Northern Indians than our Protestant Missionaries, and hence their success in proselyting them to their faith. It is often alleged, that this is a consequence of the forms and pageantry with which their religious rites are celebrated, and which are sure to make a more forcible appeal to a rude intellect than the strongest and most touching preaching alone could do. But when we look back to the earliest efforts of the Jesuits on this continent, who, with an utter disregard of selfish purposes and a faith equalled only by that of the first Apostles, braved every trial and danger to carry the Gospel to the remotest abodes of the Indians, we cannot wonder that such services commended themselves and their religion to this people with a force that no efforts of Protestantism have ever attained.

The influence thus secured has been retained, and those acquainted with the tribes before named know that it has been used for a beneficial purpose, although its practical effects have been always of the feeblest kind.

The task of teaching a people who still reject every inducement to cultivate the soil or prosecute any mechanical art, and consequently are dependent on the most precarious means for a livelihood, certainly requires a faith and patience worthy of much praise, and we hope this book will prove a serviceable aid in their labors. We are pleased to see in the preface brief directions for the pronunciation of the different dialects, which may be of use to those who desire to be informed on this subject. It will be seen that the Penobscot, Passamaquoddy, Maracite, (St. John) and Micmac tribes all speak radically the same language and are included under the term of Algonquins whose language was once spoken from Acadia to the upper Mississippi.

The book is illustrated with several engravings. Some of these views we think from a personal acquaintance rather ideal pictures of what these pleasant locations might show, than what at the present time, a close examination would exhibit. The book is certainly an interesting one. It will one day be a rarity to be sought for by the curious in bibliography, and the searcher after material for Indian Philology.

F. K.

Ancient Pemaquid: An Historical Review. Prepared at the request of the Maine Historical Society for its Collections. By J. WINGATE. TORRINGTON. Portland: 1857. 8°, pp. 168.

Mr. Thornton, the author of the present work, is well known in the literary world by his "Landings of Cape Anne," and by other historical publications. He has here given us a general review of some of the most interesting of the early settlement in New England, but of which only scat-

tered notices have hitherto been printed. He has shown great industry and tact in his researches and has succeeded in finding many new documents which throw new light upon the objects of his investigation. The materials that he has collected he has woven into a very interesting narrative.

A portion of Mr. Thornton's work was published in the May number of this magazine, which will give our readers some idea of the manner in which the author has treated his subject. We understand that a few copies only of the work in its present form have been printed, the edition being merely intended by the author for distribution among his friends. It will appear entire in the next volume of the Maine Historical Collections.

Miscellany.

Dr. H. K. Stiles, of New York city, is engaged in collecting materials for a history and genealogical register of "Ancient Windsor," Conn. Any persons having in their possession any family records, manuscripts, or information connected with the history of that town will confer a favor by communicating them to Dr. Stiles. They may be sent to the care of the publisher of this magazine.

We learn from the New York Times that: "Hon. John Jay has recently purchased the house situate in the town of Lewisboro', Westchester county, in which Major Andre, the spy, was confined subsequently to his interception at Tarrytown by Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart. The building is a one story plain structure, with a basement or high cellar underneath, and is in a good state of preservation. Mr. Jay has stepped in in good time to secure and perpetuate this object of revolutionary interest, which in common with too many others of a similar character all over the country, has thus far been suffered to go unreclaimed."

American genealogists will be interested to learn that, by a recent act of Parliament, all the old testamentary documents in England are to be removed to London. This will greatly facilitate genealogical researches.

A very full list of American genealogies, pedigrees, and genealogical works, prepared by Mr. Whitmore, of Boston, who has probably one of the best collections of such works in the United States, will appear in the October number of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register.

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. I.]

NOVEMBER, 1857,

[No. 11.]

General Department.

AUTHORSHIP OF THE "SHORT STORY."

"Exposure of the infirmity of unhappy Thomas Welde, in his Short Story of the Rise, Reign, and Ruin of Antinomianism, will compensate, I think, the curious hunter in bibliography."—*Preface to the third Ed. of Winthrop's Hist.*, June, 1853.

A Copy of the first edition of the work referred to is in Harvard College Library. It is a small quarto volume of sixty-six pages, and is entitled: "Antinomians | and | Familists | condemned | By the Synod of Elders | in | New England: | with the | Proceedings of the Magistrates against them | And their Apology for the same. | Together with | A memorable example of God's Judgements | upon some of those Persons so | proceeded against. | London, | Printed for Ralph Smith at the Signe of the Bible in Cornhill | neare the Royall Exchange, 1644."

The work relates to the singular theological storm, which in the years 1636 and 1637 endangered the civil government of Massachusetts. Mrs. Anne (Marbury) Hutchinson was the central figure in this great intellectual combat. Her character and history are preserved in the elegant memoir by her judicious biographer, the Rev. Dr. Ellis.

Governor Winthrop, one of her warmest opponents, devotes many pages of his history to these events, as they occurred both in the church and in the civil courts. From him* we learn that "all the proceedings of this court against these persons [Hutchinson, Wheelwright, and their party] were set down at large, with the reasons, and other observations, and were sent into England to be published there, to the end that all our godly friends might not be discouraged from coming to us," etc.

Let us compare Winthrop's summary of the manuscript, as it left his hands, with the contents of the volume whose title we have copied. Twenty-three pages of the volume, from page 21 to page 43, are devoted to "the proceedings of the Generall Court holden at *Newtowne*, in the

Massachusetts in New-England, October, 2, 1637, against Mr. *Wheelwright* and other erroneous and seditious persons for their disturbance of the public peace."—This corresponds with Winthrop's manuscript of "all the proceedings set down at large."

The next and last division of the work is "A Briefe Apologie in defence of the generall proceedings of the Court, holden at *Boston* the ninth of the first moneth, 1636, against Mr. *J. Wheelwright* a member there, by occasion of a sermon delivered there in the same Congregation." The last eight pages of the "Apologie" is devoted to Mrs. Hutchinson, and closes with her excommunication from the Church and banishment from the Commonwealth. This "apologie" must be "the reasons" referred to by Winthrop. Thus he enables us to identify the manuscript "to be published in England" with its several parts as published in these pages. But the general phrase "and other observations" shows that the manuscript contained other matter than that so distinctly specified. Of course these "other observations" were pertinent to the subject in hand, and we find the first twenty pages of the little quarto to contain "A catalogue of such erroneous opinions as were found to have beene brought into *New-England*, and spread underhand there, as they were condemned by an Assembly of the Churches, at *New Town*, Aug. 30, 1637." This "Catalogue" is as much a part of the *res gesta*, as any part of the volume. Addenda to these general titles, occur here and there; for instance, nearly two pages are given to a story about Mrs. Dyer, who was "of the highest form of our refined Familists, and very active in maintaining their party." This is to be found, substantially, and sometimes nearly word for word in Winthrop,* and it is clear that both accounts were from one pen. The account of Mrs. Hutchinson at the close of the volume was probably embraced in Winthrop's mind, under the "other observations." Both these are, doubtless, "God's Judgements," to which his title page refers.

By this collation it appears that the manuscript which passed from under Winthrop's approving eye, "into England to be published there" found

* i. 248, 249.

* i. 313-316.

its way into print in the year 1644. The whole was composed by one hand, and that was Winthrop's. We have found the book in embryo, before the printer's devil had touched it; but Winthrop also mentions the work *after* it was published; in one place he says "divers writings were now published about these differences. Among the rest, the magistrates set forth an apology," and in another page he makes a parenthetic reference to it thus: "(as appears at large in the proceedings of this Court, which were faithfully collected and published, soon after the court brake up.)* Is Winthrop's statement of the time of publication—"soon after the court brake up,"—an inadvertence, and did he have a copy of the volume before him when he wrote, or did he mean published in manuscript? However this may have been, he assures us it was "faithfully" done, and enables us to identify the manuscript and the volume as one and the same thing. From the note by the assiduous collector, Mr. Thomason on his copy in the British Museum, the work appears to have been published as early as the 19th of February, 1643-4.†

To whom the manuscript was sent, by whom it was published, and whether with Winthrop's knowledge, and why his name as author, was omitted on the title page, are unknown, but such was its history from its inception to its publication.

While this first edition was yet damp from the press, a second was issued with the title of "A | Short Story | of the | Rise, Reign, and Ruin of the Antinomians, | Familists and Libertines, that infected the Churches | of | New-England: | And how they were confuted by the assembly of Ministers there: As also of the Magistrates proceedings | in Court against them. | Together with God's strange and remarkable judge | ments from Heaven upon some of the chief fomenters of | these opinions; And the lamentable death of Mrs. Hutchison. | Very fit for these times; here being the same errors amongst | us, and acted by the same spirit. | Published at the instant request of sundry, by one that was an eye | and eare-witnesse of the carriage of matters there. | Ephes. 4. 14. 2 Pet. 3. 17. [these passages are printed at length] | London, | Printed for Ralph Smith at the signe of the Bible in Cornhill | neare the Royall Exchange, 1644."

This edition contains a "Preface" of fifteen pages, to which the name "T. Welde," is affixed. He introduces "The Preface" by an address "To the Reader," which we copy at length, because it contains a history of this second edition, and a statement of Welde's motives and agency in it.

"I meeting with this Book, newly come forth of the Presse, and being earnestly pressed by diverse to perfect it, by laying down the order and

sense of this story, (which in the Book is omitted) Though for mine owne part, I was more slow unto it; not as if I think it contains anything but truth; but because the names of some parties, that acted in our troubles, that have, since that time, (I hope) repented, and so God having pardoned their sins in Heaven, I should have been loath to have revived them on earth. But considering that their names are already in print without any act of mine, and that the necessity of the times calls for it, and its requisite that God's great works should be made knowne; I therefore, in a strait of time, not having had many houres, have drawne up this following Preface and prefixed hereunto, with some additions to the conclusion of the Book. I commend thy selfe and this to the blessing of God. T. W."

Mr. Welde's "additions to the conclusion of the Book" relate to Mrs. Hutchinson. Winthrop's manuscript being prepared "soon after the court brake up," could contain nothing of a date subsequent to her banishment from the colony. Welde takes up the wondrous tale, from that date, narrates some incidents of her life in Rhode Island, her removal "to live under the Dutch, neare a place called by Sea-men, and in the map, Hell-gate," and the news of the destruction of herself and family by the Indians, as he had "received it very lately from a godly hand in New-England." In a "A Postscript" he "thinks it fit to adde a comfortable passage of newes from those parts written to me very lately by a faithfull hand," about "two Sagamores, or Indian Princes" having "voluntarily submitted themselves to the will and law of our God." These were his "additions."

By a typographical comparison of the two editions, it is clear, that the original volume was not reprinted, but that its old title was replaced by Welde's new title, and this, with his address "To the reader," and "The Preface" were bound in with the original sixty-six pages, the whole being published as the "Short Story." This is the history of the Second Edition.

A third Edition, intended to be an exact reprint of the second, appeared in 1692, with this imprint: "London, Printed for Tho. Parkhurst, at the Bible and three crowns at the | lower end of Cheapside, near Mercer's Chappel, 1692." Possibly the witchcraft excitement may have prompted its republication at this time.

As Welde's was the only name attached to the work, it was frequently quoted as *his* Short Story. It soon attracted the attention of the opponents of the *Independents*, particularly of the Presbyterians who esteemed New-England as the fountain of evil.* Bayley in his "Dissuasive from the errors of the Time," 1645, gives a list of "the principal

* i. 263, 253. † i. 298, Savage's note.

* Robert Baylie's "Letters" No. 50, April 19, 1644.

Authors, whose Testimonies are cited in the cases of the Independents." Eleven of the works mentioned are by New England authors—one of them is "A Short Story of the rise, reigne, and ruine, &c., published with Mr. *Weld's* large Preface 1644."

Viewing Mr. Cotton as "if not the author, yet the greatest promoter and patron of Independency," Baylie appeals* to the Short Story, as a magazine of hot shot for the enemy's camp. "We may not reject the witness," he says, "of Master *Winthrop*, the wisest of all the *New English* Governors hitherto, and of Master *Wells*, a gracious Minister of that Land in their Printed Relations of the Schisms there, with all care and studie." He cites "out of the Governor, Master *Winthrop's* narration," the account of Mrs. Dyer.

Samuel Rutherford, in his "Survey of the Spiritual Antichrist," 1648, also cites the *Storie* "penned" he says " (as I am informed) by M. *Winthrop* Governor, a faithful witness, and approved by Mr. T. *Weld* in his preface to the book."

In 1648, Mr. Cotton's "way of the Congregational churches cleared," was published in London. It is a quarto volume of 148 pages. He there repels the aspersions of Baylie and Rutherford, gathered in part from the "Short Story." Quoting from Baylie, the passage "we may not reject the witness of Mr. *Winthrop*, and of Mr. *Wells*, in their printed relations of the Schisms there," Cotton says "the testimonies of Mr. *Winthrop*, and Mr. *Wells*, are all delivered (as it seemeth) in the Short Story." If Winthrop and Welde, were not the authors, most certainly Mr. Cotton would have so stated.

There is a passage in Cotton's book too pertinent to our subject to be omitted: reviewing the matter he says, "that such as endeavored the healing of these distempers, did seeme to me to be transported with more jealousies, and heates, and paroxysmes of spirit, then would well stand with brotherly love, or the rule of the Gospel. The bitter fruits whereof doe remaine to this day, [1647] in the letters sent over that year [1637] from hence to *England*." Winthrop's eye rested upon those lines.

In the interesting miscellany of the volume of "Collections," published by the Massachusetts Historical Society, in 1843, Mr. Savage mentions, among other rare tracts, the "Short Story," and quoting *Weld's* address "To the Reader," adds this one brief remark; "as if the petty disingenuity could conceal the workmanship." If our readers will again look at *Weld's* address "To the Reader," he will see the extent and force of this inuendo.

The fraud alleged is general, not special; relating to "the workmanship" of the "Book," the

whole "Book," and not any particular portion of it. The authorship of "The Preface" is not in question, as it bears the name of T. WELDE. The case is this: *Weld* says, "the Book" was NOT his: the Collections affirm that it *was*. This is a direct charge of falsehood. So *Weld* stands in the pillory to this day, branded as a liar, so far as the "Collections" can give him the bad eminence. The Collections give no evidence to sustain this accusation. So far as we know, this is the first, and the only assault on the memory of the Rev. Thomas *Weld*. In all the bitter controversy and unsparing severity of those times, there is not a lip against the truth of *Weld's* preface, and we have his explicit statement corroborated by the direct testimony of his contemporaries, Baylie, Rutherford, and above all, John Cotton. Winthrop read the Short Story, and *Weld's* "statement, and would he have been silent, if there had been fraud in a matter directly affecting him, in a publication of which he was known to be the author? Yet two centuries afterward, Thomas *Weld* is charged, without a particle of evidence, adduced in its support, with "petty disingenuity to conceal" his "workmanship" in a "Book" which every body knew to have been written by John Winthrop and which Winthrop himself acknowledged to be his!

In 1853, Mr. Savage's second edition of Winthrop's *Journal or History* appeared. It contains frequent references to the "Short Story," *and an elaborate article on *Weld's* connection with it.† He now admits that *Weld* did not write the whole book and recognizes Gov. Winthrop as the author of part of it, yet makes no allusion to the charge of duplicity against *Weld*, in the "collections."

The Editor now charges *Weld* with other crimes; with falsehood in saying that the book was "already in print without any act of his," with fraud in pretending that the edition with his "Preface" was a *new* edition, and then attempting to conceal the fraud by causing a false title page to be printed and prefixed to one or more copies of the book.

The Editor says: "the over cunning writer [*Weld*] caused another title page to be affixed to the *same* work, omitting solely the address and preface. It has every word and part of a word and abbreviation of names, and exactly the same references and figures, on every page as the former book, from p. 1 to 66, and *Finis* inclusive. Yet to mystify a heedless observer, it is entitled, 'Antinomians and Familists.' . . . It seems, as if the types had never been disturbed: and to a skillful eye this test is decisive. . . . What a sneaking device it was, need not be argued. Nor can one, it seems to me, hesitate to ask the unaswera-

* "Dissuasive" 57, 64, 67, 68, 73. † P. 171, 180, 181,

* I. 284, 293, 295, 310, 314, 316.

† i. 316 note.

ble question, what did Welde mean by acknowledging in *his* preface "SOME ADDITIONS TO THE CONCLUSION OF THE BOOK," when not a word, or letter or comma, or figure is added to the last six pages or any part of what, for a shield of his own cowardice, he wished to have pass as a new edition of a work heretofore issued from the press? No doubt was ever expressed about the *true* title-page, "A Short Story, etc.," by Baylie, Wheelwright, Cotton, or any other of our New England divines; and perhaps the reader may think I have desired too much gratification from disclosing the shameless infirmity or petty malice of the ecclesiastical historian. *Let it go for the least skilful of all attempts at deception: an anonymous title page to a pamphlet, of which 'additions to the conclusion,' probably of seven pages, were before confessed."*

The answer to the "unanswerable question," is already apparent to the reader: Welde meant by "acknowledging in *his* preface 'SOME ADDITIONS TO THE CONCLUSION OF THE BOOK,' etc.," simply that as Gov. Winthrop had devoted "the last six pages" of his "Book" to Mrs. Hutchinson and brought her history down to a date "soon after the court brake up," he, Welde, would in *his* Preface complete the narrative of her life, "to the last act of her Tragedy . . . [her death] as he received it very lately from a godly hand in New England." So the problem is solved, and the elaborate examination of facts by the editor of Winthrop affords the amplest vindication of the truth of Welde's address "To the Reader," and disproves the very charges they were intended to sustain.

We have notes of a detailed examination of the editor's numerous allusions to Welde and the Short Story, but we have not room for them. Suffice it to say that from Winthrop's history, from the editor's own notes, and from the Short Story itself, Welde's integrity in his avowed connection with the publication can be triumphantly proved. That Winthrop was the author of the whole of the *Short Story*, is already evident to our readers, and whatever of good report or of evil report is connected with it belongs to Winthrop and to him alone. It was published without Welde's agency, or knowledge, and he met with the book with regret; but as the thing was done, he yielded to earnest solicitations, wrote the Preface "in a strait of time, not having had many hours" and told "the Reader" in a few lines, why he did so.

Winthrop was the leader against the "Antinomians and Familists," and the reader of his history of those events and of his part in them, will have no difficulty in believing him to be the author of the *Short Story*, however offensive portions of it may now be to a christian spirit, or to

good taste; but the severity of the notes of his editor on this morbid excrecence of the times is unjust. Doubtless Winthrop lived to regret much that was done. Lord Bacon's apology, that there are '*vicia temporis* as well as *vicia hominis*' should moderate our censure. HUTCHINSON.

EARLY HISTORY OF GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN.

From "Seventy-Two Years' Recollection of Wisconsin," by Augustus Grignon; to be published in the forthcoming volume of Collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

The Green Bay settlement, from its inception in 1745 to 1785, a period of forty years, had made but little progress. At my earliest recollection, say 1785, there were but seven families, who with their *engages* and others did not exceed fifty-six souls; and I feel quite certain, that at no anterior date, did the actual residents amount to more. It may be interesting to preserve the names of the early settlers, with the number of their families, and so I will give them: Charles De Langlade, wife, two Pawnee servants, and three *engages*; Pierre Grignon, Sr., wife, six children, two Pawnee servants, and twelve *engages*; Lagral and wife; Baptist Brunet, wife, three children, and one *engage*; Amable Roy, wife, two Pawnee servants, one *engage*, and Baptist La Duke, an old trader, living with them; Joseph Roy, wife, five children, and one *engage*; a young man named Marchand, the agent of a Mackinaw trading company, having a store of Indian goods at the Bay, with four *engages*—making fifty-six the total population. Of these families, Brunet, Lagral and Joseph Roy, resided on the west side of the river, and De Langlade, Grignon, Amable Roy and Marchand, on the east. As Mr. Grignon and Marchand kept the only trading stores, we see the business was transacted on the east side of the river. At this time there were no settlers at Depere, nor indeed anywhere on Fox river, except those here mentioned at the Bay.

The first settler who arrived after my recollection, was Jaques Porlier, from Montreal, in 1791. It was not till the next year, 1792, that Charles Reaume arrived, and took up his residence at the Bay. About this period others began to arrive, almost invariably from Canada—among them, John Lawe, in the summer of 1797; so that prior to the commencement of the war of 1812, the following persons, heads of families, had arrived and settled, mostly at the Bay, and from the Bay up as far as Depere: M. Duchano, Louis Gravel, Bartime, Chevalier, Pierre, Chalifoux, Pierre, Houlich, Jacob Franks, Yout Brisque, Jaques and Nicholas Vieau, Baptist Cardronne, John Dous-

man, Pierre Carbonneau, John Vann, Joseph Houll, John Jacobs, Alexander Garripy, Louis Bauprez, Joseph Ducharme, John Baptist Langevin, who married my mother, Prisque Hyotte, Amable Norman, John Baptist Lavigne, Augustin Bonnetterre, Joseph Boucher, Antoine Le Boeuf, Augustin Thibeau, Alexander Dumond, George Fortier, Basil La Rock, Dominick Brunet, and Joseph Jourdin, the father-in-law of Ezekiel Williams; and the following natives of Green Bay had become heads of families prior to 1812, viz; Perrish Brunet, my half-brother Perrish Grignon, and my brothers Pierre, Charles, Louis and Baptist Grignon, and myself, and probably a few others. I have no definite idea of the total population at this period, but should think it was not less than two hundred and fifty.

Of some of the early settlers at Green Bay, I must make a more particular mention. My father, Pierre Grignon, Sr., was born in Montreal, and early engaged as a *voyageur* with traders in the Lake Superior country, and having saved his wages, he after a while engaged as a trader on his own account, and located at Green Bay prior to 1763. He had served on some expeditions, probably during the old French war, but I remember no particulars. By his first wife, a Menomonee woman, he had three children, one of them died young from an injury by a fall, another died while at school at Montreal, and the other, Perrish, grew up, and raised a family. By his marriage with my mother, he raised nine children,* and died in November, 1795, just before the birth of his youngest, at about the age of fifty-five or sixty years. He was a spare man, six feet in height, of light complexion; a man of bravery, and full of animation, but by no means quarrelsome. He was highly esteemed, and was regarded as strictly upright in all his dealings. He was particularly hospitable, and no year passed but he entertained many of the traders going to, or returning from, their winter trading posts.

Baptist Brunet, from Quebec, must have come to Green Bay about 1775, and at first, for a year, engaged in my father's employ; the next year married a natural daughter of Gautier De Verreille by a Pawnee servant woman of Chas. De Langlade. He was only a farmer, but a very good one, and died at Green Bay about 1815.

Amable and Joseph Roy, brothers, and natives

of Montreal, found their way to Green Bay not very long after the old French war. Amable Roy married Agate, the daughter of the Sieur Augustin De Langlade, and the widow of M. Souligny; previous to which, he had done something in the Indian trade, and after his marriage, turned his attention to farming. He had no children; his wife died about 1801, willing him all her property, and he died about a year afterwards, and gave his property to young Louis Grignon, who had lived with him from childhood. Joseph Roy had been employed as an *engage*, and married a Menomonee woman, and raised two sons and four daughters, and survived some years after the war of 1812-15, and his very aged widow was still living but a very few years since. Of Lagral, I need only remark, that he came from Canada with his wife, and settled at the Bay about 1785, or a very little before, for I remember their coming, and remained only about four years, when they sold their place to my father, and left the country.

James Porlier, who came to Green Bay as already stated, in 1791,* proved the most useful man to the settlement of all the French Canadian emigrants who settled there during my day. He was born at Montreal in 1765, and received a good education at a seminary in that city, with a view of the priesthood; but changing his mind, he engaged in his father's employ, who carried on a large business. In 1791, he received from Gov. Alured Clark a commission of Captain-Lieutenant of the militia of Montreal, and the same year left to seek his fortune in the West, coming directly to Green Bay. He engaged at first as a clerk for my father, and thus remained employed for two years; the first winter remaining in the store at Green Bay, and the next he spent at Mr. Grignon's trading post on the St. Croix. He then engaged in the Indian trade for himself, and spent his winters in the Indian country for many years, on the Sauk River on the Upper Mississippi, Buffalo River, Pine River, and several points on the Mississippi and Wisconsin, and continued more or less in the trade as long as he lived.

It was while on the St. Croix, in 1793, that he married Miss Marguerite Griesie, whose father was a Frenchman, the first clerk Pierre Grignon, Sr., had at Green Bay, where he married a Menomonee woman, and afterwards left the country abandoning his wife and child. Mr. Porlier found Miss Griesie and her mother with a band of the

* The following are the dates of the births of the children of Pierre Grignon, Sr., by his marriage with Domitille De Langlade: Pierre Antoine, born October 21, 1777; Charles, June 14th, 1779; Augustin, June 27th, 1780; Louis, 21st Sept., 1783; Baptist, 23d July, 1785; Domitille, 21st March, 1787; Marguerite, 23d March, 1789; Hypolite, 14th Sept., 1790; and Amable in December, 1795.

L. C. D.

* In the *Detroit Gazette*, of January 18th, 1822, it is stated that Mr. Porlier "has resided within the Territory [of Michigan] since 1787;" if so, he must have stopped awhile at Detroit or Mackinaw, then returned to Montreal, received his commission of Captain-Lieutenant, and shortly after settled at Green Bay.

L. C. D.

Menomonees spending the hunting season on the St. Croix.

In January, 1815, Mr. Porlier was commissioned by Gov. George Prevost, of Canada, a Justice of the Peace, and Captain of the militia of Green Bay, under the British Government, which commission was certified by Lieut. Col. McDonall, Commandant at Mackinaw; and it would appear from a memorandum among Mr. Porlier's papers, that he had been commissioned a Justice of the Peace, by the British in 1812; but I have no recollection of his having acted under these commissions.* When Brown county was organized, under the American Government, Mr. Porlier was first appointed an Ensign of militia by Gov. Cass in 1819, and three years afterwards a Lieutenant. In Sept., 1820, he was commissioned by Gov. Cass, Chief Justice of Brown county, as the successor of Matthew Irwin, and by re-appointments continued to serve as Chief Justice till the organization of Wisconsin Territory, in 1836. In 1820, he was also commissioned a Justice of the Peace and County Commissioner; and in 1822, Judge of Probate. He was almost constantly engaged in public service between 1820 and 1836, and yet found time to do something at his old business as a trader. A few years before his death, the right half of his body became partly paralyzed, and he died after two or three days' illness, at Green Bay, July 12th, 1839, at the age of seventy-four years. Judge Porlier was about five feet ten inches in height, of medium size, of light complexion, a little bald, very mild, and invariably pleasant to all. The public positions he filled so long and so well, are the best evidences of the esteem for his character, and the confidence reposed in him. Such was his solicitude to fit himself for his judicial position, that he patiently translated from the English, and left in manuscript, the revised laws of Michigan Territory, in the French language. His widow survived him about five years; they had several children, three of whom are still living.

Charles Reaume was, I dare say, as my old departed friend Solomon Juneau has stated, a native of La Prairie, nearly opposite to Montreal. His family was very respectable, and he enjoyed good educational advantages. He appears early to have left Montreal, and went to Detroit, where he had relatives, among them a nephew named Alexander Reaume, a trader, but if I ever knew the particulars of his career there, I have forgotten.†

* These commissions granted by the British Govrs Clark and Prevost, and subsequent ones from the American authorities, together with several hundred old letters, early account books, and other papers of Judge Porlier, have been kindly presented to the Society by his son, Louis B. Porlier, Esq., of the Butte des Morts.
L. C. D.

† It was mentioned in the preceding volumes of the

He engaged in the Indian trade, and, like most traders, roamed the forests of the North-west, between the great Lakes and the Mississippi, and, I think, spent several years in this way, and made several journeys to Mackinaw, and at last one to Montreal, where he became united in marriage to a Miss Sanguenette, daughter of a prominent merchant of that city, and a lady of great worth. He now managed to commence business in Montreal, I think merchandizing, and mostly on credit, and by bad management, soon failed; and, naturally proud and haughty, he did not care to remain there, and thus left Montreal, abandoning his wife,—they having no children,—and again turned his face westward. He came directly to Green Bay, as I have always understood; this was in 1792, and he accompanied Mr. Porlier in the fall of that year, and spent the winter with him on the St. Croix River. Returning to the Bay the next spring, he went to Mackinaw, and managed to obtain on credit about six or seven hundred dollars worth of goods for the Indian trade, and brought them to the Bay, where, erecting a trader's cabin of logs, covered with slabs, chinked and daubed, he opened his small store, and commenced operations. In due time he sold out, ate up, and squandered his little stock, probably as he had done at Montreal; and having no returns to make to the Mackinaw merchants, he was unable to obtain a new supply, and this ended his attempts at merchandizing. He was a singular man—vain, pompous, and fond of show; and his sense of honor and justice was not very high. He led a jolly, easy life, always getting his share of good things whenever within his reach, and never seemed to have a care or thought for the morrow. I think the published anecdotes related of him are correct, and truly represent the character of the man.

When on the St. Croix with Mr. Porlier, he was trading in a small way for his own benefit. One day he invited Mr. Porlier, Laurent Fily, and two or three others wintering there to dine with him. His guests appeared at the proper time, and Reaume had prepared some dried venison, pounded finely, and cooked in maple sugar and bear's oil, making really a very fine dish. A half-breed, Amable Chevalier, happened to make his appearance, and observed to Reaume, that he had not plates enough on the table, as there was none for him. "Yes, there are enough," said Reaume gruffly, when the Indian snatched from Reaume's head his red cap, and spreading it upon the table,

Society's Collections, that he served during the Revolutionary war as a Captain in the British Indian Department, and was among the prisoners taken by the gallant Col. George Rogers Clark at the capture of Vincennes, in February, 1779, and taking the oath of neutrality, was permitted to return to Detroit. The *MS. Papers* of Gen. Clark, in my possession, show this fact.
L. C. D.

took both his hands and scooped from the dish of cooked venison, called by the Indians, *pe-we-ta-gah*, or prepared in oil, as much as he could, and dashed it into the cap. This was all the work of a moment, when Reaume followed suit, by seizing a handful of the meat, and throwing it in the Indian's face. Quite an exciting scene now ensued in the way of a personal rencontre, which the guests terminated by separating the angry combatants. Not to be foiled in this way, when the Indian was sent off, and things re-adjusted, Reaume and his friends partook of the feast, such as it was, with doubtless a regale of the trader's wine-keg, which each trader was sure to take with him for his winter's supply.

On this same trading voyage, Reaume had with him his cousin, Noel Reaume—a crack-brained fellow, who once refused to work a year as a *voyageur* for seven hundred francs, but would do so for a hundred dollars, and though this was considerably less, he never could be made to comprehend it. Having occasion to use their canoe in the winter, this Noel Reaume cleared out the snow, and brought a shovel full of live coals to place in the bottom of the frail bark craft, when his cousin Charles asked him what he was going to do? "Why," said the other, "these coals are to keep my feet warm; do you think I am going to freeze my feet to make you laugh?"

Reaume would often say, that the next spring his wife was coming from Montreal to join him at Green Bay, and he had said the same thing so repeatedly, year after year, that even the Indians made sport of him about it. One day meeting an old Menomonee named Wat-tau-se-mo-sa, or *One-that-is-coming*, Reaume asked him when he was going to get married, remarking to him that he was getting old. "O," said the Indian, "you have been telling us that Mrs. Reaume is coming out this spring, and I am waiting for her arrival, intending to marry her." This little sally very much stirred up Reaume's anger, when he sent back a volley of *sacres*, very much to the Indian's amusement.

A Mr. Rondel, of the Illinois country, who knew Reaume either in Canada or at Detroit, recommended him to Gov. Harrison, of the Indiana Territory, as a suitable person for a Justice of the Peace at the Green Bay settlement, when a commission was filled up and sent to him four or five years before the commencement of the war of 1812. This was the first office of the kind at Green Bay; and marriages were previously entered into by contract and witnesses, disputes were settled by arbitration, and criminals were sent to Canada for trial. I am not certain, but presume Reaume kept something of a docket, and probably some record of such marriages as he solemnized, for some still adhered to the ancient custom, and dis-

pensated with Reaume's services; but I have no recollection of his having a single law book or statute of any kind. His were *equity* decisions, but his ideas of *equity* were often very queer and singular. I never understood that he had any commission from the British authorities, nor do I think his commission from Gov. Harrison was ever renewed, but he continued to act under its authority until the organization of Brown county, by Gov. Cass, in 1818,—a period of about eleven years.

The late John Dousman related to me a case tried before Reaume, of which he was personally cognizant. Joseph Houll was the complainant, and his claim, which was a just one, was for labor rendered the defendant. It was a plain case, and Reaume decided in favor of Houll, and dismissed the parties. Dousman having heard so much about Reaume's singular decisions, concluded he would test the good Justice; and observed, with assumed sincerity, "Mr. Reaume, now that you have decided the case, I must say, I am very much surprised at your decision—you ought, in justice, to have decided in favor of the defendant." "Ah," replied Reaume, "you did not understand me aright;" and then stepping to the door, he called Houll back, and asked him how he understood the decision? Houll, of course, said that he understood that he had *won*. "Yes," said Reaume, "you have *won* to pay the costs!" This is only one instance in many of a similar character, showing a very facile conscience, and a mind easily changed by caprice or interest.

After Reaume disposed of his little stock of goods, he secured him a farm on the west side of the river, about four miles above Green Bay. Probably from the savings of his store, he obtained some cattle and horses, and soon had a very fine farm, with a comfortable house, and many comforts around him. He had a dog named *Rabasto*, whom he had trained to go and drive away the thieving black-birds whenever they would appear in his fields. Not very long after Col. John Bowyer came to Green Bay in 1815, as American Indian Agent, he purchased Reaume's farm at less than half its value, when the latter made his home with Judge Lawe about a year. He then obtained a claim for some land at the Little Kau-kau-lin, ten miles above Green Bay, on which he erected a comfortable house, and moved there, but he kept no liquor or other articles to sell to the Indians, as I was there frequently, and should have known it if it had been so. There he sickened and died, in the spring of 1822, somewhere, I should think, from sixty-five to seventy years of age. Judge Reaume was rather tall, and quite portly, with a dark eye, with a very animated, changeable countenance. Like the Indians, his loves and hates were strong, particularly the hates. He was prob-

ably never known to refuse a friendly dram of wine, or of stronger liquors; and he was, in truth, very kind, and very hospitable. With all his eccentricities, he was warmly beloved by all who knew him.

John Lawe, another early settler, was a native of York, England. His father was a captain in the English army, and his mother an English Jewess, a sister of Jacob Franks, who had come to the Bay as early as 1795, as a clerk in the trading establishment of Ogilvie, Gillaspie & Co., of Mackinaw, who had a store at Green Bay. John Lawe was educated at Quebec, and Joseph Rolette, so well known as a trader, and early settler at Prairie du Chien, was one of his school-mates. When his Uncle, Mr. Franks, had been about three years with Ogilvie, Gillaspie & Co., he ceased serving as clerk, and went to Canada and obtained a stock of goods. He returned to the Bay and opened a store, bringing his nephew, John Lawe, with him, then a young man of sixteen years. This was in the summer of 1797. Lawe engaged in his uncle's employ, and the following winter was sent with a supply of Indian goods, accompanied by Louis Bauprez, to Fond du Lac River, which was then known among the French and traders by that name; and took possession of the old trading post, about a mile and a half above the mouth of that stream, on its eastern bank. This had been a winter trading post for many years; Laurent DuCharme, who one year caught a large number of ducks there, by means of a net, which he salted and preserved for winter's use, was about the earliest trader at that point; then one Ace, a Spaniard, and subsequently one Chavodriel, and still later Michael Brisbois, and I wintered there two winters. The Indians whose trade was here sought were the Winnebagoes, who had a village where Taycheedah now is, three miles east of Fond du Lac City, and had other villages along Rock River. Mr. Lawe afterwards spent several winters at different points, among the Indian hunting bands, between Green Bay and the Mississippi, and up to the time when his uncle left the country, and went back to Canada, which was about the commencement of the war of 1812, leaving Mr. Lawe as his successor as a merchant and trader; and he continued more or less in the Indian trade as long as he lived.

During the war, Mr. Lawe was a Lieutenant in the Indian Department, under the British, and the only active service I remember of his, was his going, under Col. Robert Dickson, near the close of the war, to Mackinaw, my brother Louis Grignon being also along, and taking part in the repulse of the American Col. Holmes, at Mackinaw. Some time after the organization of Brown county, he was commissioned an Associate Judge of the county. His death occurred at Green Bay, Feb-

ruary 11th, 1846, in his sixty-sixth year. When twenty years of age, he was married to Miss Therese Rankin, whose father was an Englishman, and her mother of the Chippewa band, who wintered on the Pishtego River, and were frequently at Green Bay. Several children were the fruit of this marriage. Judge Lawe was a man of ordinary height, but became very portly; he was possessed of great enterprise, and was shrewd and successful in his business operations.

I will now notice some matters connected with the Green Bay settlement. We have seen how slow was the progress of the settlement, from its origin to the war of 1812. Carver, who visited the settlement in September, 1766, states that there was then no garrison there, nor had the fort been kept in repair since its abandonment by Lieut. Gorrell three years previously; that a few families lived in the fort; and opposite to it, on the eastern side of the river, there were a few French settlers, who cultivated the land, and appeared to live comfortably. Carver was plainly a man of observation and foresight, for he remarks: "To what power or authority this new world will become dependent, after it has risen from its present uncultivated state, time alone can discover. But as the seat of empire, from time immemorial, has been gradually progressive toward the West, there is no doubt but that, at some future period, mighty kingdoms will emerge from these wildernesses, and stately palaces and solemn temples, with gilded spires reaching the skies, supplant the Indian huts, whose only decorations are the barbarous trophies of their vanquished enemies." What was almost prophecy to Carver, fourteen years before my birth, I have lived to see literally fulfilled. At my earliest recollection, say about 1785, or a little before, we still find the settlement small, containing only seven families, and fifty-six souls; with two trading establishments, my father's and Marchand's as the agent of a Mackinaw house. Reaume, as we have seen, had a small store, which had only a short-lived existence. The Mackinaw establishment, after three years' operations, was at length purchased out, about 1788, by my father; and about 1794, the trading house of Ogilvie, Gillaspie & Co., was established, which three years after gave place to Jacob Franks, of which, after a career of many years, John Lawe became the proprietor. After my father's death, in 1795, my mother continued the store a couple of years, when my brother Pierre and myself took it in charge, and continued the business some twenty-eight years, and until my brother's death. These were all the stores at Green Bay prior to the war of 1812.

I can say but little of the early mechanics of Green Bay. My father always kept a blacksmith employed making traps, and doing other smith-

work; and he also kept a tailor at work. Jacob Franks established a smith-shop, and employed one Gallarno a couple of years to manage it, when Gallarno went to Prairie du Chien; and then, about 1798, Joseph Jourdin arrived from Canada, and carried on the blacksmithing business for Franks, for some time, and then for himself. Jourdin married a daughter of Michael Gravel, whose wife was a daughter of a Menomonee chief; and the celebrated Ezekiel Williams married a daughter of Jourdin. Mr. Jourdin is still living in the country. I remember an Englishman came to the Bay in my father's time, who was a hatter; and winter setting in, he remained till the next spring, working for my father, and then pursued his journey to St. Louis. There were no established carpenters and joiners, and masons, until the advent of the Americans in 1816, except Augustin Thibeau, a carpenter and joiner, who came from Quebec about 1800, and engaged for some time in the employ of Mr. Franks. When my father erected a new house, about 1790, he had to send to Montreal for a carpenter and mason; his house was a hewed log building, and at that time was regarded as altogether the best at Green Bay.

Prior to the arrival of the Americans, in 1816, there was no physician at Green Bay; the nearest was Dr. Mitchell, at Mackinaw, who was too far distant ever to have been sent for. We had no early schools — none till after the coming of the American troops. The year Mr. Porlier lived in my father's family, he gave some instructions to myself, brothers and sisters; but in those early times, all who were favored with an education, were sent either to Mackinaw or Canada to obtain it.

The earliest mill erected in the country, was by Jacob Franks, about the year 1809. He first built a saw-mill, and then a grist-mill; they were located on Devil River, two or three miles east of Depere, and were erected for Mr. Franks by an American named Bradley; the grist-mill had one run of stone, and was very serviceable for many years. Previous to this, grinding was done by hand-mills, with a double crank, for two persons to turn, and which held about half a bushel. Not long before Franks built his mill, my brother Pierre Grignon, jr., erected a horse-mill, of about four horse power, by which about fifteen bushels of grain could be ground a day, but it was a slow and tedious process, and was abandoned after about a year as being too expensive to keep in operation. This proving a failure, my brother, not very long after Franks had erected his mill, built a small mill near the Adams Street bridge, in Green Bay, with a run of stones, only three feet in diameter, which were made at the Bay; but his reliance for water was the little stream upon which it was erected, and which proved insufficient for any

practical purpose.* Very little grinding was done by it, when it was abandoned as useless. In 1813, my brother, who was determined on having a grist-mill, obtained a pair of good stones from Mackinaw, and erected both a grist and saw-mill on Reaume's creek, on the west side of the Fox River, about four miles above Green Bay; in the spring and fall, and in a wet time, it would do a good business while water was plenty. After the Americans took possession of Green Bay, in 1816, having use for a large quantity of lumber for buildings in the garrison, and other fort purposes, the Government caused a saw-mill to be built on the river at the Little Kau-kau-lin; and I remember that while Capt. Curtis was there superintending its erection, he made his home with Judge Reaume. Soon after, I erected a grist-mill at the Grand Kau-kau-lin. I may remark, that at my earliest recollection a sufficiency of wheat was raised at Green Bay for the purpose of bread-making.

Horses, cattle, hogs, and fowls were plenty as far back as I can remember; and they must have been common in the settlement for many years before my day. The earliest horses were brought from Detroit, of the small, hardy, Canadian breed. There were no sheep till shortly after my father erected his new house, about 1790, when he purchased seven head, at Mackinaw, and brought them home in a barge; and by carefully watching them, but few were lost by wolves, and they soon increased till they became numerous.

The early commerce of the country deserves a passing notice. The chief articles of export, were, of course, furs and peltries, which served as the chief medium of exchange for the goods brought into the country. There was some considerable quantity of deer's tallow, saved by the Indians and sold to the traders, taken to Mackinaw, and some maple sugar; I remember that one year, about 1806, between Mr. Franks and myself, we sent to Mackinaw one hundred and twenty kegs of deer's tallow, weighing about 10,000 pounds. But as there was much sugar manufactured around Mackinaw,† not much was sent there to market; the Indians made large quantities as far back as I can remember. To the traders passing into the Indian country, cattle for beef were sold, sugar and tallow, potatoes and other vegetables. But

* By some mistake, Hon. M. L. Martin, in his Historical address, represents this mill as having been erected by my father, prior to 1780, instead of by Pierre Grignon, Jr., at a period thirty years later.

† From twenty-five to thirty years ago, when I resided at Lockport, in Western New York, I well remember, that large quantities of stirred maple sugar were brought into the country, made by the Indians in the Mackinaw region, and put up in small bark boxes, containing from one to several pounds each. L. C. D.

the Green Bay settlement furnished no surplus of flour or corn, though the Indians had corn to barter with the traders. At my earliest recollection there were white potatoes raised at the Bay in large quantities, and the fields and gardens furnished peas, beans, pumpkins, melons, cucumbers, beets, carrots, turnips, ruta bagas, onions and lettuce in abundance. There was no buckwheat produced till quite recently. Of fruit trees, I well remember, in my earliest boyhood, that Madame Amable Roy had the only apple tree in the settlement. (then a large bearing tree, a foot in diameter.) and currants were then plenty; and these were the only cultivated fruits till after the arrival of the Americans, in 1816, when a man brought from the Detroit region a lot of apple trees, and since then cherries and plums have been introduced.

CARPENTERS' HALL, PHILADELPHIA.

The enclosed from the "Philadelphia Evening Bulletin" of Sept. 5th, may be worthy of a place in the "Historical Magazine." It will rejoice many of your readers to know that this venerable building is religiously cared for by the respectable society to whom it belongs. M.

PHILA. Sept. 7.

Carpenters' Hall.—Commencement of a New Era.—Everybody is familiar with the old building which stands back of Chestnut Street, below Fourth, at the head of Carpenters' Court, the name of which forms the caption of this article. The old Hall has been, during the memory of the present generation, used as an auction store on the first floor, while the rule of the pedagogue was, for many years, absolute above stairs. All these things have now been changed, the Worshipful Company of Master Carpenters having determined that henceforth the old Hall should go into respectable and dignified retirement, and that for the good it had already done, it should no more be the scene of traffic. The society have fitted the ancient Hall up in handsome style, and while doing so, they have adhered as closely as practicable to the original plan of the building, and Carpenters' Hall is now nearly in the same condition it was in when the historical events occurred which give it importance.

The first story, in which the first Continental Congress assembled, has been grained in imitation of oak, and such articles of new furniture as it was necessary to procure, have been made in a style to comport with the ancient relics preserved in the building, and which tradition says were used there by Congress in 1774.

Prominent among these old articles of furniture are two enormously high-backed, quaint arm

chairs, which stand upon either side of the rostrum, and which have been inscribed as follows:—"Continental Congress, 1774." Upon the wall, over the desk, is the following inscription in gilt letters:

Within these Walls,
Henry, Hancock and Adams
Inspired the
Delegates of the Colonies
With Nerve and Sinew for the
Toils of War,
Resulting in our National Independence.

On the eastern wall hangs, in a glass case, the satin banner carried by the Carpenters' Society in the Federal procession, in 1788. It has on it the Carpenters' arms, and is suitably inscribed. Upon the opposite wall is the banner which was borne by the society in the grand parade which took place in February, 1832, on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of the birth-day of Washington.

A handsome roll of the members of the society, in a massive gilt frame, also graces the walls of the room. This roll bears the names of all the members of the society from its foundation, and among them are many who are well known to our citizens.

The Carpenters' Society intend keeping the Hall sacred for the future, and citizens and strangers will be afforded an opportunity of visiting and inspecting this relic of the most interesting period of the city's history.

The upper part of the building has been handsomely fitted up with a library and meeting room for the members of the society, and with rooms for the residence of the janitor and his family. In the library are several of the original fire buckets which belonged to the hall before the introduction of hose.

Outside the Hall in front of the building, a neat grass plot and flower beds have been laid out, and handsome lamps occupy the sides of the main entrance. The inside of the building has also been supplied with elegant and appropriate chandeliers, brackets, &c., which were designed purposely by their manufacturers.

Yesterday afternoon, at one o'clock, the Carpenters' Society took formal possession of their Hall, after a lapse of many years. The time chosen was the anniversary of the meeting there of the first Continental Congress, in 1774. The members of the Society, only, were present during the ceremony of taking possession. An address was delivered by Mr. James Hutchinson. Mr. H. gave a sketch of the history of the Society and its Hall. Below is an abstract of the principal events.

The first Carpenters' Company was formed in 1724. The original officers were a Master, Assistant Master, and Wardens. In 1736 the first book

for a library was purchased. In 1763 a committee was appointed to look out for a lot for a Hall.

In 1768, a lot, 66 feet on Chestnut street, by 255 feet in depth, was purchased at an annual ground rent of 176 "Spanish milled dollars." A considerable portion of this ground was subsequently sold off, leaving an entrance to the Hall from Chestnut street, by what is known as Carpenters' court.

In 1770 the Hall was commenced, and in 1771 it was sufficiently advanced to be occupied, but the Society prudently determined not to incur new bills until the old were paid, and the finishing touches were not put upon the building until 1791.

1771. First meeting of the society in the Hall.

1774. A superintendent was appointed with a salary of ten pounds per annum.

1774. The First Provincial Assembly and the First Continental Congress met in the Hall. The latter commenced its meeting there September 5th, 1774, eighty-three years ago yesterday. It was there that the Rev. Dr. Duché offered his famous first prayer in Congress. On the 26th of October, 1774, Congress moved to the State House.

1775. The Provincial Assembly met at the Hall for the purpose of attending the funeral of Mr. Peyton Randolph, the first President of the first Continental Congress.

1777. The British took possession of the Hall, and they continued to hold it during their stay in Philadelphia. The soldiers made a target of the vane on the cupola, and several holes were driven through it by their balls.

1778. An abatement of one year, 2 months and sixteen days was made in the rent in consequence of the occupancy of the building by the British.

1787. The Hall was occupied by the Commissary General of military stores.

1791 to 1797. Occupied by the first bank of the United States.

1791. The society quit meeting in the Hall.

1796 to '97. Occupied by the Bank of Pennsylvania.

1797. The library belonging to the Carpenters' Society moved from the President's house to the Hall.

1798. Used by the United States as a Land Office.

1802 to 1817. Used by the United States as a Custom House.

1817 to 1821. Used by the second Bank of the United States.

1822. Occupied by the Musical Fund Society.

1825. Occupied by the Franklin Institute.

1827. Used by the Society of Friends as a meeting-house.

1857. The Carpenters' Society again take possession of their ancient Hall, and a very sensible affair they made of it.

After Mr. Hutchinson had concluded his address, the members of the society, and a few invited guests, proceeded to a room just north-west of the Hall, and they then and there celebrated the new era in the history of the building by a very comfortable "set out."

A very jovial company surrounded the tables, and although most of the company were old "boss" carpenters who had retired long since on their well-earned means, they could not forget the old days of the tin kettle and the dinner basket, and after getting their fill of roast pig, *a la mode* beef, and champagne, they beat a retreat from the table as hurriedly as though the one o'clock bell had just rung, or as if they were reporters, and had their day's "clips" to "get in hand."

The Carpenters' Society are worth about half a million of dollars, and they are worthy of all they possess, for they use their income in aid of the widows and families of deceased members and the support of their poor brethren, and what is exceedingly commendable, they revive an ancient Revolutionary relic, keep it in good condition at their own expense, and add to the attractiveness of the city.

THE CAPTURE OF ANDRE.

A paper read before the N. Y. Historical Society,
Oct. 6, 1857.

BY JOHN PAULDING, ESQ.

The capture of New York by the enemy and the prospect of their country being made the immediate theatre of the war, caused great excitement among the residents of Westchester County, and many of them, more particularly those engaged in rural avocations found themselves in an embarrassing position as respects the sides they were to take in the active scenes then anticipated.

A large portion of the County embracing the region in length southward from the Croton River over twenty miles and in breadth eastward from the Hudson to the Bronx River, was embraced in Philipse's Manor, and the land was cultivated under advantageous leases from the proprietor who had already taken an antagonistic position to the cause of his country, and had exercised all his influence and power to persuade, or force, those who were resident upon his property to espouse the same cause.

Much the same was the condition of the western portion of the County which was the seat of the Delanceys, also an influential tory family. In opposition to these two great proprietors, were Col. Morris of Morrisania, and Col. Van Cortlandt whose manorial estate lay in the north-eastern part of the County. Both these latter gentlemen, were conspicuous friends of the American cause, and

were as active in their efforts to secure the support of those, whom they were in condition to influence, as were Philipse and the Delanceys on the other side.

It is to these relations, which partook of a species of feudal character, that we may fairly ascribe the clannish distinctions which grew up among the inhabitants of the Neutral ground, and which when they were in conflict, proved them more relentless and cruel, than national enemies.

The accounts of the barbarities, wantonly and mercilessly inflicted upon unresisting families, are spread through the whole history of that period. These outrages were commenced by Delancy's corps of rangers, who occupied the extreme outposts of the British army, and being mostly recruits from the retainers and friends of the tory leaders in the County, were well acquainted with the Country, and the predilections of the different inhabitants. They undertook foraging expeditions against those of the neighboring people whom they knew to favor the American cause, and hence obtained from their opponents the contemptuous appellation of *Cowboys*. But it was not alone in the plundering of farms, of stock and produce, that they distinguished themselves; for they extended this species of supply, to that of furnishing their private purses with money or other valuables: and to effect this object, they put to the torture those who would not otherwise expose the coveted wealth.

It was from these despicable motives that such atrocious acts as hanging men by their thumbs over barn doors; as experimenting upon the tenacity of life by momentary suspensions by the neck; as bathing or "ducking" in closed sacks; as blistering with heated ashes; and other similar devices of extreme cruelty, often resulting in death, characterized the civil warfare initiated by the Cowboys in Westchester County.

Such proceedings were unendurable without retaliation. As family after family were driven either by force or fear to abandon their homes; the male members joined in bands, associated for purposes of revenge. The embittered character of their injuries was beyond the mere impulses of patriotism; for their patriotic principles they had been degraded, robbed, impoverished and perhaps their families wantonly murdered. Their vindictiveness took the form of personal vengeance. To join the regular army and submit to its distant journeys and its regular system of warfare was too tame for the emergency. They therefore joined in parties as opportunity offered for a stroke of retaliation. The public authorities also recognized the justice of this system, and the State legislature passed an act for their encouragement. First with a view to procure the return of stolen property to the owners, and second with a view

to reprisals, for which end they gave to the captors a share of such property as they might take belonging to the enemy.

It is not to be denied that excesses were sometimes committed by the bands of citizens organized under this system of reprisals. But however severe may now seem their proceedings towards recognized enemies, they were so far as history or tradition informs us innocent of the acts of barbarism which characterized the Cowboys.

The scenes of this border warfare may be readily imagined from the premises here stated. There were on the respective lines of the opposing armies, the regularly organized troops, and there were intervening or upon the neutral ground, as it was called, bands of partisans not enrolled in the ranks of either party but still recognized by each as efficient co-operators for purposes of supply, and as between themselves, deadly enemies without quarter or the ordinary amenities of civilized warfare.

At the time of the capture of André, this state of things had existed about two years, and every man and youth in the district, capable of bearing arms, was as well known as to his political position, as are those of a rural district of the present day. Major Hull, who relieved Col. Burr on the American lines in 1777, procured to be canvassed the whole district embraced in the neutral ground, and knew the political predilections of every family; and subsequent to that period events occurred which caused the lines of demarcation to be still more specially denoted, for in the spring of 1780 the American lines, which had until then been maintained as far down as Tarrytown and thence eastwardly across the County, were driven in, and all the inhabitants favoring the American cause, living between that line and the Croton River, were compelled to abandon their homes, and retire within the district to which the American lines were circumscribed. The families thus affected became from that reason known as the American refugees.

It was to this class that the immediate family of John Paulding, one of the captors of André belonged. His grandfather, Joseph Paulding, was the lessee under Col. Philipse of a considerable farm about four miles east of Tarrytown. The old gentleman had under the influence of Col. Philipse maintained a neutral position, and continued until his death some time after the war to occupy the homestead unmolested. But all his sons, four in number, viz.: Joseph, William, Peter and John, were well known as active co-operators on the side of their Country. Joseph, the eldest, (and the father of John, the captor of André,) was the first supervisor of his township elected under the state laws in April, 1778. William, the second son, was a member representing Westchester County in the first provincial congress,

and resigned that position to be appointed Commissary general of the American State levies. The younger sons, *Peter* and *John*, were also both officers in the state troops. These circumstances are mentioned, as we think it may from them, be fairly argued that the youthful captor of André, whose patriotic service was of such importance to his Country, was not, as intimated by André a mere highwayman intent solely upon plunder. When the outposts of the Americans at "Youngs" or "Four Corners" were driven in, in the spring of 1780, the farm of Joseph Paulding the supervisor, which was situated about a mile north of the corners, was devastated and the family was reduced to great distress and poverty. His son John having no occupation in the ordinary duties of the farm, and greatly excited by the losses endured by his family, left his home and joined, as occasion offered, the parties organized against the Cowboys. He was then just of the age of twenty-one years; of stalwart form, being over six feet in height, and his assistance in any enterprise of pith, was worth regard. The lads with whom he spent his time made their head quarters within the American lines at North Salem. Not far from that place lived Mr. Tidd, a farmer, with whose daughter Paulding became acquainted and whom after the conclusion of the war he married. This circumstance occasioned his continual loitering in that vicinity, and his capture by a party headed by young Tidd, his future brother-in-law, who was an ensign in Delaney's corps, and led a foray into the vicinity of his own home. Paulding was taken to New York and confined in prison, whence within a few days he escaped by letting himself down from the windows and scaling the picket fence. Being provided, it is said, by one in the vicinity, with the coat of a German yagér, he passed safely through the enemy's lines and straightway took his course towards the residence of Miss Tidd, where he arrived but a day or two previous to the occurrence which originated the organization of the party by whom André was captured.

Isaac Van Wart, another of the captors, was a youth of nineteen, whose parents had likewise resided near Tarrytown, whence they had been driven by the defeat of the American outposts in February, 1780. He was naturally of a reserved and religious turn of mind, and became noted in the subsequent years of his life for his praiseworthy character in this respect. He officiated subsequently for over forty years as chorister of the church to which he belonged, and educated his son to the clerical profession, in which he is still engaged near Tarrytown.

David Williams gives the following account of himself, and of the organization of the party by whom André was captured. Using his own words he says, "I was born in Tarrytown, Oct. 21, 1754.

I entered Montgomerie's army in 1775 at the age of twenty-one years, and served six months, having been present at the siege of St. John's. I listed in the spring of 1776, and continued by different enlistments until 1779. Isaac Van Wart was my cousin. I was looking out of the door where I worked (at South Salem, near Cross River) with Mr. Benedict, and saw six persons, Isaac Van Wart, John Paulding, William Williams, John Yerks, James Romer, and one not remembered. They had come about six miles, and were provided with guns, and said they were going to Tarrytown. I said, wait until I get my gun and I will go with you. We proceeded about fifteen miles that day, starting at one o'clock in the afternoon. As I was informed by them, the night before a party of Cowboys had been into the adjoining town of Poundridge, led by one Smith, a noted tory, and besides stealing much property they had killed a neighbor named Pelham, who had run out in his night clothes to save his horses. To reclaim the stolen property and return it to the widow, or to avenge the death of her husband, was the especial object of this party."

To the party of Cowboys here referred to may be traced the discomfiture of André's plans; *first*, for the reason that the hope of meeting them led him from the route dictated by Arnold; *second*, that he was led to suppose that he had encountered them when he met the party which arrested him, to whom he hastily exposed his condition and his important business; and *third*, it was in pursuit of them that the scouting party just mentioned, was engaged.

It is well known that André changed the route which his pass from Arnold dictated (the white plains) in consequence of the information given by Major Boyd, just previous to André's leaving the American lines. This information was given in response to an enquiry as to the safest route, when Major Boyd advised him to avoid the Tarrytown road, as a party of twenty or thirty Cowboys had been heard of two or three days previously, above Tarrytown. They had not, however, since been seen, and it came out that they had taken that road to avoid the American outposts at North Castle, and had crossed the country above the latter station, and thus gotten into Poundridge, which lay between the American posts at North Castle and Salem. In his letter, on the day subsequent to André's capture, Col. Jamieson, who commanded at North Castle, mentions the rumor of a party of the enemy being seen above his post.

It was for the purpose of intercepting this murderous party, as stated by Mr. Williams, (and it is corroborated by all) that the party of seven having procured a permit from the commanding officer at Salem, marched from North Salem to

Pleasantville, a distance of nearly twenty-five miles, on the day previous to the capture of André. They lodged in a haystack, near the church in Pleasantville, and were up early the next morning, when they pursued their way towards Tarrytown, as it was deemed certain the Cowboys would return by the way they came. After procuring breakfast at the house of Mr. Romer, a relative of one of the party, residing in the Sawmill Valley, they proceeded to station themselves, for which purpose four of their number went upon Buttermill Hill, which commanded a view of the cross road through the Sawmill Valley, while three went a few hundred yards beyond, and laid in the bushes near the main road. The latter thus took the chances of the party of whom they were in search, having taken the upper cross road (not far from Sing Sing) and the two divisions were in supporting distance of each other.

It would seem that these facts, which are abundantly authenticated, would render impossible, even with the most credulous, any imputation against the motives, the character, or the honor of the captors of André. They had made an extraordinary journey obviously for some pre-determined object. They had come into the vicinity of their own homes, where they were well known; and they were lying in wait obviously for parties expected across the country. These are circumstances which preclude any theory different from that avowed by them.

Let us now examine what has been said against them, and see upon what foundation the aspersions rest. All doubt upon this subject seems to rest upon the opinions expressed by Major Tallmadge and Captain Bronson; the former being the officer to whom the custody of André was confided from the time of his arrest until his execution: the latter was stationed at Salem, where André was confined for a short time. Both were upon intimate terms with the captive, and to them he related the circumstances of his capture. They, it appears, confided fully in his statements, and their opinions were avowedly based upon his representations.

In this, we think, those officers failed to do the captors of André justice, for conceding to André all the elevation of character which is commonly accorded to him, it is still not unreasonable to suggest that he looked back upon his conduct at the time of his arrest as open to criticism; and that he poignantly felt the conviction that he had fallen short of the emergency then presented. It was the common wonder of that time, how a man of the intelligence of Major André, with all the ostensible evidences which could have been necessary to carry him safely to his journey's end, should have lost his presence of mind under circumstances which ordinary discernment would have

anticipated. His anxiety to reach the protection of his own friends, led him to disobey the injunctions of Arnold, and to follow another course, by which he hoped to meet them sooner; and without other assurance than their own word for it, he unburdened his whole condition, to men who were strangers; and he betrayed an effeminate desire to be pushed onward beyond the reach of his enemies. Such conduct, taken in connection with the course to which his journey tended, and the other evidences that his statement was probably true, could not fail to excite a high degree of suspicion, which his subsequent disavowals, and even the production of the pass from Arnold could not dispel; and it may fairly be asserted that he had on this occasion demonstrated that he was unequal to the common contingencies of the enterprise in which he was engaged. His magnanimity was not sufficient to conceal his chagrin at his discomfiture by such humble instruments as were the men by whom he was taken, and he would rather they should be thought highwaymen, than that he had been outwitted by them.

According to Major Tallmadge, the account given by André was that his "captors took him into the bushes and drew off his boots, in the act of plundering him, and there between his stockings and feet they found the papers; that they asked him what he would give them to let him go; that he offered them his watch and money, and promised them a considerable sum besides; but that the difficulty was in his not being able to secure it to them, for they had no idea of trusting to his honor. They reasoned awhile upon the matter, and on the whole concluded that it was best to bring him to the American army."

Let us, in opposition to this, present the statement of Williams, one of the captors, part of which was given in evidence shortly after the occurrence, and part was furnished in the later years of his life. "Myself, Isaac Van Wart and John Paulding were lying in the bushes in the morning, about 9 or 10 o'clock on Saturday the 23d of September last, about half a mile, as near as I recollect, above Tarrytown, on the east side of the North River. Several persons came along whom we knew, and let pass, and presently came along a person whom we told Mr. Paulding to stop: Mr. Paulding stepped out and presented his piece to his breast, and bid him stand, which he did. The person said, 'Gentlemen, I hope you belong to our party.' Mr. Paulding made answer, 'what party.' He said 'the lower party,' which Mr. Paulding told him we did. The person said, 'I am glad to see you, I am an officer in the British service, and have now been on particular business in the country, and I hope you will not detain me.' And for a token, to let us know he was a gentleman, he pulled out his watch. Mr. Paul-

ding told him to dismount, on which the person found out that we belonged to the upper party. He said, 'My God, I must do anything to get along,' on which he pulled out General Arnold's pass, and gave it to Mr. Paulding, who read it, on which Mr. Paulding again told him to dismount. The person said he was to pass down as far as Dobb's ferry, and was to meet another gentleman there, and was to get intelligence for General Arnold; he told us we would bring ourselves into trouble if we did not let him go." Williams further says: "We were about allowing him to proceed, and he was reining his horse into the road, when Paulding, in an under tone, exclaimed: "D—— him, I do not like his looks." He was then ordered again to stop, and one of the party asked him what he had done with the paper he had in his hand when first discovered (this, it afterwards appeared, was a sketch of the route.) The question produced a momentary hesitation, and his embarrassment being noticed by the party he was told that the circumstance of his first avowing himself to be of the lower party, required their searching his person. They led his horse into a field, partly covered with underwood. His person was strictly searched, including his hat, coat, vest, shirt and breeches; even his hair, which was done up in a queue, in the fashion of the day, was untied without creating any unusual anxiety in André until he was told to take off his boots, when he changed color, and manifested fear in his countenance. The papers were then discovered. He had eighty dollars in continental money." Mr. Williams, in his sworn statement, goes on to say, "Mr. Paulding looked at the papers, and said he was a spy. We made him dress himself, and I asked him what he would give us to let him go; he said he would give us any sum of money. I asked him whether he would give us his horse, saddle, bridle, watch, and one hundred guineas, upon which he said yes, and told us he would direct it to any place, even if it was that very spot, so that we could get it. I asked him whether he would not give us more; he said he would give us any quantity of dry goods, or any sum of money, and bring it to any place that we might pitch upon, so that we might get it; upon which Mr. Paulding answered 'no; if you would give us ten thousand guineas you shall not stir one step.' While the search was going on the horse had strayed some distance, grazing on the underbrush; when it was completed, one of us led up the horse, and he was permitted to mount, and he was then taken to the military post commanded by Col. Jamieson."

In reviewing this statement by Mr. Williams, it must be granted that it is minute and graphic, and exhibits his frankness to the extent of confessing his own weakness in proposing terms to André. It does not appear, however, that he in any man-

ner opposed the determination of the other members of his party to take the prisoner to head quarters, and we must regard him as having joined in the spirit which actuated his associates in their conduct on this occasion; and it is also due to him to say that Mr. Paulding was always of the opinion that Williams's propositions were made with the view of ascertaining the quality of their captive.

In comparing these respective accounts of the transaction, it is apparent that if we take André's interpretation of their motives, his captors detained him with the view of gaining greater reward by his apprehension than by his release; and on the other side it is maintained, that they were actuated by motives of duty alone, without hope of compensation. Let us consider the facts as they then appeared.

It is unquestionable that André offered them a very considerable bribe, which he could then have placed in their hands, viz.: his horse, saddle, bridle, gold watch, and about eighty dollars in continental money; and he could thus also afford a fair assurance of the fulfilment of his liberal offers in addition.

On the other side, what had they to anticipate from taking their prisoner to the American quarters? They were ignorant of the quality of their captive and of his extraordinary designs, as the papers found gave no clue to them. At best they could conceive that he was a common spy, and it was well known there were many such within the lines of both armies. It was considered merely in the line of duty to detect them, and there is no instance of any extraordinary remuneration having been given for their arrest. They could, therefore, expect nothing from his capture more than he had offered then to place in their hands. And, indeed, it was not certain that he was what they suspected. Even Col. Jamieson, with all the facts and evidences in his possession, considered the pass of Arnold to be sufficient proof of his right to its protection, and would not for a time entertain the idea that André was a spy. And that the captors were by no means assured that they had more than a suspicious character, seems to be affirmed by the tenor of their conversation with friends whom they met on the road to head quarters. Mr. Romer, at whose house they had breakfasted, says that he saw the party approaching, when Paulding came on in advance and admonished him, "Be careful how you talk, I believe we have got a British officer," and also when they met their associates, who had been stationed on the cross road, Paulding, in order to assure them that his judgment was correct, as it was a matter of discussion, directed André to dismount and exhibit his watch. Fortified by this, the whole party took their way across the country to the nearest Amer-

ican post, about ten miles distant. They delivered their captive with all his property upon him, and departed for their homes, without even leaving their names. General Washington, upon hearing of the circumstances, put inquiries on foot to ascertain their identity, but it was a considerable period before he was able to communicate their names to Congress.

As to the subsequent career of the captors of André, we know that Washington offered to Paulding a captaincy in the regular line, but the latter preferred to continue the war with the Cow-boys, and declined the offer. Near the close of the Revolution he was again taken captive, and was confined in one of the prisons in New York, where, being known, he was placed in irons. His friends made his condition known to General Washington, who addressed a letter to Col. Walters (the original of which is now in possession of Mr. Tomlinson, of Poughkeepsie,) in which he personally intercedes for the exchange of Mr. Paulding, on account of the "great service he had rendered his country." When the commanding officer in New York received this communication he visited the prison, and upbraided the officer who had caused Paulding to be placed in irons, and complimented the prisoner, soon after which he was released. After the war he married Miss Tidd, the young woman whose attractions had so often led his steps to the vicinity of Somerstown. He lived a life of respectability and comparative independence, as a farmer, in Westchester County, and died in 1818, in the 60th year of his age.

Mr. Van Wart purchased the property known in Revolutionary times as "Young's burnt house," to which is attached a valuable farm, about three miles east of Tarrytown, where he died greatly esteemed, in the year 1828, in the 69th year of his age.

Mr. Williams removed shortly after the war to Schoharie County, whither he took as his wife Nancy Benedict, the girl with whom he was conversing, in her father's house, at Cross River, when the scouting party was first seen coming down the road. Mr. Williams survived his compatriots, and died in the year 1831, aged 77 years. He occupied a position through life of great respectability and esteem.

We have thus brought together many facts connected with this transaction which were previously known, and a few which, we believe, have not been made public. Our object is to present the entire circumstances in one view, so that if any doubt should exist as to the character and motives of the captors of André, they may at least have their case presented to public examination, and be judged upon their merits. The event has been termed the "romance of the revolution," and has attracted general attention in our history. It is so

much more pleasing to regard these men as true exponents of the virtue and patriotism which animated the yeomanry of America in her struggle for liberty, than that they were mere adventurers in search of plunder, that the writer has been induced to present these facts and suggestions, to rescue their fair fame from unjust aspersions and suspicions.

Societies and their Proceedings.

CONNECTICUT.

CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers No. 8, p. 235).—This Society held its first meeting, after the summer recess, at Hartford, on Thursday evening, October 6th.

The Secretary reported additions to the library, since the last meeting, of about 550 volumes, and a large number of pamphlets and unbound periodicals. More than 400 volumes were from the library of the late Hon. John M. Niles, bequeathed by him to the Society, of which he was for many years an active member and valued officer. Several articles of historical interest have been recently added to the Cabinet: among them, a silver double-case watch, once carried by Benedict Arnold, now presented to the Society by Rev. L. Smith Hobart, of Michigan.

A donation of several volumes from Mr. Henry E. Rogers, of South Manchester, illustrates the importance of the work in which our Historical Societies are engaged and the necessity of redoubled energy in its prosecution. These volumes were found by Mr. Rogers, among masses of waste-paper offered for sale at his paper mill. Some of them are rare and valuable. Among the books thus rescued was a good copy of the *Vite Omnium fere Imperatorum Imagines*, (from Julius Cæsar to Charles V.) by Hubert Goltz, printed at Antwerp, 1557: and a copy of the *Phætra Doctorum*, attributed to St. Bonaventura, in what appears to be the original edition of Mantelius, or Mentelin, of 1471 or 1472,—without year, printer's name or folio-numerals. This rare volume is perfect and in good preservation, except that several of its leaves have been pierced and somewhat torn by the thrust of some sharp instrument. An inscription on the first page shows that it formerly belonged to a monastery in Ratisbon, and it very probably suffered injury from the bayonet or pike of a soldier, at the sack of that city by the French, in 1809.

The magnificent table presented by the Emperor of Russia, as a memento of the coronation, to Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, American minister at the court of St. Petersburg, has been temporarily

deposited with the Historical Society, by his direction. This table is made from the green malachite of Siberia, and is supported on standards of gilded bronze, of elaborate design and elegant workmanship. Its cost is estimated at about \$9,000.

The Librarian reported the progress made in the preparation of a catalogue of the library. This work was commenced about three months ago. The number of volumes already catalogued is about 3500. The mode adopted is that of full transcripts of title, on separate cards, — with *abridged* titles, of one or two lines each, which are to be employed in the printed catalogue.

Frederick B. Perkins and John C. Palmer, Esqs., of Hartford, on nomination by the Standing Committee, were elected members of the Society.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY (Officers No. 2, p. 46). — A quarterly meeting was held at Boston, on Wednesday afternoon, October 7, Hon. Timothy Farrar, vice president, in the chair.

Mr. Trask, chairman of the library committee, made a report of the donations to the library received during the past month. They consisted of twenty-five bound volumes and twenty-three pamphlets, besides a number of newspapers.

Letters accepting membership were announced from S. Alofsen, Esq., of Jersey City, N. J., and Henry M. Smith of New York, who had been elected corresponding members; and from James W. Merriam, Dr. Horace G. Barrows, and James M. Wilder, all of Boston, who had been elected resident members. Accompanying the letter of Mr. Alofsen was a liberal donation to the funds of the society; for which the Directors had passed a vote of thanks.

The historiographer of the society, Dr. Palmer, read a very interesting account of the life of the late Caleb Bates, Esq., of Hingham, a resident member, who died in this city on the 16th of Sept., aged 77. He was a man of great probity and of marked individuality of character, with a strong love for historical studies, and a great fund of information upon local and general history.

Eight gentlemen having been nominated by the Board of Directors were elected resident members.

Hon. Francis Brinley read a paper on the Art of Printing. This subject was suggested by a book bearing date 1446, exhibited at the July meeting last year, by Mr. Pulsifer. There was no appearance of alteration in the date, but some of the members then seemed to think that, by accident or design, it was dated too early. The result of Mr. Brinley's investigations, however, led him to the

opinion that such was not the case, but that the book was printed at the time it purports to have been.

Dr Cornell read "An Historical Sketch of the Connection between the Clerical and Medical Professions" instancing many celebrated men who had united the two professions in their persons. He suggested that a better knowledge of the laws of health by clergymen would be beneficial to them. The paper was evidently the result of much research.

Mr. Loring read an account of the house in which the patriot General Joseph Warren was born. It was situated in Roxbury, and was built in 1720, and demolished in 1846. A model of the house, belonging to Dr. Buckminster Brown, was exhibited. It was constructed of a part of the old house, seventeen years ago, and moss from the old house had been placed on its roof.

Mr. Drake read a brief memoir of Rev. Joseph Boyse of Dublin, which he copied from a volume of Boyse's Works formerly belonging to Thomas Prince, the New England antiquary, in whose autograph the memoir is written. Mr. Drake added particulars concerning Mr. Boyse, derived from other sources. His father was a resident of Rowley, New England, in the first half of the seventeenth century, but returned to England before the birth of his son, which took place at Leeds, Jan. 14, 1659-60.

Mr. Dudley read very interesting historical sketches of several of the principal towns on Cape Cod, which he interspersed with anecdotes, many of them relating to the times of the revolution, with curious extracts from the town and church records.

A communication from the Directors, informed the Society that they had elected as the Publishing Committee for 1857-8, the following gentlemen, viz.: Rev. William Jenks, D. D., Hon. Timothy Farrar, Hon. Francis Brinley, Mr. John Ward Dean and Mr. William Henry Whitmore.

A nominating committee to select officers for the election in January, was chosen.

Mr. Baker then related some reminiscences of his visit to Boston, England, and exhibited several articles that he had brought home with him. He gave a specimen of the epitaphs found in England, some of which were very amusing.

OLD COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers No. 2, p. 46). — A quarterly meeting was held at Taunton, on Monday evening, October 5th, the president, Hon. John Daggett in the chair. A vote of thanks was passed to Hon. William Baylies of West Bridgewater, for the donation of that part of the historical library of his brother, the late Hon. Francis Baylies, which relates to the colonization of this continent — "a valuable and

appropriate memorial of the distinguished historian of the Old Colony."

The By-Laws of the Society were amended so that "any person duly elected a member may become a resident member and so be eligible to its offices, by the payment of one dollar annually."

A discussion followed upon the Dighton Rock and its late purchase, by a Norwegian gentleman of Fall River, as agent of Ole Bull, as a cis-atlantic monument of his fatherland, intending to protect it from the abrasion of the ice; also upon the desirableness of procuring certain documents relating to Plymouth Colony, supposed to be in England.

The following gentlemen were invited to prepare papers to be read at future meetings of the Society, viz:—Rev. Mortimer Blake on "The Dighton Rock;" Edgar H. Reed, Esq., on "The Burial Grounds and Funeral Monuments in the Old Colony;" and Hodges Reed, Esq., on "The Manners and Customs in the Old Colony at the close of the last Century." Hon. John Daggett was also invited to deliver the address, at the annual meeting in January next, on the general objects of the Society.

The thanks of the Society were voted to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin for three volumes of their collections and various valuable pamphlets; and to C. Benj. Richardson for the successive numbers of the Historical Magazine, which publication the Society recommended to the "patronage of all who are interested in historical investigations."

MICHIGAN.

MICHIGAN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers No. 9, p. 276.)—The monthly meeting was held at Detroit, on Thursday evening, October 1, President Witherell in the chair. The secretary being absent, William P. Wells was chosen secretary *pro tem*.

The following gentlemen were then nominated for membership, viz.:

Charles Lanman, Esq., of Washington, author of a history of Michigan; F. X. Garneau, Esq., of Quebec, author of a history of Canada in French; Peter S. Palmer of Plattsburgh, N. Y., author of a history of Lake Champlain, — *Honorary*.

Hon. E. Carter and George Futvoe, Esq., of Toronto, C. W.; and Rev. E. Sorin of Notre Dame du Lac, South Bend, Ind., *Corresponding*.

The candidates for membership nominated at the last meeting were all elected.

A large number of valuable donations were announced as having been received since the last meeting.

Sylvester Larned, Esq., read the paper of the

evening, being a very interesting memoir of Gen. Charles Larned. At its close, Judge Witherell, Dr. Pitcher and several others stated interesting facts illustrative of the character of Gen. Larned.

Charles I. Walker, Esq., gave an account of the capture of Vincennes by George Rogers Clark in 1779. Vincennes was defended by Col. Hamilton, the Gov. of Detroit, and his capture by Clark was an event of historical interest to the inhabitants of the latter place. Remarks were also made by Judges Campbell and Witherell.

Subsequently the papers presented to the Society belonging to Judge Woodward came under discussion, and elicited much pleasant conversation, and several humorous anecdotes.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers No. 2, p. 48.)—The first meeting of the Society this season was held at New York on Tuesday evening, Oct. 6, the president, Hon. Luther Bradish in the chair.

"The Building Committee reported the new building nearly completed, a few days' work only being necessary to prepare it for the reception of the Society. A committee of seven was accordingly appointed to make suitable arrangements for its inauguration as soon as finished.

A basket of pears plucked from the "Endicott tree," planted in Salem, Mass., by Gov. Endicott, was passed around for the inspection of the Society—those members who couldn't get a bite satisfying themselves with merely handling the fruit. The paper of the evening was upon the "Capture of Major André," written by John Paulding, Esq. It was highly interesting in its nature, and a motion was carried so place it upon the archives of the Society. A committee was appointed to visit, at the request of John Jay, Esq., a dwelling lately purchased by that gentleman in Westchester County—the house in which Major André was confined for some time after his capture. Testimonials of regret were offered at the decease of Lieut Strain, and a committee was appointed to frame suitable resolutions deploring the death of the late Gov. Marcy. The next meeting of the Society will be held in its new building."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers No. 2, p. 49.)—This Society resumed its monthly meetings on the evening of October 6th, at its Cabinet in Providence. Numerous valuable donations were announced, from the Historical Societies of New York and Wisconsin, the State of

Connecticut, from John Carter Brown, LL. D., J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., of Boston, and many others. Mr. Thornton presented a curious volume, entitled "A Looking Glass for Elder Clarke and Elder Wightman, and the Church under their care, wherein is fairly represented the very image of their Transactions;" the author being William Claggett, and the work bearing the imprint of "Newport, on Rhode Island, in New England, 1721."

A donation was announced from Giles Sanford, Esq., of Erie, Pa., of a part of the stern-post of the boat which conveyed Commodore Perry from the Lawrence to the Niagara, during the action on Lake Erie, September 10th, 1813. This boat was preserved for many years, but eventually destroyed, and the greater part of the wreck was burnt.

The donation from John Carter Brown, LL. D., comprised many valuable books and pamphlets relating to the early history of the State.

Dr. Usher Parsons mentioned that he has continued his researches into the Indian names of places in Rhode Island, and presented a collection of about three hundred names, many of which he read. He has endeavored to ascertain the meanings and exact locations belonging to the several names, so far as possible.

Dr. W. H. Helme read the original manuscript of a petition presented to the moderator and freemen of the town of Providence, in 1737, by John Rhodes, Obadiah Brown, and others, praying that the town would offer a reward of sixpence a head for gray squirrels killed, on account of the depredations of these animals on the corn-fields, the petitioners believing that this measure would be "beneficial both to those who buy corn and to those who raise corn."

TENNESSEE.

TENNESSEE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers No. 6, p. 280.) — A meeting was held at Nashville, Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 6, at which a large number of donations were announced. Among them was a poetical letter from John Leyden, the Scotch poet, to James Rogerson. It was presented by Mrs. A. Patterson, of Nashville, a niece of Mr. Rogerson. This is supposed to be the only autograph letter of the author of "The Mermaid" in this country. The thanks of the Society were voted Mrs. Patterson and to the other contributors.

WISCONSIN.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN, (Officers No. 2, p. 49). — A meeting was held

at Madison on Tuesday, Sept. 8, D. S. Durrie, Esq., in the chair.

Forty letters were announced as received since the last meeting. From the Smithsonian Institution, and Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, the letters had reference to forwarding publications; those from the American Philosophical Society, American Antiquarian Society, New England Historical and Genealogical Society, New Hampshire and Rhode Island Historical Societies, Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society, Chicago Historical Society, Regents of the University of the State of New York, and the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society of England, all acknowledged the receipt of books, maps and pamphlets from the Wisconsin State Historical Society, and returned thanks for them.

Chevalier Joseph Fagnani writes from New York that he had returned from Europe, and had commenced the promised copy of his original portrait of Dr. Kane, which he hoped to complete about the first of September. Charles B. Norton offers for sale the only known portrait of the poet Percival, besides the one in the Providence Athenæum. Hon. C. C. Washburn writes that he has concluded to bestow upon the society his Congressional book appropriation.

The secretary was directed to obtain the Percival portrait; and the thanks of the society were presented to Mr. Washburn, and a vote passed constituting him a life-member.

Mr. Illsley, from the committee appointed to revise the Constitution, reported several amendments, which were approved by the Executive Committee, and the whole ordered to be reported for final action at the annual meeting.

The Secretary, Mr. Draper, announced that over 400 pages of the 3d volume of the Society's collections are in type, and that the work will be ready for the binder in two or three weeks.

David Flesch, of Madison, was chosen an Active member of the Society, and several Corresponding members were also elected.

After voting thanks to the several donors to the Library and Cabinet, and allowing an account, the meeting adjourned.

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

REV. JOSIAH SMITH, OF BERMUDA. — I have before me a pamphlet, entitled: "A | Discourse | Delivered at Boston, on July 11, 1726. | Then occasion'd by the | Author's | Ordination. | And now Published at the | Request of Several Gen- |

tlemen, who were pre- | sent at the Delivery of
it. | By Josiah Smith, B. A. | And Pastor of a
Church in Bermuda. | Boston, N. E. Printed for
S. Gerrish, at | the lower End of Cornhill, and T.
Hancock | in Ann-Street, near the Draw-Bridge.
1726." 12^o pp. iv. and 22.

There is a preface of four pages, by Rev. Benjamin Colman, dated Boston, N. E., September 28, 1726, which has an interest to New Englanders, as it shows the intercourse that then existed between the northern colonies and Bermuda. I extract a portion of it:—

THE Author of the following Discourse is very like to prove a rare and singular Gift of God our Saviour to the Island of Bermuda, where his lot is cast. In his childhood he was carried thither by his worthy Father, who found there a comfortable provision & support for his Family on temporal accounts, but the bread of life (the means of Grace) for his own and the Souls of his household was sadly wanting. This was an insupportable grief to him, under which he pin'd and languish'd as he well might. But more especially on the returning weekly Sabbaths of the Lord, hungry and thirsty his soul fainted in him. On one of these sorrowful days, as he was musing & looking to the Lord in his trouble, he came to a sudden and strong determination to make a voyage & visit to New England, where he hop'd to find some qualified Person inclined to go over with him & help them. For there were the remains of a Flock in the Island that had been under the Pastoral Care of the Rev. Mr. Foul. But Mr. Smith fail'd of his Expectation from Us at that time, & return'd without a Minister, to his own & our grief. When to the wise Providence of God unexpectedly brought them a Minister from Great Britain, the Rev. Mr. James Paul, who was bound to some other part of America.

Soon after this, Mr. Smith brought over this Son with him to New England, & enter'd him in the Grammar School at Cambridge, where he made that proficiency within the space of a Year that he was admitted into the College there; & follow'd his Studies with such diligence & industry that he had a year given him, & at the end of three years he took his first Degree. It was a pleasing surprise to all his Friends to see him come forth at once a Master in the Gift & Art of preaching; a kind of finish'd Preacher. He soon return'd to Bermuda to the great Joy of his Father, who now received that from New England in his own Son, which he had before sought for in another and had miss'd of. So a Gracious Providence has abundantly rewarded him for that travel & labour of love, wherein he had before minister'd to the Souls of his Neighbours, as well as to those of his own house. In due season he

has reap'd this, and his labour has not been in vain in the Lord.

When the Rev. Mr. Paul & the Flock in Bermuda had seen the Grace of God given to Mr. Smith, and had tasted of his Gifts & excellent Accomplishments for the Work of the Ministry, He returned to New England, with their Letters asking his Ordination thereunto; & signifying their Choice of him to be the Colleague & Fellow-labourer with Mr. Paul in the Pastoral Office over them. On the day of his Ordination he preached the following Sermon to us, & his mouth was most sweet to us while he spake of the Beauty & loveliness of the Lord Jesus in his Prophetic Office. The modesty, the seriousness, the great devotion, & the soft and happy utterance with which it was delivered, made great impression on the Audience, both Ministers and People.

No one has risen among us & gone from us, so suddenly, with like esteem, affection & applause, as Mr. Smith has done. I may the rather say it, because of the Humility & great modesty which adorns him, & fortifies him against such a word. Moreover his present distance from us, and his having been a Stranger among us, makes this freedom the more allowable. It is an honour to our College to have such a Son to boast of from among the Islands. Nor have any of them sent us at any time a richer fruit & produce, than this which we have now received & returned in him. To God the Father of lights & Giver of every good & perfect Gift be all the glory. And may His blessing more and more rest upon our College, in all times to come, & this her Son long live a shining light in the Candlestick where he is fixed.

Rev. Mr. Smith graduated at Harvard College, in 1725; and the Triennial Catalogue of that institution gives the date of his death, 1781. Of his history, subsequent to his ordination, I know nothing. PETER.

MINIATURE OF BENJAMIN WEST, PAINTED BY HIMSELF.—The enclosed copy of an advertisement, from a London paper, of August, 1857, may be interesting to some of your readers. It was handed me by an English gentleman a few days since. C. H.

HARTFORD, CT., Oct. 8.

Miniature of Benjamin West, P. R. A., for sale. Painted by himself, in Philadelphia, U. S., in the year 1756, at the age of 18. First Miniature ever painted by the great Artist, and his earliest likeness extant. Incased in an appropriate carved Walnut frame. Price 150 Guineas.

Address, C. L. West, care of T. Brettell, 25 Rupert Street, Hay Market; or, H. Mogford,

Esq., Fine Art Gallery, Crystal Palace, where the Miniature may be seen.

ETHAN ALLEN.—The original of the following paper is in my possession, and has attached the autograph signatures of Allen and Baker.

C. H. MORSE.

CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

An Epistle to the Inhabitants of Clariden, by advise from Mr. Francis Maddison of your Town.

I understand Oliver Colvan of said Town has acted the Infamous part by Locating part of the Farm of said Maddison; this sort of trick I was partly apprised of when I wrote the Late Letters to Messrs. Spencer and Marsh. I abhor to put a Staff into the hand of Colvan or any other Rascal to defraud your Setlers; the Hampshire title must, nay, shall be had for such Setlers as are in Quest of it at a Reasonable rate, nor shall any Villain by a sudden Purchase, impose on the Old Planters. I advise said Colvan be Flogged for the abuse aforesaid, Except he Immediately retracts and Reforms. And if there be further Difficulties among you I advise that you Employ Capt. Warner as an Arbitrator in your Affairs. I am Certain he will do all Party's Justice. Such Candour you need under your present situation, for I assure you it is not the Design of our Mobb to betray you into the hands of Villanous purchasers. None but Blockheads would Purchase your Farms, and must be treated as such. If this Letter does not Settle this dispute you had better Hire Capt. Warner to come singly and assist you in the Settlement of your business. My business is such I cannot attend to your Matters in person, but desire you would inform me by writing or otherways relative thereto. Capt. Baker Joyns with the foregoing and Dus me the Honour to Subscribe his name with me. We are, Gentlemen, your Friends to Serve.

ETHAN ALLEN,
REMEMBER BAKER.

FIRST AMERICAN DOCTOR IN MUSIC.—In a memoir of Lowell Mason, which appeared in Dr. Barnard's "American Journal of Education," (Vol. IV, p. 146, Sept., 1857), it is stated that this gentleman received the degree of Doctor in Music from the University of New York, in 1855; and that this was "the first instance of such a degree being conferred by an American university, and Dr. Mason was the first American who ever received such an honor from any quarter." Perhaps this is worth making a note of.

MEM.

TELEGRAM.—This word, now used by the principal English papers, is attracting attention. The Albany Evening Journal claims to have employed it first, about five years ago—but being an

American suggestion, it met with no favor. As the London Times, however, has seen fit to endorse it, we shall all probably follow suit. It is certainly a convenience to write *telegram*, instead of "telegraphic despatch," although the word has rather an odd look to the eye and an odd sound to the ear. As to the composition of the word, it is the same as that of "telegraph," but the meaning of the latter is settled as referring to the instrument, and not to the product. A paragraph going the rounds of the press says that the termination *gram* refers to the character of the written specimen, as "monogram," "epigram," &c., while *graph* indicates the means, as "autograph," "lithograph," &c., and thence concludes that we should employ "telegraph." But laying aside the fact that we have agreed to use this word as meaning that which writes, and not that which is written, the above distinctions are not fully borne out by the facts, for the word "paragraph" refers wholly to the character of the writing, and conveys no hint of the means. However, the law of good usage will determine the telegram question in due season. — *Boston Journal*.

FLOUR IN 1776.—The following order I have copied from the original:

"TAUNTON, June 10th, 1776.

"Sir, I Hear Send you 10 Barrells of flower, wt. 18: 3: 17, which please to Receive on acct. of Nathaniel Greene, & pay the Carter Seven Dollars p^r Tun, which is Solomon Pratt. I am your Humb. Srvt. JONATHAN COBB.

To Mr. John Clarke
in Watertown."

It may contain some facts worth preserving.
MEM.

BILL, DATED 1765.—I send for the H. M. the following copy of an old bill. C. C.

PETERSBURG, Va., Aug. 19.

Capt Mumford To Joseph Coates

	To a false Taile	£. S. D.
1765.	To Cutting & dressing y ^r haire	0. 4. 0
Mar. 5.	To a Pale Bag Wigg	1. 5. 0
	To a Riband	0. 1. 0
Apl 20	To a Pale Bag Wigg	1. 5. 0
	To a Riband	0. 1. 0
	To dressing	0. 5. 0
July 5	To 2 galls. Brandy	1. 2. 0
	To 9 Bottles	0. 1. 6

£ 4. 4. 6.

July the 15, 1765

Rec^d the above in full for

JOS^H COATES.

FIRST COURT IN SOUTH CAROLINA AFTER THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. — We believe it is a well established fact that Gen. Andrew Pickens presided over the first court ever held in this State after the Declaration of Independence; and that his son, some eight years old, the father of Hon. F. W. Pickens, drew the jury empanelled for the Court. — *Columbia (S. C.) Banner*, of Oct. 14, 1857.

JUDGE DUDLEY SET AT LIBERTY. — The following is copied from an original paper, in my possession: —

C. H. MORSE.

CAMBRIDGEPORT, Oct. 10.

In answer to a motion made by Joseph Dudley Esq^r for his Enlargement from his present Confinement, The Representatives do Consent, that said Mr. Dudley have liberty to goe home to his family, in order to the Settling his affairs. Provided he be under a Sufficient guard, at his owne Charge, & be in a readiness to attend his majesties Comands in order to his Transportation for England when he shall be ordered thereunto.

Jan^{ry} 3d 1689

The Representatives do leave it to y^e
Councill to appoint the Guard above S^a
Dated as above S^a

EBENEZER PROUT Clerk

VARIOUS NAMES OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER. — I remember to have seen, in the course of my reading, the following Indian, Spanish and French names applied to the river Mississippi; and it may be well to record them in your Magazine for preservation, and probably to be augmented in number by other students of American history.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| | MICO — King of Rivers. |
| | MESCHA-SIBI — <i>Mescha</i> , great, and <i>Sibi</i> , river. |
| | NAMOSI-SIPOU — or Fish river. |
| 1. Indian: | OKIMO-CHITTO — great water-path, (a Choctā name.) |
| | MISSISSEEPE, |
| | MEACT-CHASSIPI — <i>Old father of rivers</i> , — according to Du-Pratz. |
| | MALBOUCHIA (Iberville.) |
| 2. French: | (Rivière de St. Louis. |
| | “ de Colbert. |
| | (Mississippi. |
| | Rio Grande. |
| | Rio Grande del Espiritu Santo. |
| 3. Spanish: | Rio de Chuchagua. |
| | Rio de la Culata. |
| | Rio de la Palisada. |

The Venice Ptolemy of 1513, lays it down, or, at least, *marks a river* without name, at the site of its embouchure; *Orbus Typis*, 1515; Piñeda's map, 1519: other Ptolemys, 1525. Cabeça de

Vaca saw it in 1528. De Soto crossed it in June, 1541; and died in Louisiana, on the west bank of the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of Big Black river, 21 May, 1542. B. M.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15, 1857.

QUERIES.

WALCOT'S NEW PILGRIM'S PROGRESS. — In the year 1748, a duodecimo volume of 316 pages was published in London, with the following title:

THE | *New Pilgrim's Progress*; | OR, THE | Pious Indian CONVERT. | CONTAINING | A faithful Account of HATTAIN GELASHMIN, a Heathen, who was baptis'd into | the *Christian Faith* by the Name of | GEORGE JAMES, and by that means | brought from the Darkness of *Paganism*, | to the Light of the *Gospel*, of which he | afterwards became an able and worthy | Minister. |

Together with | A NARRATIVE of his laborious and dangerous | TRAVELS among the Savage *Indians* for their | Conversion: his many Sufferings and miraculous Deliverances, and the wonderful Things | which he saw in a *Vision* |

Publish'd for the Instruction of Mankind in general | but more particularly for the Impenitent and Un- | reformed | By JAMES WALCOT, A. M. | *He that hath Ears to hear let him hear.* |

LONDON: |

Printed for M. COOPER, in *Pater-noster-Row*; | W. OWEN, at *Homer's Head, Temple-Bar*, and | R. GOADBY, at *Yeovil, Somersetshire*. — MDCCLXVIII. |

This volume hardly answers the description of its title, for considerably less than a third of the book is devoted to the story and visions of Hattain Gelashmin. It is rather a narrative of the life and labors of the Rev. Mr. Walcot, from his matriculation at Oxford, to his settlement, first in Jamaica, and subsequently in the neighborhood of Charleston, South Carolina. It is with reference to this portion of the book, abounding, as it does, with interesting local information concerning ecclesiastical and social affairs in the West Indies and South Carolina, — that I am desirous of ascertaining with how much credit its statements may be received. Rich (*Bibliotheca Americana Nova*, p. 439. Supplement.) gives the title with merely this remark, “This volume contains the adventures of Mr. Walcot at Jamaica, Charleston, &c. He was a religious enthusiast,” evidently supposing it to be a narration of facts. But that this can hardly be the case, appears from the fact that the author's name is not to be found in the “List of Oxford Graduates,” or in the Fulham MS. list of Colonial Clergy, (republished in the Coll. Prot. Epis. Hist. Soc. Vol. I.) or among the number of assistant ministers of the Church in Charleston, as recorded in Dalcho's Hist. of the S. C. Church.

Besides, the author speaks of the Rector of St. Philip's, Charleston, as a Rev. Mr. Mason, although no clergyman of that name ever held that position, and in one case (p. 223), he styles the church itself "St. Nicholas," although elsewhere (p. 98, for instance,) he applies the proper designation to it. Watts (Bib. Brit.) takes no notice either of the author or of the book.

I am desirous of learning who the author really was, and what amount of credit is to be given to his narrative of personal adventures, which is both interesting and apparently imbued with deep religious feeling.

W. S. P.

WATERTOWN, Mass.

LARGE PAPER COPIES OF MATHER'S MAGNALIA.—In an account of the private library of William Menzies, published in the New York Evening Post, it is stated that Mr. Menzies possesses a large paper copy of Mather's Magnalia. The writer adds, that "copies of this remarkable work, . . . on large paper, are extremely rare — so rare indeed, that it is said that there are but three in existence." In what collections are the other two?

BETA.

MR. WHITMORE, D. P. M.-GENERAL.—I have an account current of Nathaniel Cushing, Captain in the 1st Mass. Regiment, and Sub-Inspector to the 1st Mass. Brigade for the years 1781–2, with a certificate by Gen. Paterson, to the effect that he was appointed Dec. 1st, 1781, &c. In this account he credits pay received of Mr. Egleston, pay-master to the 1st Massachusetts Regiment, and extra pay as Sub-Inspector, received of Mr. Whitmore, D. P. M.-general.

Who was this Mr. Whitmore? F. O. J.

INTRODUCTION OF STEREOTYPING INTO AMERICA.—Stereotyping was introduced into the United States about the year 1812. What was the first work issued from Stereotype plates in this country?

PRIMO.

NEW ENGLAND PRIMER.—Mr. Darius Sargent, of Amesbury, Mass., in a communication in N. E. Historical and Genealogical Register, for April, 1856, (p. 184) states that he has a copy of this work in good preservation, dated 1761. "It originally belonged," he says, "to my grandfather, Ezekiel Sargent, and afterwards to my father, Ezekiel Sargent, who was very careful to preserve it from injury. It contains the Assembly of Divines, and Mr. Cotton's Catechisms, and a dialogue between Christ, Youth, and the Devil; besides other matters usually contained in the New England Primer. It is a Boston edition, 'Printed by D. and J. Kneeland, opposite to the Prison in

Queen Street, for J. Winter, opposite the King's Arms in Union Street, 1761.'"

Query.—Have any of the readers of the H. M. met with an earlier edition? BETA.

KINGSBURY.—The wife of Henry Kingsbury, of Ipswich, Rowley and Haverhill, was named Susannah. I wish to learn her parents' names. She died at Haverhill, Feb. 21, 1678. Her husband was a kinsman, probably nephew, of John and Joseph Kingsbury, early settlers at Dedham, Mass. He was born about 1615, being, as per deposition, 54 years old in 1669. He died at Haverhill, Oct. 1, 1687.

D. B. A. G.

QUOTATION WANTED.—Many years ago I met with a short poem that pleased me much, in a literary newspaper, published, I think, in New England; but whether the poem was original or selected I cannot say. Possibly it may be the production of an English author. I remember parts of it, and the whole of the last stanza, (probably imperfectly) as follows:—

"Yet, O ye everlasting Hills!
Temples of God not made with hands!
Whose word performs whate'er He wills,
Whose work, though ye should perish, stands!
Can there be eyes that look on you
Till tears of rapture make them dim,
Yet in the work no maker view,
Nor lose themselves in Him?"

I desire to know the name of the author, and where I can find the whole poem. CAROLUS.

SON OF TOMOCHICHI.—In the "Gentleman's Magazine for Sept., 1742," Vol. XII, p. 497, it is stated "that the Son of *Tomochichi*, whom General *Oglethorpe* brought to London a few years ago, with his Father, having the command of 100 *Indians* in an action against the *Spaniards*, received a Shot in the Arm from a *Spanish* Captain, which far from dismaying the young *Indian*, he ran up to the Captain, fired his Pistol at him, and killed him on the Spot, and, escaping the Shot of the Enemy, he returned to his Company." Who was the *Spanish* Captain? What was the name of the young *Indian*? Z.

PLACE.—Rev. Enoch Place, of Strafford, N. H., informs me that his great great grandfather, Richard Place, removed from Portsmouth, N. H., to North Yarmouth, Me., in the seventeenth century. The colony at the latter place was driven off in 1687, and Mr. Place settled soon after at Newington, N. H., where he resided a number of years. He had a son, James, with whom he removed to Rochester, N. H., probably about the year 1740; where they both resided till their deaths. The father lived to the age of 105, and

the son to that of 60. These facts Rev. Mr. Place obtained from his grandfather, John Place, (son of James, above named) who was born at Newington in 1730 or 1731, and lived to the age of 87, and from other aged persons.

Queries. — 1. Can any of the readers of the H. M. furnish other particulars of Richard Place, or his ancestry?

2. Did Richard Place have other sons beside James? James Place, of Rochester, died in 1764; and, if sixty years old at his death, as stated above, he must have been born about the year 1704. His brothers, if he had any, were therefore born in the latter part of the seventeenth or the beginning of the eighteenth century. D. (2.)

WAITE. — 1. Who were the parents of, and whence came "Capt. John Waite," of Malden, Mass., one of its Selectmen.—for upwards of twenty years its Representative to the General Court.—and Speaker of that body in 1684?

2. What was the maiden name of his wife, Sarah?

3. Was he related to Thomas Waite, one of the Regicide Judges of England? Capt. John Waite had a son Thomas, who was his administrator.

4. What was the maiden name of Anna, wife of Samuel Waite, son of Captain John?

A. D. R.

SALEM, Mass.

ROGERS. — 1. What became of Timothy Rogers, "a merchant of Boston, Mass., Nov. 9, 1688?" was he married? if so, to whom? and what were his children's names, if he had any? He was a son of Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, of Ipswich, Mass., 1636, and a brother of President John Rogers of Harvard College.

2. Who were the parents of Dr. Uriah Rogers, a physician of Norwalk, Conn., in 1770? He married Hannah Lockwood.

A. D. R.

SALEM, Mass.

MUDGE. — Martha, wife of Rev. Michael Wigglesworth, author of the Day of Doom, according to her gravestone, died Sept. 11, 1690, aged about 23; hence she was born about 1662. Her children are spoken of in her husband's will, as having had a "grandfather Mudge," whom I take to have been her father. Who was he? D. (2.)

REPLIES.

THE POETICAL EPISTLE TO GEORGE WASHINGTON (No. 5, p. 145; No. 6, p. 185; No. 7, p. 221.)

There is in the Library of Harvard College, Cambridge, a copy of this Poem, of a different

edition from any thus far mentioned. Its title is as follows, viz:

A | POETICAL EPISTLE, | TO HIS EXCEL-
LENCY | GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esquire, | COM-
MANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ARMIES OF THE |
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. | FROM | AN IN-
HABITANT OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND. | TO
WHICH IS ANNEXED, | A SHORT SKETCH OF |
General WASHINGTON'S LIFE and CHARAC-
TER. |

————— *On his aspect shines |
Sublimest virtue, and desire of fame, |
Where justice gives the laurel; in his eye |
Th' unextinguishable spark, which fires |
The souls of Patriots; while his brow supports |
Undaunted valour and contempt of death.*

LEONIDAS. |

*Ille Deum vitam accipiet, divisque videbit |
Per mistos heroas, et ipse videbitur illis.*

VIRG. |

LONDON, PRINTED: | SPRINGFIELD
(State of Massachusetts) Re-printed by | BAB-
COCK & HASWELL, |

M. DCC, LXXXII. |

4° pp. 18.

This title, with an occasional change in the size or style of the type, is almost a verbatim copy of that of the London Edition of 1780 in 4°, pp. 24., and the whole pamphlet, with the same allowances and the omission of the portrait, reproduces this edition in every respect. The following interesting note, on p. iv. shows the result of Rev. Mr. Wharton's exertions:

"* * Fifteen Thousand Copies of this POEM were sold in the city of | London, in about Three Weeks, at Two Shillings and Sixpence Ster- |
ling, each, and the Money appropriated to the Benefit of the Ameri- | can Prisoners. |

J — T —. | "

With reference to the frontispiece to the London Edition of 1780, which a former correspondent (No. 6, p. 185) erroneously thinks may have been "the earliest portrait of Washington"—the following extracts from Bp. Doane's Memoir prefixed to "the Remains of Dr. Wharton," will be interesting.

"In a letter dated Nov. 2, 1778, his correspondent—"a fellow countryman, in the confidence and employment of the British Government,"—writes—"I have at last got a print from P—s (Paris) of G. W—, a tolerably good likeness; but as it is a front face, and only of bust size, I got W— (Benjamin West, as appears subsequently) to promise to make a full length drawing, in order to get a print engraved; but the artists in that way, ask such a confounded deal of money, that I doubt if my finances will allow me to get it

struck off.' In a later letter, (14th April, 1779,) he writes, — 'Mr. West has formerly seen General Washington, and I think, with my recollection of him and description of his face, a drawing may be made tolerably like him, so that a small full length may be got for the frontispiece of a quarto edition. I have spoken to West about it, but he cannot think of anything else but two pictures he is finishing for the exhibition, which opens the 24th instant.'

The engraving, which consists of a medallion head and bust of Washington, surrounded by flags, cannon, and laurel, and surmounted by the liberty cap and serpent with the legend, "DON'T TREAD ON ME," was "engraved by W. Sharp, from an original Picture." It would certainly be an interesting fact if it could be ascertained that West really had a hand in its preparation. Can any one tell?

And, finally, does any one know of the existence of any copies of the edition (vide No. 7, p. 222.) supposed to have been printed in Philadelphia by J. Bradford in 1778? or was that published the succeeding year at Annapolis the first?

W. S. P.

WATERTOWN, Mass.

AMERICAN BARONETS.—(*Ante*, pp. 150, 187, 250, 285).—In the title page of Sir William Pepperell's Life, it was stated that he was the only native of New England who was created a baronet during our connection with the Mother Country. This was criticised by some readers, who cited Sir William Phipps and others as instances to the contrary. These, however, were soon shown to have received the title of knighthood only, which is inferior to that of baronet. They were, it is true, allowed the prefix to their names of *Sir*, but not the affix of *baronet*. Nor was their title, like the latter, hereditary in the family; it died out in the individual on whom it was conferred. Foiled in their attempt to level Sir William's pre-eminent rank by such spurious cases, it was finally decided that there was, at least, one solitary exception in the case of the second Sir William Pepperell, who was baronetted in 1774 (see last No. of your Magazine). Let us examine this case. The rightful heir to the baronetcy was Andrew Pepperell, the only son of Sir William; but he died seven or eight years before his father, and thus, with the death of the latter, the title became extinct. But Sir William's only daughter, Mrs. Sparhawk, had several children, one of whom was adopted, as heir to his estate, on condition that he would drop the name Sparhawk, and legally assume that of William Pepperell. Now it is a rule that the title of baronet shall descend to the son only, and at his decease to this son's son. But it is in the power of the king, if the line be interrupted, as it

was in Pepperell's case, to revive it in the grandson, or even to convey it to collateral branches; and it would seem that the high appreciation of Pepperell's victory at Louisburg, for which the title was conferred, induced him, when it died out by the death of Andrew, to revive it in an adopted grandson and heir. He thus re-instated the hereditary title in the Pepperell line, which could only be done by new letters patent. In this sense, only, was a second baronetcy "created," since virtually and essentially it was only a revival of the former title in the family, and thus making it again hereditary. In proof of which, no new coat of arms was granted, and no merits were assigned as a foundation for the gift — none were assignable, except his heirship to the victor of Louisburg, for the second Sir William, previous to receiving the title, was in no respect distinguished, but was regarded as a peaceful, orderly, and amiable citizen. But in the history of the first baronetcy, the conquest of Louisburg, and nothing else, was cited and dwelt upon, as the merit that secured the title. The glory of that achievement to the British arms drew from the king, not only the title of baronetcy for the conqueror, but also an extension of it to his grandson, in the only way that it could be extended after the line had been broken by Andrew's death, — by issuing a new patent.

Admiral Collingwood, having been made a peer of the realm, immediately after the battle of Trafalgar, was very desirous that the title should be extended and secured to his family through the male heirs of his daughters, and to this end solicited earnestly Lords Radstock's, Barham's, and Harwich's intercession with the king. But there were too many contingencies in the way to grant the favor. His daughters were yet unmarried, and when married, must have issue, and still further, male issue, before the title could be available. But in the case of the Pepperell baronetcy, there was a grandson of his name and adoption, as heir, of suitable age, who would bear up the title gained by the victory at Louisburg, and transmit it in the Pepperell line.

U. P. (A. 73615)

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

NINIAN BEALL.—(No. 6, p. 184).—This gentleman came into Maryland, if we may rely on a note in Davis's "Day Star," before the year 1655, and was the first of his name in the province. He was prominently connected with the settlements on the eastern branch of the Piscataway, and upon Rock Creek. He began his life in the colony in an humble position, having been a servant to Richard Hall, of Calvert County, for which service, he proved his right to fifty acres of land, on the 15th of January, 1667-8. He soon increased his landed possessions, as is shown by frequent en-

tries on the records at Annapolis, where the clerks seem to have taken pleasure in ringing changes on his name, making it "Ninian Beale,"—"Ninian Beall,"—"Ninian Bell," and finally "*Ringing Bell*."

An entry of Oct. 31st. 1668, makes him *Lieut.* Ninian Beale, showing that his military capacities had already attracted attention.

At a council held at St. Mary's, December 15th, 1669, "his Lordship's instructions concerning the annual rent of 4 sh. for every hundred acres was debated, and several patents being in the hands of the Chancellor, before the receipt of the instructions, twenty-four whereof were signed by the Hon. Charles Calvert before his departure, it was resolved that these only should pass the seal. Among these, stands the name of Ninian Beale, as the grantee of 300 acres.

He took up lands on, or near, the settlement called New Scotland, near the present site of Washington City, in what is now Prince George's County, Md., and also in other parts of the province. The names of his plantation "*Rock of Dumbarton*," and of some other places, show his Scottish origin. He was enterprising, public-spirited, and active, particularly in all that related to Indian affairs, and his services are referred to in the records of Annapolis.

His previous military habits and experience would naturally lead the inhabitants to select him as a leader in the contests that, from time to time, occurred with the natives, after his arrival. The Susquehannocks were, for some years, in close alliance with the Marylanders, to resist the inroads of the Senecas and other Iroquois tribes; but they finally dissolved the league, quarrelled, and commenced reciprocal hostilities.

Evans, as quoted, refers to *Beall*, in the service of Maryland, as having led a force against the Susquehannocks, and given them a blow from which they never recovered. A MS. written by Sarah Barber, daughter of one of the first settlers of Lancaster Co., Pa., mentions "a great slaughter of the Indians, by a party led on by a person of the name of *Beall*."

The leader of this expedition was, most probably, Col. Ninian Beall, or Beale, as his name is frequently spelled on the Maryland records. I am not yet able to fix precisely the date of the overthrow, referred to; but think it took place not long after the massacre of the Susquehannock chiefs, at the siege of the Piscataway Fort, in 1675;—say in 1676 or 1677, when the Maryland authorities were engaged in a violent contest with the Susquehannocks.

The "Act of Gratitude," referred to in the query, was passed, not in 1669, but in 1699, and was, probably, a recognition, in his old age, of his deserts in the expedition against the Susquehannocks, and other services on the frontier.

Col. Beall died at his plantation, "*The Rock of Dumbarton*," near Rock Creek; and his will dated January 15th, 1717—18, is on record at Annapolis. To his son-in-law, Andrew Hambleton, he left a negro woman, named Hannah,—perhaps one of those purchased for him by the province. He left many descendants, who are still represented by families in Maryland. S. F. S.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8th, 1857.

FATHER HENNEPIN.—(No. 8, p. 244 [No. 10, p. 316].)—Your correspondent, Sigma, (W.) in the August number of the *Hist. Mag.*, desires information respecting the publications of Father Hennepin in the 18th century beyond the two mentioned by Rich. Thinking it might be interesting to your readers to know more of this well-known writer's books than those of the last century, I send you a list which includes those of the 17th as well as the 18th century, all of which are in a private library in Providence. These are in English, French, Dutch, German, and Italian languages, and show what an interest was felt in the author's American discoveries at the close of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth centuries. His earliest work is entitled

No. 1. Description de la Louisiane nouvellement découverte au sudouest de la Nouvelle France par ordre du Roi, avec la carte du pays, les Mœurs et la Maniere de vivre des sauvages, par le R. P. Louis Hennepin Missionnaire Récollet. 12 mo., pp. 312 and 107. Chez La veuve Sebastian Huvé [Ternaux No. 985] Paris, 1683.

No. 2. The same, 2d edition, 12mo., pp. 312. Les Mœurs des Sauvages, pp. 107. Chez Amable Auroy. [not on Ternaux] Paris, 1688.

Although these books have the same title and the same number of pages, the variations throughout show that the latter was set up anew. In the preface, the first named is called the first edition.

No. 3. An Italian edition of the same. 12mo., map, pp. 396. Giacomo Monti. [Ternaux No. 1012]. Bologna. 1686.

No. 4. Nouvelle Découverte d'un Grand Pays situé dans l'Amérique entre Le Nouveau Mexique et La Mer Glaciale, etc. 12mo., maps and plates, pp. 506. [Ternaux, No. 1095.] Chez Guillaume Brodelet. Utrecht. 1697.

No. 5. Nouvelle Voyage d'un Pais plus grand que L'Europe avec les reflections des entreprises de Sieur de la Salle, sur les Mines de St. Barbe, etc. 12mo., maps and plates. pp. 389. [Ternaux, No. 1011] Chez Antoine Schouten, Utrecht. 1698.

It will be perceived that the title in the edition of 1698 varies somewhat from that of 1697.

No. 6. A German edition, translated by Langen. 12 mo., pp. 392. (not on Ternaux). Bremen. 1699.

No. 7. A Dutch edition. 4to., pp. 142, and Index. Utrecht. 1698.

The engravings in this edition differ from those in the 12^{mo} editions, and are better engraved. The Register or Index is very copious. Like the French and English editions it is dedicated to William the 3^d of England.

No. 8. A new Discovery, of a vast country in America, extending above four thousand miles between New France and New Mexico, with a description of the Great Lakes, Cataracts, Rivers, Plants, and Animals, etc., etc. With a continuation, giving an account of the attempts of the Sienr De la Salle upon the mines of St. Barbe, &c. The taking of Quebec by the English; with the advantages of a shorter cut to China and Japan. Both parts illustrated with Maps, and Figures, and dedicated to His Majesty King William. By L. Hennepin, now resident in Holland. To which is added several discoveries in North America, not published in the French edition. 2 vols., 8vo., pp. 299 and 176. The paging of the 2^d vol. after p. 176 begins at 301 and continues to 355. (Ternaux, 1010.) London. 1698.

No. 9. Another edition in English, printed in London. 1698. pp. vol. 1, 243, vol. 2, 228.

These editions, though printed in the same year, exhibit variations throughout, which make it evident they are different editions.

No. 10. A French edition. 12mo., pp. 604, and table. [Rich, p. 426.] Braakman, Amsterdam. 1704.

No. 11. A French edition. 12mo., pp. 604, and table [not on Rich.] Desbordes, Amsterdam. 1712.

The last two correspond in every respect, except in their title pages. It is quite possible the new title with the publisher's name was only added to the edition of 1704.

The following is anonymous, yet it is evident, from an examination of the contents, that it is made up from Hennepin's travels.

A Discovery of a large, rich, and plentiful country in North America, extending above 1000 leagues. Wherein a very short passage lately found out, through the Mer-Beronejo into the South Sea, by which a considerable trade might be carried on, as well in the Northern as in the Southern parts of America. London. W. Boreham. 8°, pp. 22. 1720.

The Preface to this pamphlet shows its object, which was to turn public attention to the region discovered and explored by Hennepin, which is that south of the Great Lakes, and particularly

what is embraced in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa.

"There being no other way practicable of raising the credit of the South-Sea Stock; and as no stock-jobbing, nothing that depends upon the humor and caprice of the people can do it; nay, and since it is impossible that the subscriptions should be answered, there not being money enough in the nation to answer them, by which alone it might have been supported something longer, I have thought fit, at this time, when the credit of the nation is sinking, and the fear and confusions of the people run so high, to publish the following journal, which contains the travels of a Frenchman thro' America, (as diverting, perhaps, and instructive as any yet extant) to show how it might be made far more advantageous to the proprietors (were proper methods taken) than any thing which has yet been concerted; and this by giving only an Historical account of the country; where it is plain, how easily a colony might be settled in the vast tract of land hereafter mentioned, and a trade not only established there, but to the South-Sea, (by a passage newly discovered) in a manner as much preferable to what is transacted at present, as by a way infinitely more convenient and shorter."

It is singular, that the present commercial crisis is in a measure owing to the absorption of vast sums of money to open railroads in the very region through which the speculators in the Great South-Sea Bubble, proposed to open a new and easier route into the Mer-Beronejo, (the Gulf of California) and the South-Sea, there not being money enough in the nation to answer the caprice of the people." The result in 1857 is almost as unfortunate as that of 1720.

J. R. B.

PROVIDENCE, October, 1857.

"FIRST RELIGIOUS WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES." (No. 9, p. 208. No. 10, p. 316.)

E. P. S. mentions the *Chillicothe Recorder* (O.) as "the first Religious Newspaper ever published in this country or the world;" and propounds a QUERY, to which I respond.

The first Religious Newspaper ever issued weekly for any length of time, was "THE RELIGIOUS REMEMBRANCE;—containing Biographical Sketches, Theological Essays, Reviews of Religion, Missionary Information, Together with a great variety of other articles of an Evangelical and Ecclesiastical Nature."—Such was its title page, as appears in the imprint of two bound volumes, Imperial Quarto, including six successive years. The first number was issued Sept. 4th, 1813, and the last, in my volumes, August 21st, 1819. It was edited, and published weekly, in 4 pages, by JOHN W. SCOTT, No. 36 North Sixth

Street, Philadelphia. The paper was neutral on such points of Christian doctrine and practice as divided those sects, customarily styled evangelical. The Editor and Publisher was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church, but this periodical does not indicate his peculiar views as a Presbyterian. Price of the paper, \$3 per annum. The late William Staughton, D. D. (Baptist) made frequent communications, received from the Baptist Missionaries in Asia, and encouraged its circulation in the families of his congregation. The work continued to be issued a year or two after the date of my last volumes.

An editorial at the close of the sixth volume gives the following sketch of the establishment and progress of other religious papers.

"In addition to the Christian Herald, the Weekly Recorder, [the Chillicothe paper], the Boston Recorder, the Religious Intelligencer, [Weekly Soc., at New Haven, Conn.] the American Baptist Magazine, and a few others of less note, we have lately had the pleasure of receiving the Southern Religious Intelligencer, of Charleston, S. C., the Missionary of Mount Zion, Geo., and the Christian Watchman, of Boston."

J. M. P.

O'FALLON DEPOT P. O., Illinois, Sept. 29.

WETHERSFIELD RECORDS (No. 1, p. 26; No. 8, p. 250) — I see that J. E. B. denies that the Wethersfield records were carried off, and says they are still at the Town Clerk's office. I made the statement on the authority of the editor of the Glastonbury Centennial, but it may be that the missing volume was one of Church Records only. I sincerely hope that it will prove so, and that by an ambiguous expression, I misled my informant.

F. O. J.

HUBBARD'S INDIAN WARS (No. 8, p. 252). — To editions enumerated in the August number may be added one of "Norwich — printed by John Trumbull," without date, but published, as appears by an advertisement at the time, in May, 1892. It is a 12mo., of 228 pp., printed with a small but fair type, on coarse bluish paper; — from the Boston edition of 1775, with some omissions of the introductory remarks, and occasional reflections of the author. From this, the Danbury edition of *Sides* [not *Silas*] Nichols, 1803, was exactly copied, even to errors of the press, and the Indian on the title page. The latter is therefore a somewhat *abridged* copy of the Boston 12mo.

The note respecting Oldham's death is not found in either of these editions, and another reference to "*Hubbard's Mass. Hist.*" (on page 36 of the Boston 12mo.), is also omitted, and the note in which it occurs is incorporated with the text; in the Stockbridge edition this reference is changed, to "*Hubbard's Mass. Hist.*"

VERTAUR.

NOTES ON THE LETTER OF LYDIA BANKES (No. 9, p. 278). — It is evident that this letter was written to a Mr. Eppes, who had a father-in-law, Symonds, and brother, Symonds. This indicates at once Daniel Epes, who married the daughter of Lt. Gov. Samuel Symonds.

She next mentions Epes's aunt Lake and his cousin John Lake. She says, Sept. 5, 1672 — "just as I was writing, I heard of your aunt Lake's death. But Mrs. Margaret Lake, who mentions cousin Eppes in her will, died in Sept. 1672."

Could these two be the same? If so, how did Lydia Bankes hear of the death a month before it happened? I can only say that there seems to be little doubt as to the person meant, and this rumor of her death must have gone over to England; very possibly she may have been sick when the vessel sailed from New England, and after a short recovery have relapsed and died.

This letter entirely overthrows Mr. Felt's idea that Lt. Gov. Symonds m. Daniel Epes's mother.

The next question that arises is, was, Mrs. Margaret Lake, a relation of Capt. Thomas Lake, concerning whose posterity Mr. J. W. Thornton has given a very good account? He was the son of Richard Lake, of Erby, Co. Lincoln, and had an *own* brother John, and a *half*-brother Sir Edward Lake, Bart., who married Anne, dau. of Simon Bybye, of Bugden, Co. Huntingdon. Rebecca, dau. of Lt. Gov. Symonds, m. Henry Bylie, of Salisbury, and her son, Robert, mentions uncle Lake. May there not be a mistake either in *Bybie* or *Bylie*, and Rebecca Symonds be sister-in law to Edward Lake's wife?

If Daniel Epes's mother was a sister to these Lakes, and Mrs. Margaret Lake was wife to another brother, we can understand the matter somewhat. This would make Daniel Epes and his supposed uncle, Edward Lake, marry sisters, which is not impossible.

Gov. Winthrop was a near relative of Mrs. Margaret Lake; his wife was a daughter of Col. Edward Reed, of Wickford, Co. Essex, and Lydia Bankes's sister was a Reade also. Here is another riddle to be solved.

W. H. W.

"T. M." (No. 9, p. 280). — In answer to the inquiry of C. C. — "who was T. M., the author of an account of Bacon's Rebellion," — I would say that I have no doubt the name can be found in one of the earlier colonial record books, at Richmond. In examining them, a year or two since, I remember reading the names of a jury formed in one of the frontier counties, among which I thought at the time I had found the name which furnished the initials in question; but unfortunately, I either omitted to make a note of it, or if I copied it I have mislaid the memorandum.

S. F. S.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.

CHAPPESTANK RIVER (No. 9, p. 250).—This probably means the "Choptank River," on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The name of Kent is not uncommon in that part of the State, and it is not improbable that the parties named in the query settled in that region.

S. F. S.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.

NATHANIEL BACON.—Inquiry was made in No. 7, whether the leader of the rebellion in Virginia was of the same family as Lord Bacon. I cannot answer this question directly, but I can supply a fact which will help the querist in his genealogical investigation. Nathaniel Bacon, the leader of the rebellion, was "the son of Thomas Bacon, of an ancient seat, known by the name of *Free-stone Hall*, in Suffolk county, England." I derive this information from a tract, published in London, in 1677.

S. F. S.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7, 1857.

MATAPAN (No. 6, p. 183; No. 8, p. 249; No. 9, p. 284).—This word, or its equivalent, occurs frequently among Algonquin tribes on the Atlantic coast. In Virginia, there was "*Matapany*;" in Maryland, "*Metapannien*;" in Massachusetts, "*Matpan*," &c., &c. Heckewelder's definition,—"no bread to be got," or "bad bread," is, to me, entirely unsatisfactory. The southern localities where it occurs, were exceedingly fertile, and could not have been deficient in corn. I find in the vocabulary of the language of the Delaware Indians, given by Campanius, the word "*Matappin*,"—"sit down and stay,"—from "*tappin*,"—"to sit down;" and I am inclined to regard "*matapan*," as the same word; conveying the idea of "a place of permanent settlement." S. F. S.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7th, 1857.

PROVINCIAL AND CONTINENTAL PAPER MONEY (No. 9, p. 279).—In reply to J. C., I would state that there was published in Providence, in 1855, a history of the Paper Money issued by Rhode Island during the Revolution. It is entitled "Rhode Island Repudiation: or, the History of the Revolutionary Debt of Rhode Island." In three chapters. By John W. Richmond."

This is a work of great interest to the student of American History. It contains copies of the Acts of 1775 of the General Assembly for the raising of men "to repel any Insult or Violence that may be offered to the Inhabitants;" "and also if necessary to co-operate with the Forces of the neighboring Colonies;" and authorizing the emission of Paper Money to defray the expenses of "embodying, supplying and paying" of the same. Fac similes of the consolidation notes of

1782, and the balance certificates of 1795 are also given, with the various acts of the Legislature in relation to this subject from 1775 to 1854.

W. H.

CANADA (*Ante*, pp. 153, 188, 217, 315).—In the earliest narratives, including that of its discoverer, Cartier, the St. Lawrence is called, not the River *Canada*, but the River *Hochelaga*, or simply the Great River. It is thus laid down on the earliest extant map,—a manuscript in the Depot des Cartes. It is also styled, occasionally, the Great River of Canada, *La Grande Riviere du Canada*. The original writers on the subject are Cartier, whose book appeared in 1545; Noel, 1587; Alphonse, 1542; Champlain, 1603 to 1632; Lescarbot, 1609; and a few memoirs, chiefly of Missionaries. None of them, except in English translations, mention the St. Lawrence as the River Canada.

It is evident from the writers above mentioned, that the "River of Canada" took its name from the country and not the country from the river. The pilot Alphonse, in his "Routier," 1542, confines the name to a district within a few miles around the site of Quebec, from which point it may be traced gradually extending itself, in the works of later writers. Cartier seems, however, to give it more dignity than the pilot, for he speaks of "les Pays et Royaumes de Hochelaga et Canada." It is in his vocabulary that the word "Canada" first occurs as signifying "a town," or as Charlevoix translates it, "un Amas de Cabannes." In the map of Ortelius, 1570, an Indian village, a little above Quebec, is made to bear this name. It is easy to account for such mistaken applications. Some person of Cartier's company, pointing at this or some other village, asked of the Indians what it was, and the reply, "Canada—a town," may naturally enough have been taken for a proper name, and afterwards extended to the adjacent country, as occurred in the instance of the town of Hochelaga.

Dr. Peter Heylyn was chaplain to Charles II., and losing his office in the civil wars, employed himself in writing an account of all the countries of the world. In his voluminous work, only two or three pages, if we recollect rightly, are assigned to Canada. These are carelessly written, and can be taken as authority only where they are sustained by the earlier writers from whom alone authentic information could be drawn. Not Heylyn only, but English writers of much earlier date and higher authority have perverted the narratives of the French discoverers in a manner which can only be accounted for by an ignorance of the language, or by an unpardonable carelessness. F. P.

Retrospections, Literary and Antiquarian.

EARLY WESTERN PERIODICALS.—“The Western Gleaner, or Repository for Arts, Sciences, and Literature. UTILE DULCI.—*Hor.* Pittsburgh, [Pa.] Published by Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum, Franklin Head, Market Street. Robert Ferguson & Co., Printers. 1814.

This is the title of a fair sized octavo volume, of 392 pages. It commenced in 1813, its first number being issued (or dated) in December of that year, and the sixth (the last in the volume) May, 1814. Hence, the numbers average about sixty-six pages each. Whether the work was continued beyond one volume, I am not informed, one volume being all I have heard of.

In examining some of the early Periodicals which have appeared in different parts of the United States, one might pretty justly conclude that the places of publication were of no account whatever, or that they had no history, and contained nothing of interest. As it respects the publication under notice, one, from its perusal, would hardly imagine it could have been issued in the place indicated in its title; for the name of *Pittsburgh* nowhere else occurs in it, as I remember.

The Editor's Prospectus is a pretty extensive affair, and it carries evidence that it was written somewhere in the *West*. He expresses opinions on various subjects; among others, that the people of that region “have not yet [1813] arrived at the full period of our (their) literary maturity.”

In laying down his plan of operations, he says “our first intention is to be practically useful;” but “the Gleaner will be also zealously engaged in the advancement of Science.” Immediately following the Prospectus is an article on *bleaching*, “collected from the best authorities, with some additions of the Editor.” This article occupies sixteen pages, with a *to be continued* at the end of it. The next is entitled “*Fragments of a History of agriculture, gardening, and table luxuries*,” covering twelve pages. Next is a letter from the South of France; then something on “Political Economy,” &c.

“Original Reviews of American literary productions,” observes the Editor, “will fill a considerable part of our pages.” This design appears to be pretty fully carried out. Brackenridge's *Views of Louisiana* is the first work reviewed, and its examination occupies sixteen pages. To my mind it is pretty well done. Although the editor disclaims making his work at all political, in his review of “*The Year, a Poem*,” it is pretty apparent what *his* politics were. Parts of that *Poem* are quite freely censured, especially where

the author discovered his political leaning, while other parts were as highly praised, where there was no political objection to them.

At the close of his fourth number the Editor says “It is our particular intention to devote a portion of our pages to statistical facts relative to the present state and progress of the Western Country in agriculture, the arts, manufactures, commerce, &c., and to collect likewise, materials for the better knowledge of the natural history of this interesting section of the United States.” But from some cause, sufficient, doubtless, to the mind of the Editor, his following numbers do not come up to the plan proposed, any more than the preceding ones. He frequently selects foreign matter, or matter from foreign authors; takes up Madame de Stael and handles her in true backwoods style, and with a few long articles on Dyeing, Brick-making, &c., closes the volume. It is proper to notice, however, an elaborate review of Lewis and Clark's Expedition across the Rocky Mountains. This occupies twenty-five pages; and there is an interesting article on Earthquakes. This, being published so near the time of the Earthquakes along the Mississippi Valley, must have been read with considerable satisfaction by the people of the West.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I will say to our southern and western friends, that if any of them know of early periodicals, issued in their respective sections, they will do a service to bibliography if they will describe them and send their descriptions to the Magazine. They ought to bear in mind, that a day is coming, when *American* deficiency in a knowledge of *American* bibliography will be a reproach to the country. The question has already been asked by intelligent foreigners — What is American literature? This question has and will continue to have an overwhelming force, until *Americans* can point to a catalogue of *their* literature. Why, it may be asked with great justice, is there *no* collection of the works by American authors? We have in the United States many splendid and costly collections of books, but of what do they consist? Chiefly of foreign works. There is no objection to *them*. Would that there were twice as many (good ones) among us; but many collectors do not consider, perhaps, that the costly English and other foreign works, if of value, can always be had, while the little unpretending volumes by native Americans are despised, and suffered to go to the paper-mills to be ground up, without knowing or, perhaps, even caring, whether they have any merit or not. This was the case once in England. Fortunately it is not so now. There have been too many Addisons, in England since the time of *the* Addison to allow many such works as the *Paradise Lost* to pass into oblivion.

The Government of the United States could do

nothing to give it consequence in the eyes of posterity equal to providing for a complete collection of American literature; and it should not be deferred for a moment. But there is no prospect, not even a distant hope, that the General Government will ever undertake this important work. What then is to be done? Can we look to the respective States with any better prospect? It would be well if even one State would set the example. Will Massachusetts do that? It is the State that ought to do it. There may be those who would look upon the undertaking as one which is utterly impracticable, and would involve a vast expense. Neither of these objections are valid. An experience of above thirty years among American literature has convinced the writer that the undertaking is both feasible and practicable.

I have not exhausted this subject, Mr. Editor, but you may think I have occupied too much space already. G.

Reviews and Book Notices.

Archæologia Americana. Transactions and Collections of the American Antiquarian Society. Vol. III. Printed for the Society. 1857. 8° pp. 378.

The first part of this volume, containing the records of the Massachusetts Company while in England, with a very full historical preface, and valuable notes, was published several years ago. The second part, completing the volume, has just been issued. It contains the Diary of John Hull, the Massachusetts Mint-Master, with an introductory memoir of the diarist; followed by sketches of the lives of two of the deceased presidents of the Antiquarian Society—Hon. Thomas L. Winthrop and Hon. John Davis.

Mr. Hull entitled his diary: "Some Remarkable Passages of Providence towards the Country, and specially in these parts of Massachusetts Bay; noted for the help of my own memory, wherein if any should not be so exactly penned, for method or time, let it be imputed to the ignorance and weakness of the penman, if it should ever come to the sight of another." The first date in the diary is 1634 and the last 1682.

This work is already known; and while in manuscript was of much service to many writers upon New England history. We are, therefore, rejoiced to see it made accessible to the lovers of history generally. It is well edited, and its typographical appearance is decidedly handsome.

Memoirs of Youth and Manhood. By SIDNEY WILLARD. Cambridge: John Bartlett. 1855. 2 vols. 12°.

The writer of these volumes had peculiar opportunities to become acquainted with the literary history of Cambridge and Boston. The son of a president of Harvard College, a graduate of that institution in a class with such men as Channing and Story, and for a quarter of a century a professor there, his reminiscences could not fail of being interesting. In this work will be found the best account with which we are acquainted of the origin of several periodicals that have had a marked influence on the literature of this country—two of which, the *North American Review* and the *Christian Examiner*, survive to this day. There is also to be found here much information relative to the history of the University with which Professor Willard was connected, and also upon the religious controversies of the day. The author displays a truly commendable spirit in his relations of the events of his times; and his treatment of those who differed from him in opinion is certainly worthy of great praise. ***

Memorial of the Inauguration of the Statue of Franklin. Prepared and Printed by Authority of the City Council of Boston. 1857.

Here we have the whole proceedings at the inauguration of the Franklin statue in this city, on the seventeenth of September, 1856, "the two hundred and twenty-sixth municipal birth-day of Boston." The celebration was one of the most interesting that has taken place in the city. The erection of a statue to the memory of the "Great Bostonian" was suggested, four years ago, this month, by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, in a lecture before the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association. Acting upon Mr. Winthrop's suggestion, the association took early measures to effect an organization for procuring, by subscription, such a statue. The funds being obtained, and the statue completed, its inauguration was conducted under the auspices of the City Government. Mr. Winthrop was invited to deliver the oration, and accepted the invitation. As might be expected, this oration, which is here printed in full, was eloquent and appropriate to the occasion.

The present volume has been prepared by Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M. D., who has performed his task in a highly creditable manner. The work has been produced in the best style of the typographic art.

The Paine Family Register, or Genealogical Notes and Queries. Albany. 1857. 4 nos., (Jan. April, July and October) of 8 quarto pages each.

This is a quarterly publication, issued by Henry

D. Paine, M. D., containing matter relative to the genealogy of the Paine family. The work is well calculated to excite an interest in the subject to which it is devoted, among the members of the widely scattered families of that name. It will also be a repository of much valuable matter, that will be of service in preparing a full genealogy. Other families would do well to follow the example here set them.

Miscellany.

We are informed by Buckingham Smith, Esq., Secretary of the U. S. Legation at Madrid, that at a meeting of the Royal Academy of History, in that city in April last, its Secretary made the usual biennial report on the business of the Academy and the particular undertaking it had in hand. A pamphlet of 72 pages describes the acquisitions of the last two years, in medals, manuscripts, antiquities, nearly all of them connected with the history of Spain, and to ages anterior to the discovery of America. Some of the parchments date as early as the 10th century—local records in the main from suppressed convents.

The portion of most interest to Americans is to be found in a part of the address by the Secretary, Señor Sabau. After speaking of the conclusion, at the last session, of the publication of the *Historia general y natural de las Indias* by Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo, he remarks in substance:—

"At that time was projected, and is now in a state of preparation, *la Historia de las Batallas y Quinquagenas* by the same author, which is a work not less precious than the former. If in the one the contemporaneous chronologist leads us as by the hand, pointing out the events in the achievements of the discovery and first conquest of the New World, later the ancient and venerable writer records to us the animated scenes in the mother country in which he was an actor and a witness in his youth, faithfully depicting the illustrious personages of the court and camp of Isabella and Fernando. Thus with these two works we present faithful contemporaneous histories, the genuine certified pictures of the age of the Catholic Kings, an age the most original, the most Spanish and the greatest. We have never been since so purely Spaniards.

"In the volume already published of the *Memorial Histórico* are parts that treat of the reign of Enrique IV, in which is the Chronicle of the celebrated Constable Miguel Lucas de Iranzo, which records the turbulent period that was the precursor of the age of our greatness, and presents most curious notices respecting the social

life of those times, of the banquets, feasts, jousts, tournaments and other pastimes of the period, as well public as private.

"Among the later numbers is begun to be published the history of the illustrious house of Niebla, or Guzman el Bueno, written by Pedro Barrantes, which exists in his hand-writing in the Academy with the title he gave *Ilustraciones*. The account of that line is interesting because of its connection with the other families of Spain, with general as well as public affairs and with all that was heroic and great in past ages.

"For the numbers that shall come next is already prepared a rich collection of documents respecting the mission discharged by the Licentiate Pedro Gasca in Peru, that distinguished ecclesiastic who commissioned by the king and with no other weapons than the breviary beneath his arm, his virtue, his wisdom and his talents, set forth to command the terrible conquerors, men who were laying everything waste and would acknowledge no superior; and so marvellously did he execute his purpose that scarcely had he shown his venerable head in America than at his call peace and quiet were restored."

George Washington Parke Custis, the last survivor of Washington's family, died at Arlington, Va., Saturday morning, October 10, 1857, and was buried on the Tuesday following. He was born April 30, 1781. His father, Col. John Parke Custis (a son of Mrs. Washington, by her first husband) dying when Mr. C. was quite young, he was brought up at Mount Vernon, in the family of Gen. Washington. The Alexandria Gazette, in chronicling his death, remarks:—

"The whole country knew him—and his patriotism will long be remembered. Closely allied to the Washington family, fond of calling himself the child of Mount Vernon, he was never so much in his element as when he was talking or writing of the Great Chief, and the men and times of the Revolution. As he said of himself once, 'his was the destiny of no common man'—for he had been fondled on the knee of the Father of his Country, and received from him the kindness of a parent. He repaid that care and affection with filial devotion, and to the day of his death, all the recollections of his life centred around, or radiated from the time when he was one of Washington's family. He lived to a good old age, retaining his mental faculties to the last. Though Mr. Custis was never in public life, he was, in his younger days, an eloquent and effective speaker, and had a fondness for oratory as long as he was able to gratify those who constantly called on him to make public addresses."

THE

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

Vol. I.]

DECEMBER, 1857.

[No. 12.]

General Department.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MICHIGAN.

THIS Society, whose re-organization under the most favorable auspices, we have already noticed, was originally organized and incorporated in the year 1828, while Michigan was yet a territory, and when the opportunities for collecting the details and curiosities of its early history were enhanced by the presence of living witnesses of, and participants in, those early Indian struggles which prefaced its territorial existence and which since then and previous to the interesting and valuable researches of the author of the "Conspiracy of Pontiac" had become rather matters of *tradition* than of history. Among its original corporators we find names that are part of the history of the State and of the whole North West. Such are the names of Lewis Cass, John Biddle, Gabriel Richard, Henry R. Schoolcraft and others.

The first meeting of the Society was held at the "Mansion House" in Detroit on the 3d of July, 1828. And it was organized by the election of the following corps of officers. President, Gen. Cass; 1st Vice Prest., John Biddle; 2d do., Thomas Rowland; Cor. Sec., Henry Whiting; Recording Sec., Henry S. Cole; Librarian, John L. Whiting. On Sept. 1st of the same year the first annual address was delivered before the Society by its President, Gen. Cass. The Society met regularly for four years, during which time the anniversary addresses were delivered as follows:—

On June 4th, 1830, by Henry R. Schoolcraft.

On June 5th, 1831, by Maj. Henry Whiting.

On Sept. 15th, 1832, by Maj. John Biddle.

All these addresses were published, but copies of them are now quite rare.

We notice among the proceedings of a meeting held July 23, 1830, a resolution appointing a committee of five "to consider the expediency of establishing a periodical publication to promote the purposes of the Society;" but we have failed to discover any evidence in the Record that the committee ever made a report. The periodical we

know was never established. The only publications of the Society were the addresses before mentioned and a volume of "Transactions." There were no meetings of the Society between Sept. 15, 1832 and March 18, 1837. At the latter date, Gen. Cass was absent as Minister to the Court of France, and Henry R. Schoolcraft was elected President in his place. With that exception the old corps of officers was very generally re-elected.

On the 28th of February, 1838, Dr. Pitcher presented to the Society in the name of Gen. Cass the *Pontiac* MS. in French, relating to the siege of Detroit in 1763. This was afterward translated by Prof. Louis Pasquelle, the present Professor of Modern Languages in the University of Michigan, and is incorporated in Parkman's "History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac." From March 23, 1838 to June 13, 1840 there were no meetings of the Society and only *two* subsequent to that time. The last meeting previous to its re-organization was held Jan. 27, 1841. On the 4th of August, 1857, there was a meeting of such of the old members of the Society as were living in Detroit or its vicinity. Officers were chosen temporarily, and many new members elected. A few days afterward a permanent organization was effected.

The Society thus resuscitated is, except in name, almost a new organization. The greater part of the valuable collections made in its earlier days, have been lost or dispersed. Of its library but a single volume remains. Since its late re-organization, however, it has already received many valuable contributions, beside very many cheering assurances of sympathy and coöperation from those whose assistance is of the highest importance to its welfare. The Society is now apparently established upon a firm basis, and it is certainly to be hoped that no untoward events will lessen its usefulness. The unwritten history of Michigan presents a field for antiquarian research equalled in interest and extent by that of few States in the Union. Settled at the earliest period of American History by the subjects of Louis XIV of France and by a portion of that devoted band of enterprising and enthusiastic Jesuit Missionaries, who were the pioneers of civilization and christianity in the North West, it remained quietly in the pos-

session of the King of France for nearly a century, during which time its settlements were mere Indian trading posts and missionary stations. After its cession to Great Britain in 1761, it became the scene of a conspiracy formed by the most subtle of Indian chieftains, the success of which was so nearly complete, that the post of Detroit alone remained in the hands of the whites.

It passed into the possession of the United States in 1796, *thirteen* years after its cession by Great Britain, and became a part of the great territory North West of the Ohio and subject to the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787. Nominally under the jurisdiction of a territorial government, the seat of which was far distant, and, by reason of the extensive forests and hostile Indians intervening, almost inaccessible. For many years it became in reality an Absolute Monarchy, of which the American Fur Company was the supreme head.

The organization of its own territorial government in 1805 was accompanied by the ominous and total destruction of Detroit, the Capitol of the new Territory, by fire. From that time until the close of the war of 1812, the settlers were continually harassed by the outbreaks and incursions of the Indians and the intrigues of Tecumseh. No portion of the United States was more open to their inroads, or suffered more than did Michigan during the war. The surrender of Hull and the disastrous events attendant thereupon are matters of history, but no record has been kept of the menaces — the imprisonments — the indignities and robberies to which the private citizens of the Territory were subjected by British emissaries.

The real settlement of the territory did not commence until the year 1818, when for the first time the public lands were thrown into the market. From that time it increased in population rapidly, and in place of the 9000 inhabitants of 1820, there were in 1840, four years after its admission to the Union, over 212,000.

Just before its admission, Michigan became involved in a quarrel, concerning her Southern boundary, with the State of Ohio. The militia of the contending parties was called out, and for a time there seemed great probability of a collision, but Congress interfered and settled the dispute by giving to Ohio the disputed territory, and to Michigan, what is now known as the "Upper Peninsula," as a remuneration. The history of the "Toledo War" is replete with interest — partly tragic, partly comic — abounding in curious and amusing anecdote, and deserves to be written.

In the "Patriot War" also the citizens of Michigan were found, enthusiastically striving to relieve the inhabitants of the Canadas from an allegiance in which they gloried — in which effort many of them ingloriously perished.

From that time until the present, Michigan has remained at peace. Her population has rapidly increased — her resources are constantly developing — each succeeding year beholds the birth of new cities and villages in her valleys — railways pass through the Indian hunting grounds and the passing engine shrieks defiance over the very graves of Indian chieftains. A new generation is taking the place of the old, and if the work of the historian is longer delayed, many of the facts and incidents of the eventful history of the Peninsular State will have passed away forever. It is this work of collection and preservation that is the province of the Historical Society of Michigan — that when all traces of the red man shall have passed away, the memory of their deeds may not likewise perish; that posterity may read, and wonder at, what they *cannot* comprehend — the character and exploits of a Pontiac or a Tecumseh; that the sufferings and privations of the pioneers of the West may have a home in the memory of their descendants; and that in after years it may not be said of a State, which in its infancy witnessed and was benefited by the labors of one of our most venerated statesmen — and in whose behalf the glorious battle of Lake Erie was fought and won — the negligence and indolence of its citizens consigned its history to oblivion. ***

REVOLUTIONARY LETTERS.

NO. VI. — CALEB WALLACE, 1777.

From the original in the collection of Charles H. Morse, Esq., Cambridgeport, Mass.

Rev. and Dear Sir, —

I sincerely sympathize with you and Mrs. Caldwell in your distress; or I might rather say my heart bleeds for my friends and all the good people of the Jerseys: indeed I sometimes find it difficult to reconcile myself to the providence, that the seat of learning and the garden of America should become a field of blood, a barren desert, and a Theatre in which Tyranny is acting more horrid scenes than were ever represented in fictitious Tragedy. Were I to take the case in a religious view, I should only repeat what has been a thousand times the subject of your meditations. I therefore omit anything in the way of counsel or comfort. I do not know that we have sinned against the King of England, but we have sinned against the King of Heaven, and he is now using Great Britain as the *rod of his anger*: by them he is executing just judgment against us, and calling us to repentance and humiliation. — I also hope he is bringing about great things for his church. When I take the case in a political view, I can only say that at this distance from the scene of action and of danger, I still persevere in the sentiment *that*

an American ought to seek an emancipation from the British King, Ministry and Parliament, at the risk of all his earthly possessions of whatever name; nor is it the fear of danger that has prevented my preaching this doctrine in the Army at head quarters, but I have hitherto judged it of more importance for me to cast my mite into the treasury of public usefulness in my own country. Some of our Presbytery are superannuated or unhealthy, so that the few active members never had louder calls from both Church and State to exert themselves; and I might add, that as all attention to a thing of such unspeakable advantage to both, I mean liberal education, must be given up near the seat of war, we think it incumbent upon us to spare no pains upon the two Academies which we have been for some time endeavouring to establish. The One in Pr. Edward flourishes beyond our most sanguine expectations: It is furnished with excellent Tutors, and the great number of Students has become a real grievance, so that it wants no human help to make it a miracle, considering its age, and remote situation, but a few thousand pounds to furnish Buildings. Although money has become very plenty in our Country, yet we are discouraged at present from pushing subscriptions for the purpose, by a popular sentiment which prevails that we should secure our Independence, before we pay our regards to the muses: but every one who takes extensive views must be shocked with the prospect of our American people becoming barbarians, and of making shipwreck in our Government for want of skill to guide the helm. I need say nothing as to what must soon be the condition of the Church without a learned as well as a faithful Ministry. As to the progress of religion among us, I cannot give you a very flattering account. The whole attention of people is so given up to News and politics, that I fear the one thing needful, is neglected. And as to our civil affairs we are pretty unanimous. We have a most excellent Bill of Rights, and I think a good form of Government; but I ought to confess that I meddle very little with matters of civil concern, only to countenance the recruiting business as far as I have it in my power, and sometimes I have a fight with the prejudices, I would rather say, the perverseness of such as are inclining to Toryism among us; but we have reason to rejoice that we have but few such Cattle with us. There is one thing however that may be called political in which I have interested myself very much. Our Bill of Rights declares that all men are equally entitled to the free exercise of religion according to the dictates of Conscience, etc. Yet in some subsequent Acts it is manifest that our assembly designed to continue the Old Church Establishment. This, and some Petitions that were circulated through various parts of the Country in behalf of dignified Episco-

pacy, gave a general alarm to people of dissenting principles, and the common cry was, if this is continued, what great advantage shall we derive from being independent of Great Britain? And is it not as bad for our Assembly to violate their own Declaration of Rights, as for the British Parliament to break our Charter? The Baptists circulated a Counter Petition which was signed by above 10,000, chiefly Freeholders. Our Transalpine Presbyterians were much chagrined with what they understood was like to be publicly done, and with what was said and done in a more private way against dissenters; and indeed many Dissenters in every part of the Country were unwilling any longer to bear the burthen of an Establishment. These circumstances induced our Presbytery to take the lead, and prepare a Memorial on the subject to be presented to our House at the session last fall; And as none of the Members who were older in the ministry and better qualified could undertake it, the Presbytery appointed me their Deputy, which obliged me to make the case a particular study, which indeed I had done for some time before, and to attend the general assembly 6 or 8 weeks. The result was, the assembly passed an Act exempting Dissenters for all time to come from supporting the Church of England, — declaring all penal or persecuting laws against any mode of worship, etc., null and void, and for the present left all denominations to support their Clergy by voluntary contributions, reserving the consideration of a general assessment for the support of religion, (as they phrase it), to a future session. This you may suppose was very pleasing to some, and as ungrateful to others, and still there are many of a certain Church, I would rather say craftsmen, who are hoping that something will yet be done in favour of the *Great Goddess Diana*, and others are fearing that religious liberty and the right of private judgment will be abridged by our assembly's taking upon them to interfere in a case that lies beyond the limits of civil government. Thus has the affair ended, or rather proceeded, without producing any other consequences than a day or two's debating in the House, and a little newspaper bickering.

I have nothing worth your reading to inform you concerning my Congregation or myself. Vice, in her most odious forms, has not yet ventured to appear openly among us. I am doing my feeble endeavours as a Watchman in this part of Zion's walls, but we labour under many discouragements, because we can discern that the glory is departed from this part of the Israel of God. I am still in a state of widow-hood, and suppose I shall continue so, at least during these troublous times. I hope Mr. Smith will have an opportunity of delivering you this letter at Synod, and if your time will permit, please to write to me by him. I sent

you a letter last spring by Samuel Baldwin, which I fear you have not received, as I was since informed that you was with the army on the frontiers of New York. Remember me affectionately to Mrs. Caldwell, and may the Lord support you and her under your present trials, is the earnest prayer of your sincere friend,

CALEB WALLACE.

Charlotte County, April 8, 1777.

HISTORICAL WORTHIES OF NEW YORK.

Passages from Dr. John W. Francis's Anniversary Discourse before the New York Historical Society, Nov., 1857.

If a careful examination be made of the earlier records of our Historical Society, it will be seen that our founder, John Pintard, filled with the idea of establishing this institution, most judiciously sought the countenance of the reverend the clergy of this metropolis. He was alive to the beneficial zeal employed by Jeremy Belknap and other divines in behalf of the Massachusetts Historical Society; he considered the clergy as among the safest guardians of literature and history, and that their recommendation of the measure would prove of signal utility. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Miller, of whom I have on several occasions spoken in laudatory terms, was at this period a prominent individual throughout the land, by the recent publication of his "Brief Retrospect," which obtained for its author the applause of both hemispheres. This able divine and courteous and exemplary character, had also announced to his friends his intention of preparing for the press a "History of the State of New York," and it was further understood that he had given much study to historical research. Dr. John M. Mason, who stood without a parallel among us as a preacher, and as a student of ecclesiastical affairs, with strong feelings for New York, was also one on whom Pintard relied for counsel. There was, moreover, so adventurous a daring in the very elements of Mason's constitution, and his personal influence was so wide among the literati, that it was inferred his countenance could not but increase the number of advocates for the plan. Innovation presented no alarm to Dr. Mason; progress was his motto. He had heard much of revolutionary times from the lips of his friend Hamilton. His father's patriotism circulated in his veins: he knew the uncertainties of historical data, and that the nation's history, as well as that of the State's, was yet to be written. This heroic scholar and divine, whom I never think of without admiration of the vastness of intellectual power

which God in his wisdom vouchsafes to certain mortals, was prominently acknowledged as the chieftain of the ecclesiastical brotherhood of those days. He contemplated, moreover, a life of his friend Hamilton, and doubtless was often absorbed in the consideration of American history. The paramount obligations of his pastoral and scholastic duties, and their imperative urgency, must unquestionably be assigned as reasons for his non-performance. As a reader he was unrivalled; as an orator in the sacred desk, his disciplined intellect shed its radiance over all he uttered. Rich in a knowledge of mankind, and of the ethics of nations, the ample treasures of ancient and modern learning were summoned at command, with a practical influence at which doubt fled, and sophistry and indifference stood abashed. He was bold in his animadversions on public events, and lashed the vices of the times with unsparing severity. There was no equivocation in his nature, either in sentiment or in manner. His address to his people, on resigning his pastoral charge of the Cedar Street Church, is, perhaps, his greatest oratorical effort. His plea for Sacramental Communion evinced a toleration worthy of apostolic Christianity: his address on the formation of the American Bible Society, prepared within a few hours for the great occasion, by its masculine vigor crushed opposition even in high quarters, and led captive the convention. "We have not a man among us," said Olinthus Gregory, of the British Society, "who can cope with your Mason. All have wondered at the sublimity and earnestness of his address." In his conversation Dr. Mason was an intellectual gladiator, while his commanding person and massive front added force to his argument. He knew the ductility of words, and generally chose the strongest for strongest thoughts. He had a nomenclature which he often strikingly used. In reference to an individual whose support to a certain measure was about to be solicited, "Put no confidence in him," said the doctor, "he's a lump of negation." In speaking of the calamitous state of the wicked and the needy in times of pestilence, he broke forth in this language:—"To be poor in this world, and to be damned in the next, is to be miserable indeed." He had a deep hatred of the old-fashioned pulpit, which he called an ecclesiastical tub, and said it cramped both mind and body. With Whitefield, he wished the mountain for a pulpit, and the heavens for a sounding-board. His example in introducing the platform in its stead has proved so effective, that he may claim the merit of having led to an innovation which has already become almost universal among us. As Dr. Mason is historical, and a portion of our Society's treasure, I could not be more brief concerning him. If ever mor-

tal possessed decision of character, that mortal was John M. Mason.

Putard, thus aided by the coöperation of so many and worthy individuals in professional life, determined to prosecute his design with vigor. He had doubtless submitted his plan to his most reliable friend De Witt Clinton, at an early day of its inception, and it is most probable that by their concurrence Judge Egbert Benson was selected as the most judicious choice for first President. This venerable man had long been an actor in some of the most trying scenes of his country's legislative history, and was himself the subject of history. His antecedents were all favorable to his being selected: of Dutch parentage, a native of the city of New York, and a distinguished classical scholar of King's College, from which he was graduated in 1765. He was one of the Committee of Safety: deeply read in legal matters, and as a proficient in the science of pleading, he had long been known as holding a high rank in jurisprudence. By an ordinance of the Convention of 1777, he was appointed first Attorney General of the State—he was also a member of the first legislature of 1777. Perhaps it may be new to some of my hearers to learn, that he was also one of the three Commissioners appointed by the United States to assist with other Commissioners that might be chosen by Sir Guy Carleton, to superintend the embarkation of the Tories for Nova Scotia. The letter to Carleton of their appointment signed by Judge Egbert Benson, William Smith, and Daniel Parker, bears date New York, June 17, 1783. I am indebted to our faithful historian, Mr. Lossing, for this curious fact.

In 1789 Mr. Benson was elected one of the six Representatives of New York to the first Congress, in which body he continued four years. In his Congressional career, he was often associated in measures with Rufus King, Fisher Ames, Oliver Ellsworth, and others of the same illustrious order of men. Nor did his official public services end here. In 1794 he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of New York, where he remained several years. He was a Regent of the University from 1789 to 1802. He was a most intimate and reliable friend of that stern and inflexible patriot, Gov. John Jay. He lived the admiration of all good men to the very advanced age of 87 years, blessed with strength of body and soundness of mind, and died at Jamaica, on Long Island, in 1833, confident in the triumphs of a Christian life.

The patriotism of Judge Benson, his devotion to his country in its most trying vicissitudes, his political and moral integrity, were never questioned. His kindness of feeling, and his social and unassuming demeanor, struck every beholder. Such

was Egbert Benson, the individual earliest and wisely pointed out as our first President.

My acquaintance with Judge Benson did not commence until near the close of his official tenure in this Society. He presided at the first great festival we held in 1809, at the delivery of Dr. Miller's Discourse, on the 4th of September, designed to commemorate the discovery of New York, being the completion of the second century since that event. I have, on a former occasion, given an account of that celebration. Judge Benson was anecdotal in an eminent degree: his iron memory often gave proofs of its tenacity. His reminiscences of his native city are often evinced in his curious Record of New York in the olden times. From him I learned that our noble faculty of physis had, in those earlier days, their disputations, theoretical and practical, as we have witnessed them in our own times. Strong opposition was met in those days to the adoption of inoculation for the small-pox, as pursued by Dr. Beekman Van Beuren, in the old Alms House, prior to 1770. Old McGrath, a violent Scotchman, who came among us about 1743, and who is immortalized by Smollett, had the honor of introducing the free use of cold bathing and cold lavations in fever. He doubtless had drawn his notions from Sir John Floyer, but probably had never conceived a single principle enforced by Currie. McGrath's whole life was a perpetual turmoil. Dr. Henry Mott, who died in 1840, aged 83 years, and the father of the illustrious surgeon Dr. Valentine Mott, was among the prominent practitioners who adopted the mercurial practice, with Ogden and Muirson, of Long Island, not without much opposition. But the most serious rencontre in our medical annals, according to the Judge, was that which took place with Dr. Pierre Michaux, a French refugee, who settled in New York about 1791, who published an English tract on a surgical subject, with a Latin title-page. The pamphlet was too insignificant to prove an advantageous advertisement to the penniless author, but Dr. Wright Post, of most distinguished renown, in our records of surgery, feeling annoyed by its appearance, solicited his intimate friend, the acrimonious Dunlap, the dramatic writer, to write a caricature of the work and the author. The request was promptly complied with, and at the old John Street Theatre a ludicrous after-piece was got up, illustrative of a surgical case, *Fractura Minimi Digiti* with a meeting of doctors in solemn consultation upon the catastrophe. Michaux repaired to the theatre, took his seat among the spectators, and found the representation of his person, his dress, his manner, and his speech, so fairly a verisemblance, that he was almost ready to admit an alibi, and alternately thought himself now among

the audience — now among the performers. The humiliated Michaux sought redress by an assault upon Dunlap, as, on the ensuing Sabbath, he was coming out from worship in the Brick Church. The violent castigation Dunlap received at the church portal, suspended his public devotional duties for at least a month. Michaux, now the object of popular ridicule, retired to Staten Island, where after a while his life was closed, oppressed with penury, and mortification of mind. I have thus (by way of parenthesis) introduced some things touching the doctors of years past. I crave your clemency for the interruption. I am so constituted, that I cannot avoid a notice of our departed medical men whenever I address New Yorkers on the subject of their city. I must plead, moreover, that these medical anecdotes are connected with the materials I derived from Judge Benson himself. They in part illustrate his minute recognition of events and his tenacious recollection.

* * *

The universal praise which Dr. Mitchell enjoyed in almost every part of globe where science is cultivated, during a long life, is demonstrative that his merits were of a high order. A discourse might be delivered on the variety and extent of his services in the cause of learning and humanity; and as his biography is already before the public in the "National Portrait Gallery," and we are promised that by Dr. Akerly, I have little to say at this time but what may be strictly associated with our Institution. His character had many peculiarities: his knowledge was diversified and most extensive, if not always profound. Like most of our sex, he was married; but, as Old Fuller would say, the only issues of his body were the products of his brain. He advanced the scientific reputation of New York by his early promulgation of the Lavoisierian system of chemistry, when first appointed professor in Columbia College: his first scientific paper was an essay on Evaporation: his mineralogical survey of New York, in 1797, gave Volney many hints: his analysis of the Saratoga waters enhanced the importance of those mineral springs. His ingenious theory of septic acid gave impulse to Sir Humphry Davy's vast discoveries: his doctrines on pestilence awakened inquiry from every class of observers throughout the Union: his expositions of a theory of the earth and solar system, captivated minds of the highest qualities. His correspondence with Priestley is an example of the delicious manner in which argument can be conducted in philosophical discussion: his elaborate account of the fishes of our waters invoked the plaudits of Cuvier. His reflections on *Somnium* evince psychological views of original combination. His numerous papers on natural history enriched the annals of the *Lyceum*, of which he was long president. His re-

searches on the ethnological characteristics of the red man of America, betrayed the benevolence of his nature and his generous spirit: his fanciful article for a new and more appropriate geographical designation for the United States, was at one period a topic which enlisted a voluminous correspondence, now printed in your Proceedings. He increased our knowledge of the vegetable *materia medica* of the United States. He wrote largely to Percival on noxious agents. He cheered Fulton when dejected; encouraged Livingston in appropriation; awakened new zeal in Wilson the ornithologist, when the Governor, Tompkins, had nigh paralyzed him by his frigid and unfeeling reception; and, with Pintard and Colden, was a zealous promoter of that system of internal improvement which has stamped immortality on the name of Clinton. He cooperated with Jonathan Williams in furtherance of the Military Academy at West Point, and for a long series of years was an important professor of useful knowledge in Columbia College and in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. His letter to Tilloch, of London, on the progress of his mind in the investigation of septic acid, is curious as a physiological document. The leading papers from his pen are to be found in the New York Medical Repository; yet he wrote in the American Medical and Philosophical Register, the New York Medical and Physical Journal, the American Mineralogical Journal, and supplied several other periodicals, both abroad and at home, with the results of his cogitations. He was one of the commissioners appointed by the general government for the construction of a new naval force to be propelled by steam, the steamer *Fulton* the First. While he was a member of the United States Senate, he was unwearied in effecting the adoption of improved quarantine laws; and, among his other acts, strenuous to lessen the duties on the importation of rags, in order to render the manufacture of paper cheaper, to aid the diffusion of knowledge by printing.

There was a rare union in Dr. Mitchell of a mind of vast and multifarious knowledge and of poetic imagery. Even in his "Epistles to his Lady Love," the excellent lady who became his endeared wife, he gave utterance of his emotions in tuneful numbers, and likened his condition unto that of the dove, with trepidation seeking safety in the ark. Ancient and modern languages were unlocked to him, and a wide range in physical science, the pabulum of his intellectual repast. An essay on composts, a tractate on the deaf and dumb, verses to Septon or to the Indian tribes, might be eliminated from his mental alembic within the compass of a few hours. He was now engaged with the anatomy of the egg, and now deciphering a Babylonian brick; now involved in the nature of meteoric stones, now on the different species of

brassica; now on the evaporation of fresh water, now on that of salt; now offering suggestions to Garnet, of New Jersey, the correspondent of Mark Akenside, on the angle of the windmill, and now concurring with Michaux on the beauty of the black walnut as ornamental for parlor furniture. In the morning he might be found composing songs for the nursery, at noon dietetically experimenting and writing on fishes, or unfolding a new theory on terrene formations, and at evening addressing his fair readers on the healthy influence of the alkalis, and the depurative virtues of white-washing. At his country retreat at Plandome he might find full employment in translating, for his mental diversion, Lancisi on the fens and marshes of Rome, or in rendering into English poetry the piscatory eclogues of Sannazarius. Yesterday, in workmanlike dress, he might have been engaged, with his friend Elihu H. Smith, on the natural history of the American elk, or perplexed as to the alimentary nature of tadpoles, on which, according to Noah Webster, the people of Vermont almost fattened during a season of scarcity; to-day, attired in the costume of a native of the Fejee Islands, (for presents were sent him from all quarters of the globe,) he was better accoutred for illustration, and for the reception, at his house, of a meeting of his philosophical acquaintance; while to-morrow, in the scholastic robes of an LL. D., he would grace the exercises of a college commencement.

I never encountered one of more wonderful memory: when quite a young man he would return from church service, and write out the sermon nearly verbatim. There was little display in his habits or manners. His means of enjoyment corresponded with his desires, and his Franklinian principles enabled him to rise superior to want. With all his official honors and scientific testimonials, foreign or native, he was ever accessible to everybody; the counsellor of the young, the dictionary of the learned. To the interrogatory, why he did not, after so many years of labor, revisit abroad the scenes of his earlier days for recreation, his reply was brief:—"I know Great Britain from the Grampian Hills to the chalky Cliffs of Dover: there is no need of my going to Europe, Europe now comes to me." But I must desist. The Historical Society of New York will long cherish his memory for the distinction he shed over our institution, his unassuming manners, his kind nature, and the aid he was ever ready to give to all who needed his counsel. He furnished an eulogium on our deceased member the great jurist, Thomas Addis Emmet, also on Samuel Bard; his discourse on the Botany of North and South America, is printed by the society in their Collections. Mitchell has not unjustly been pronounced the Nestor of American science.

JAMES WADDEL, THE BLIND PREACHER.

A brief notice of Waddel, "the Blind Preacher," described by Wirt, in "the British Spy," may be of interest to the reader, who has not access to fuller accounts. James Waddel (accented on first syllable) a Presbyterian minister, was born in the North of Ireland, in July, 1739, as is believed. He was brought, in his infancy, by his parents, to America; they settled in the south-eastern part of Pennsylvania, on White-clay Creek. James was sent to school at Nottingham, to Dr. Finley, afterwards president of the college of New Jersey. In the school at Nottingham young Waddel made such proficiency in his studies as to become an assistant teacher. Dr. Benjamin Rush, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, recited lessons to him there. He devoted his attention chiefly to the classics, in which he became very well versed. He was afterwards an assistant to the elder Smith, father of Rev. John Blair Smith, President of Hampden Sidney College, Virginia, of Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, President of the College of New Jersey. Waddel, intending to pursue the vocation of a teacher, and to settle with that view at Charleston, in South Carolina, set out for the South. In passing through Virginia, however, he met with the celebrated preacher, Davies, and that incident gave another turn to his life. Shortly after, he became assistant to Rev. Mr. Todd, in the County of Louisa, Va., with whom he studied theology. He was licensed to preach in April, 1761, and ordained in the following year, when he settled as a pastor in Lancaster county. Here, about the year 1768, he married Mary, daughter of Col. James Gordon, of that county, (ancestor of General Gordon, of Albemarle), a wealthy and influential man. In the division of the Presbyterian church, Mr. Waddel was of the "New Side," as it was termed. Rev. Samuel Davies often preached to Mr. Waddel's congregations, as also did Whitefield, several times. In 1776 Mr. Waddel removed from Lower Virginia in very feeble health, to Augusta county. His salary now was only forty-five pounds, Virginia currency, per annum. In 1783 he came to reside at an estate purchased by him, and called Hopewell, at the junction of the counties of Louisa, Orange and Albemarle—the dwelling-house being in Louisa. Here, again, he became a classical teacher, receiving pupils in his own house. Governor Barbour was one of these, and Merriwether Lewis, the companion of Clarke in the expedition beyond the Rocky Mountains, another. Mr. Waddel resided in Louisa county about twenty years, and died there, and was buried according to his request, in his own garden.

During his residence here, he was, for a part of the time, deprived of his sight; but he nevertheless continued to preach. In person he was tall and erect; his complexion fair, with a light blue eye. His deportment was dignified, his manners elegant and graceful. He is represented by Mr. Wirt, in "the British Spy," as preaching in a white linen cap; this was indeed a part of his *domestic* costume, but when he went abroad he always wore a large full-bottomed wig, perfectly white. Mr. Wirt's description of him was first published in a newspaper, at Richmond, in 1803. Wirt was well acquainted with Dr. Waddel and his family, and he stated to Rev. Dr. James Waddel Alexander, in 1830, that so far from having colored too highly the picture of his eloquence, he had fallen below the truth, and that in a different species of oratory he was equal to Patrick Henry. In regard, however, to the place, time, costume, and lesser particulars, he (Wirt) said, that he had used an allowable liberty in grouping together events which had occurred apart, and perhaps imagining, as in a sermon, expressions which had been uttered at the fire-side. Patrick Henry pronounced Davies and Waddel the greatest orators that he had ever heard. It was the remark of another contemporary, that when he preached, "whole congregations were bathed in tears." It might also be said by his grave, as of that of John Knox:—"Here lies one who never feared the face of man."

The late Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander married a daughter of Dr. Waddel, and the Rev. Dr. James Waddel Alexander thus derives his middle name. He published, in "the Watchman of the South," at Richmond, about 1844, a brief memoir of his grandfather. I have a copy of this memoir, and from it have made the foregoing abstract.

C. C.

PETERSBURG, Va., Oct. 17.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

From the National Intelligencer, Oct. 13, 1857.

A gentleman of Virginia, well known to us for his sound learning and many accomplishments, has politely communicated to us the subjoined Letter, addressed, in the year 1778, by Richard Henry Lee to his sister, Mrs. Hannah Corbin, of Richmond, (Va.) and which has never been previously published. We have it before us in the original manuscript of the writer, familiar to us from other specimens of his hand which have come beneath our eye. This letter, it will be observed, was written from Chantilly, in Westmoreland county, Virginia, the country seat and residence of the illustrious revolutionary statesman, and appears from its face to have been in reply to a com-

munication from his sister, in which she had suggested or enforced the political right of Widows, either to exemption from taxation or to a share in the election of the people's representatives. In order properly to appreciate the origin and motive, as well of Mrs. Corbin's letter to her brother as of the arguments contained in the reply of the latter, it is only necessary to refer to the great principle for which the American colonies were then struggling against the mother country—the doctrine that taxation and representation should be inseparable. This is well termed by Mr. Lee "a large subject," and it perhaps should occasion no surprise to find that its boundaries were deemed wide enough, by some strong minds of the female sex in that revolutionary era to embrace the rights of women as well as of men, especially when the position of the former was such as to impose on them the liabilities which constituted the apparent foundation of the civil franchise claimed by the latter. If women were taxed, why should not women have a voice in the election of the taxing authority?

But to the letter of Richard Henry Lee, which we shall make the foundation of further remarks by way of appendix:—

CHANTILLY, MARCH 17, 1778.

MY DEAR SISTER: Distressed as my mind is, and has been, by a variety of attentions, I am illy able by letter to give you the satisfaction I could wish on the several subjects of your letter. Reasonable as you are, and friendly to the freedom and happiness of your Country, I should have no doubt about giving you perfect content in a few hours' conversation.

You complain that Widows are not represented, and that, being temporary Possessors of their estates, ought not to be liable to the Tax. The doctrine of representation is a large subject, and it is certain that it ought to be extended far as wisdom and policy can allow. Nor do I see that either of these forbid Widows, having property, from voting, notwithstanding it has never been the practice either here or in England. Perhaps 'twas thought rather out of character for Women to press into those tumultuous Assemblages of Men where the business of choosing Representatives is conducted. And it might also have been considered as not so necessary, seeing that the representatives themselves, as well as their immediate Constituents, must suffer the Tax imposed in exact proportion as does all other property taxed, and that therefore it could not be supposed that Taxes would be laid where the public good did not absolutely demand it. This, then, is the Widow's security as well as [that of] the never-married women who have lands in their own right; for both of whom I have the greatest respect, and would at any time give my consent to

establish their right of voting, altho' I am persuaded that it would not give them greater security, nor alter the mode of Taxation you complain of. Because the Tax-idea does not go to the consideration of perpetual property, but is accommodated to the high prices given for the annual profits. Thus, no more than 1-2 per cent. is laid on the Assessed value, although produce sells now three and four hundred per cent. above what it formerly did. Tobo. [Tobacco] sold 5 or 6 years ago for 15s. and 2d., now 'tis at 50 and 55. A very considerable part of the property I hold is, like yours, temporary, for my life only; yet I see the propriety of paying my proportion of the Tax laid for the protection of property so long as that property remains in my possession and I derive use and profit from it. When we complained of British Taxation we did so with much reason, and there is great difference between our case and that of the unrepresented in this country. The English Parliament nor their Representatives would pay a farthing of the Tax they imposed on us; but quite otherwise. Their property would have been exonerated in exact proportion to the burthens they laid on ours. Oppressions, therefore, without end, and Taxes without reason or public necessity, would have been our fate had we submitted to British usurpation. For my part, I had much rather leave my Children free than in possession of great nominal wealth, which would infallibly have been the case with all American possessions had our property been subject to the Arbitrary Taxation of a British Parliament. With respect to Mr. Fauntleroy, if he spoke as you say, it is a very good reason why he ought not to be an Assessor. But, if he should be, the law has wisely provided a remedy against the mistakes or the injustice of Assessors, by giving the injured Party Appeal to the Commissioners of the Tax, which Commissioners are annually chosen by the Freeholders and Housekers, [housekeepers,] and in the choice of whom you have as legal a right to vote as any other person. I believe there is no instance in our new Government of any unnecessary Placemen; and I know the rule is to make their Salaries moderate as possible, and even these moderate Salaries are to pay Tax. But should Great Britain gain her point, where we have one Placeman we should have a thousand, and pay pounds where we pay pence; nor should we dare to murmur, under pain of Military execution. This, with the other horrid concomitants of Slavery, may well persuade the Americans to lose blood and pay taxes also, rather than submit to them. My extensive engagements have prevented me from adverting to yours and Dr. Hall's subscriptions for Ld. Camden's picture not having

HIST. MAG.

been refunded, as the [rest] have long since been, but the money is ready for your call.

I am, my dear sister, most sincerely and affectionately yours,
RICHARD HENRY LEE.

P. S. Dr. Steptoe and myself returned last night from a ten days' confinement at Bellevue, where our Brother [MS. defaced] . . . very great danger of losing his life. . . . [MS. defaced.] I have the pleasure to inform you . . . [MS. defaced.] . . . danger.
R. H. L.

The arguments addressed to his sister by the writer of this letter lead us to infer that Mrs. Corbin, in claiming for widows the right of suffrage, had based the demand on the general theory of taxation and representation which then obtained in the revolted colonies, and had especially remarked upon the injustice of assessing any tax upon the property of those who were but "temporary possessors of their estates." She seems to have mainly valued the elective franchise as a means of redress against what she regarded as an unjust imposition of the taxing power, and one which pressed with special weight upon widows who were only temporary owners of the property taxed.

We are left to believe that the arguments of her brother were deemed cogent and satisfactory by Mrs. Corbin, since, for aught that we can learn, this Revolutionary lady, though doubtless as "strong-minded" as many of her sex who in later years have usurped that designation, does not seem to have led a crusade for the assertion of "Women's Rights" in the nascent Commonwealth of the Old Dominion; thus perhaps, in the estimation of some, if not of others, justifying the confidence with which her brother addressed himself to her as a "reasonable" woman. It may be also that she profited by the gentle hint which the "Cicero of the Revolution" drops by the way when he blandly intimates, as a possible explanation of the self-abnegation imposed by the "lords of creation" upon the gentle sex in this matter of the elective franchise, that "*perhaps* 'twas thought *rather* out of character for women to press into those tumultuous assemblies of men where the business of choosing representatives is conducted."

* * * * *

Our readers are perhaps aware that in the early ages of the Republic the right of voting was conceded to women by the usages of at least one State in the Union. We allude to New Jersey. Unable to infer whether this distinction proceeded from the superior gallantry of the Jerseymen, or whether its existence was due to the deference they had paid to the great principle of the Revolution that taxation and representation should be

inseparable, we made application to a gentleman well known to us for his intelligent activity in exploring and illustrating the annals of his native State; and who, in reply to our inquiries respecting the nature, extent, and duration of female suffrage in New Jersey, has obligingly furnished us with the following statements:—

NEWARK, (N. J.) October 3, 1857.

It does not appear that the legal right of women to vote in this State was ever expressly acknowledged by the organic law, or that they ever voted in any great numbers, save on the occasion which, as will be presently recited, was made the cause of their positive exclusion from the polls.

In the Constitution adopted on the 2d July, 1776, the privilege of voting for members of the Assembly, &c., was accorded to "*all inhabitants of full age* who are worth fifty pounds proclamation money, clear estate. * * * who have resided within the county for twelve months immediately preceding the election," &c. Under this clause it is probable there were occasions when a few votes were cast by females, but our venerable ex-Chief Justice Hornblower has informed me that he can recall only one instance, and that was when a husband and wife happened to differ *politically*—it is to be presumed *only* politically; and, in order to neutralize the vote of the former, the latter resolved to exercise the elective franchise, which it did not require any *very* liberal construction to maintain was guaranteed to her by the terms of the Constitution. The few instances of the kind show that the majority of the Jersey women then, as now, were not swift to overstep the bounds of decorum or intrude where their characteristic modesty and self-respect might be wounded.

In the year 1806 a new court-house and jail were to be erected in the county of Essex. Strenuous exertions were made to have them located elsewhere than at Newark, which had been the county town from a very early period. Sufficient influence was brought to bear upon the Legislature to secure the passage of an act (approved November 5th of that year) authorizing a special election, at which "*the inhabitants*" of the county "qualified to vote in elections for members of the State Legislature," &c., were described as the qualified electors to determine by their votes where the buildings should be located. The contest caused a great excitement throughout the county, and under legal advice of some sort, when the election was held in February, 1807, women of "full age," whether single or married, possessing the required property qualification, were permitted by the judges of election to vote. But as the conflict proceeded and the blood of the combatants waxed warmer, Judge Hornblower in-

forms me, the number of female voters increased, and it was soon found that *every* single and *every* married woman in the county was not only "of full age," but also worth "fifty pounds proclamation money, clear estate," and, as such, entitled to vote if they chose. So apparent were the frauds practised at this election that the Legislature at the ensuing session did not hesitate to set it aside as having been illegally conducted; and, by repealing the act authorizing it, left the buildings to be erected in Newark, to which they legitimately belonged. And, in order that no future occurrence of the kind should take place, an act was passed, (approved November 16, 1807,) the preamble to which is as follows:—

"Whereas doubts have been raised and great diversities in practice obtained throughout the State in regard to the admission of *aliens, females, and persons of color or negroes* to vote in elections, as also in regard to the mode of ascertaining the qualifications of voters in respect to estate; and whereas it is highly necessary to the safety, quiet, good order, and dignity of the State to clear up the said doubts by an act of the representatives of the people declaratory of the true sense and meaning of the constitution, and to insure its just execution in these particulars according to the intent of the framers thereof: Therefore," &c., &c.

This act confined the right of suffrage to *free white male citizens* of twenty-one years, worth fifty pounds proclamation money, clear estate, and disposed of the property qualification by declaring that *every person* otherwise entitled to vote whose name should be enrolled on the last tax-lists for the State or county *should be considered* as worth the fifty pounds, thus by legislative enactment determining the *meaning* of the constitution and settling the difficulty. The law remained unchanged until the adoption of the new constitution a few years since, which instrument is equally restrictive as to the persons who shall vote, and removes the property qualification altogether.

If I remember rightly, the privilege of voting has been exercised *legally* by women in some of the New England States, but I cannot at present recall the facts and have not leisure to hunt them up.

W. A. WHITEHEAD.

OCTOBER 5. — Since the foregoing was written, I have received through the Hon. James Parker, of Perth Amboy, some additional information, from which it appears that the practice of female suffrage was at one time more general than I had previously any reason to suppose.

In 1790 a prominent member of the Society of Friends was on the committee of the Assembly to frame an election law, and, as the constitution might be so construed as to include females, in

order, it is said, to respect his feelings — females being allowed to vote in that religious society — the act was so drawn by the committee as to read “he or she” when referring to the qualified voter; and although this act was repealed in 1797, a new act passed on the 22d February of that year, and which took effect on the 1st March, 1798, retained the same phraseology. Under this law, *and not before*, Mr. Parker states that some females voted in Elizabethtown at a contested election for Councilmen; and in the Presidential contest of 1800 there were many instances of their voting in different parts of the State; and thereafter, until the passage of the act of 1807, to which I have referred, the practice continued in various places when contests were animated or close. At an election in Hunterdon county in 1802 even some women of color were allowed to vote, and their votes elected a member of the Legislature.

W. A. W.

THE RELICS OF GENERAL JOSEPH WARREN.

A paper read before the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, Wednesday, November 4, 1857.

BY JAMES S. LORING, ESQ.

It is good to be here, and for an hour turn aside from the financial agitations of State Street, and the political contests of Faneuil Hall, which shake the old Bay State to its very centre — and indulge in early historical associations. I regard it as impossible to have cognizance of any warlike weapons of our glorious Revolution that are of more intensely absorbing impressiveness than the sword of the great Washington, and this veritable sword or rapier of our noble Warren, [*Here the sword of Warren was exhibited*] tarnished, blackened and rusted though it be, by the neglect of four score years, wielded as it was on the field of Lexington and in skirmishes around Boston. This relic has been loaned for exhibition here by Dr. John Mason Warren, who is a lineal descendant of the brother of the martyr of Bunker Hill. Ah, valiant Warren, even at this moment thy scouring rapier to its very hilt, is tinged with the blood of Britons; and braver champion never unsheathed from its scabbard “the sleeping sword of war,” in the cause of liberty.

The consecrated oration now in my hands [*Here the autograph manuscript of Warren's Boston Massacre Oration was exhibited*] which the first great martyr Warren bore through the pulpit window of the Old South Church; and, amid the officers and soldiers of garrisoned Boston delivered to an indignant people, was brought here by the only son of the present Doctor Warren, a youth of fifteen. May he prove a worthy

scion of this patriot stock. In every age of the world, great reverence has been attached to the relics of great men and great events. The council of Constantinople in Trullo ordained that those altars should be demolished under which no relics were deposited. In the autograph scrap-book, of the son of Dr. John C. Warren, on the table before us, is preserved this original manuscript of General Warren's Massacre Oration, which is of greater value than all the relics of ancient superstition when arrayed together. This quarto manuscript of Warren is written on white English laid post, as you see, in a handsome round hand, with very few interlineations; and is in a black paper cover. This antiquarian rarity, every sentence of which burns with the fire of patriotism, and which greatly accelerated the vigor of the people, is perhaps of equal value to Washington's last legacy to his countrymen, purchased by the princely James Lenox, of New York in 1850, for the sum of twenty-three hundred dollars. May these great national relics ever be preserved. “I will have America at my feet,” boasted Lord North. “Were I an American,” nobly declared Lord Camden, “I would resist to the last drop of my blood.” Warren was such an American.

It is stated by Rees, in his Cyclopædia, that Warren himself hastened to the scene of action at Lexington, and was engaged in the hottest part of the contest. Moreover, Dr. John Eliot relates that “at the Battle of Lexington, General Warren was, perhaps, the most active man in the field. His soul beat to arms, as soon as he learnt the intention of the British troops.” Warren said to the last person with whom he conversed in Boston near the ferry, just as he was about crossing, in reply to a question regarding the political aspect, “Keep up a brave heart. The British have begun it — that either party could do; and we will end it — that only one can do.” According to Frothingham, Dr. Warren, about ten o'clock, rode on horseback through Charlestown. He had received by express, intelligence of the events of the morning, and told the citizens of Charlestown that the news of the firing was true. Among them he met Dr. Thomas Welsh, one of the orators of the Boston Massacre, who said to him, “Well, they are come out.” “Yes,” replied Warren, “and we will be up with them before night.” Shortly after this, Warren was upon the field at Lexington, and Dr. James Thacher states that the people were delighted with his cool, collected bravery there, and already considered him as a leader whose gallantry they were to admire, and in whose talents they were to confide. Doubtless the valor of Warren could be measured by no instance short of that related by General Lamb in reference to Alexander Hamilton at the storm-

ing of Yorktown, when the palisades were scaled ; who placing one foot on the shoulder of a soldier who knelt for that purpose, sprang upon the parapets, and was the first man within the wall, an act worthy the days of chivalry.

In the cabinet of this society we have the donation of the sword, epaulets and military sash worn by General William Heath, of Roxbury, during his service in the war of the Revolution. [*Here these relics were exhibited.*] The well burnished blade of his sword glitters on this table. It did good service at Lexington. As General Warren rode beside him in that fight, we will cite a passage from Gen. Heath's narrative of the battle. Gen. Heath on the morning of the 19th Apl. 1775, proceeded to the Committee of Safety, of which Gen. Warren was the vigilant chairman. From the committee Gen. Heath took a cross road to Watertown, the British being in possession of the Lexington road. At Watertown, finding some militia who had not marched, but applied for orders, he sent them down to Cambridge, with directions to take up the planks, barricade the south end of the bridge, and there to take post ; that in case the British should, on their return, take that road to Boston, their retreat might be impeded. He then pushed to join the militia, taking a cross road towards Lexington, in which he was joined by Dr. Joseph Warren, afterwards a major general, who in the language of Gen. Heath, "kept with him." Our General joined the militia just after Lord Percy had joined the British ; "and having assisted in forming a regiment, which had been broken by the shot from the British field pieces ; for the discharge of these, together with the flames and smoke of several buildings to which the British nearly at the same time had set fire, opened a new and more terrific scene ; and the British having again taken up their retreat, were closely pursued." On descending from the high grounds in Menotomy, on to the plain, the fire was brisk. At this instant a musket ball came so near to the head of Dr. Warren as to strike the pin out of the hair of his earlock. Here we must digress for an allusion to a singular oversight in the Hundred Orators where we state that this event occurred on the day *after* the Battle of Lexington, when it should read on the day *of* the battle. How evident is it that authors are responsible to the literary tribunal for every error stated.

Soon after, the right flank of the British was exposed to the fire of a body of militia, which had come from Roxbury, Brookline, Dorchester, and other towns. For a few minutes, the fire was brisk on both sides ; and the British had here recourse to their fieldpieces again ; but they were now more familiar than before. Here the militia were so close on the rear of the British, that Dr. Downer, an active and enterprising man, came to

single combat with a British soldier whom he killed with his bayonet.

On the day succeeding the battle of Lexington, where was first shed the blood of the Revolution, Joseph Warren, who had but just escaped with his life, felt it his duty as president of the Provincial Congress, to address a dignified letter to General Gage in reference to our besieged, degraded, and garrisoned Boston. Here we must take occasion to allude to a passage in the prize essay of the Abbe Raynal on "The Revolution in America," written for the Academy of Science, Polite Literature and Art, at Lyons, France, in 1783, for which he was awarded the sum of fifty Louis d'or. Raynal thus defines the powers and duties of the President of the Provincial Congress : "The executive power was committed to its president. His rights and obligations were to listen to every application from any of the people ; to call them together when circumstances might require it, to provide for the arming, and subsisting of the troops, and concert the operations of them with their officers. He was at the head of a secret committee which was to hold a continual correspondence with the general congress." I will now quote a portion of Warren's letter to Gage. "Your excellency," remarks Warren, "knows very well, I believe, the part I have taken in public affairs ; I ever scorned disguise. I think I have done my duty ; some may think otherwise ; but be assured, Sir, as far as my influence goes, everything which can be reasonably required of us to do, shall be done, every thing promised shall be religiously performed. I should now be very glad to know from you, Sir, how many days you desire may be allowed for such as desire to remove to Boston with their effects, and what time you will allow the people in Boston for their removal. When I have received that information, I will repair to Congress, and hasten, as far as I am able, the issuing of a proclamation. I beg leave to suggest that the condition of only admitting thirty wagons at a time into the town, appears to me very inconvenient, and will prevent the good effects of a proclamation intended to be issued for encouraging all wagoners to assist in removing the effects from Boston with all possible speed. If your excellency will be pleased to take the matter into consideration, and favor us as soon as may be, with an answer, it will lay me under a great obligation, as it *nearly concerns the welfare of my friends in Boston.*"

"I ever scorned disguise" — says the ingenuous, magnanimous Warren, to Thomas Gage, the oppressor of Boston. Here we have Warren's opinion of Gage in a letter to Josiah Quincy, Jr. After stating that Gen. Gage had rendered the entrenchments at the entrance of Boston as formidable as he possibly could, he states : "I have frequently been sent to him on committees, and have

several times had private conversations with him. I have thought him a man of honest, upright principles, and one desirous of accommodating the difference between Great Britain and her colonies in a just and honorable way. He did not appear to be desirous of continuing the quarrel in order to make himself necessary, which is too often the case with persons employed with public affairs;" but a copy of a letter *via* Philadelphia said to be written by him to Lord North, gives a very different cast to his character. His answer to the Provincial Congress, which was certainly ill-judged, I suppose was the work of some of that malicious group of harpies whose disappointments make them desirous to urge the governor to drive every thing to extremes; but in this letter, if it be genuine, he seems to court the office of a destroyer of the liberties, and murderer of the people of this province. But you have doubtless read the paper and thought with indignation of its contents." Warren said to Quincy of the Bostonians in 1774, that "they take an honest pride in being singled out by a tyrannical administration as the most determined enemies of arbitrary power."

Having exhibited the visible and tangible indication of the devotion of General Warren to the independence of his native land, which was far dearer to himself than his own life's blood, I invite your attention to an indication of his devotion to his God, in the possession of the book of pure piety, now before us, which was printed within one year of three centuries ago. [*Here an antique book was exhibited.*] Perhaps the proof that this volume was actually found in the pocket of Warren after the Battle of Bunker Hill, is not so positive as is the evidence in relation to the sword, yet we think it highly probable.

A British soldier, on his return from Boston to London, exhibited a Psalm Book to the Rev. Dr. Samuel Wilton, of that city, stating that he took the volume from the pocket of General Warren, after the Battle of Bunker Hill. The title of this great rarity is as follows: "The Boke of Psalmes, wherein are contained Praises, Meditations and Thanksgivings to God for his Church, translated faithfully according to the Hebrew. With brief and apt annotations in the margin. Printed at Geneva, by Rowland Hall, 1559." It is a sweet little 32mo. volume. On the inside cover of this book is, written — "North America. Taken at y^e Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, out of Dr. Warren's pocket." On the inside cover, at the end of the volume, is written "Thomas Knight," probably the name of the regular who found the book. I was informed by Dr. John C. Warren, that General Warren's autograph, which was on a blank leaf, has been abstracted. I gather further information of this relic from "The Genealogy of Warren, by Dr. John C.

Warren," of Boston. In the year 1776, Dr. Gordon, the historian, then of Roxbury, of whom we have many animated reminiscences, received a curious, ancient small book of Psalmes from an English clergyman. The edition, one of the earliest translations of any part of the Bible, was executed during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and printed at Geneva. The typography is very fine. The binding is in a beautiful and peculiar style, being composed of goat skin, and studded over with gilt fleurs-de-lis, and is in every part still perfect. The book is about two by three inches. It contains another inscription on the back of the title page, which informs us that it was purchased of a private engaged in the Battle of Bunker Hill, by an English clergyman, Dr. Samuel Wilton, who gave ten times its value, lest, as he says, it should be exhibited in triumph as the spoil of a Presbyterian rebel. Dr. Wilton sent it to Dr. Gordon, with the request, that it should be delivered to surviving relatives, if any there were. Dr. Wilton died within three months after. Dr. Gordon faithfully executed the commission, consigning the book to Dr. John Warren, from whom it passed into the hands of Dr. John C. Warren, its recent possessor. It is now transmitted to Dr. John Mason Warren, who has kindly loaned it for the inspection of our antiquaries here. I shall ever remember my agreeably surprised sensation, when the venerated Dr. Warren, now deceased, very cautiously presented this highly antique relic to my view, when preparing the Hundred Orators, before I had heard of its existence, and his extreme care to prevent a copy of Dr. Wilton's inscription from being taken.

The fourth, and last Warren relic which we have here is, the bullet that the Hon. Alexander H. Everett exhibited at Charlestown, June 17, 1836 [*here the bullet was exhibited*] on the delivery of an anniversary oration, which, he informed the audience, was the identical ball that killed Gen. Warren. "The cartridge paper," exclaimed he, "which still partly covers it, is stained, as you see, with the hero's blood." While I regard the evidence that the bullet was one of the balls that entered Warren's body as being as strong as that regarding the identity of either the Rapier or the antique Psalm Book, I see no evidence that it was the actual ball that occasioned his death. The blood stains upon it will ever sanctify the precious relic. It is important to examine the testimony of the Rev. William Montague, formerly rector of Christ Church, in Boston, regarding Arthur Savage, of London, who stated that he removed the ball from the body of Warren, after the battle, for evidence upon this subject.

I would here enter a protest against the uncontrollable passion among our countrymen, and even among antiquaries, for the varied relics

of eminently noted persons, or of great or singular events in the world, either ancient or modern. Were every institution of this character to appoint a committee like the Papal Court of Rome, which has its Congregation of Relics, or Council of Cardinals, to superintend the relics of every age, it would frequently be as impossible to separate the spurious from the genuine, as it ever has been with the Court of Rome. Indeed I verily believe that were all the reputed relics of the Pilgrim Mayflower, of the year 1620, and of but 180 tons burthen, carefully gathered on Boston Common, they would accumulate to such an immense extent that the British steamer, *Great Eastern*, could not contain them. Moreover, is not the autograph enthusiast quite liable to be the most frequent victim of imposition? A lithographic facsimile of Patrick Henry, William Penn or Alexander Hamilton may be palmed upon him for a round sum, as a pure original, and when redress is obtained, who next becomes the purchaser of the same imitation?

Admirable, indeed, is it for the historian and the biographer, that while conversational tradition is ever changing with the varying memory of man, authentic autograph letters and other documents of past time give confirmation and rich developments of important principles and events, that otherwise could not be established; and it would be well for every household before they destroy the old letters and other manuscripts in their dwellings, to take them to an autograph collector, or some learned neighbor, who will know how to estimate their value; especially those written by persons who have figured in public life. Those of the most ancient date will generally be the most highly valued.

That noble patriot, the ever to be venerated John Adams, whose bust is in this Hall, in writing on the practice of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, when they first formed their army, remarks of Joseph Warren, their president, that he was accustomed to make a harangue in the form of a charge in the presence of the assembly, to every officer, upon the delivery of his commission; and he never failed to make the officer, as well as all the assembly, shudder upon those occasions. There is no question that his eloquence at such times, could be measured by nothing short of his valor on the field of battle.

"It is the united voice of America," said Warren to Quincy, when alluding to the Provincial Congress—"to preserve their freedom, or lose their lives in defence of it. You would have thought yourself in an assembly of Spartans or ancient Romans had you been a witness to the ardor which inspired those who spoke upon the business they were transacting. An injunction of secrecy prevents my giving any particulars of their

transactions, except such as by their express order were published in the papers; but in general you may be assured that they approved themselves the true representatives of a wise and brave people, determined at all events to be free."

Our great chronicler, Mr. Adams, further remarks on the decease of Warren and Quincy, in 1775, that they were two characters as great in proportion to their age,—the former being but thirty-four, and the latter but twenty-five years of age,—as any that he had ever known in America. Indeed he was animated by them in the painful, dangerous course of opposition to the oppressions brought upon our country, and the loss of them had wounded him too deeply to be easily healed. Moreover, John Quincy Adams, in the biography of his own noble father, relates, that as the struggle for independence approached, his beloved mother was accustomed to recite to himself and his brothers, as applicable to the fall of Warren, the following impressive lines of Collins, addressed to a lady, on the death of Col. Charles Ross.

"O'er him, whose doom thy virtues grieve,
Aerial forms shall sit at eve
And bend the pensive head;
And fallen to save his injur'd land,
Imperial Honor's awful hand
Shall point his lonely bed.
The warlike dead of every age
Who fill the fair recorded page
Shall leave their sainted rest;
And, half reclining on his spear,
Each wandering chief by turns appear
To hail the blooming guest."

In Force's ponderous American Archives we find among the revolutionary papers for the month of June, 1775, "An eulogium sacred to the memory of the late Major General Warren, who fell June 17, 1775, fighting against the Ministerial Army at Boston." The peculiar fervor of style in which it is written indicates that its author was James Allen, the famous poet of that day, yet we have no other evidence. It pours so warmly from the spirit of Bunker Hill that we will quaff a few libations. "Say, illustrious shade, what new resentments kindled in thy bosom at the prospect of executing vengeance upon the foes of liberty? Say, what were the transports of thy mind, when the twice repulsed enemy fled before thy powerful arms? But, when, alas, borne down with numbers, thou wast forced to retreat, and death showed his commission to the ball that pierced thy bosom, say, what joy thrilled after it, at the prospect of having thy brows encircled with the patriot's crown of martyrdom? Tell me, ye brave Americans who beheld our hero fall, did he not, in his last moments, pour forth his usual expressions of loyalty to the crown of Britain, and his wonted prayers for the welfare of his country? Did he

not in faltering accents, call upon his fellow soldiers to forget his death, and to revenge his country's wrongs alone? Ah! he breathes his last! Crowd not too closely on his shade, ye holy ministers of Heaven. Make room for yonder spirit! It is the illustrious Hampden who flies to embrace him, and pointing to the wound that deprived him of life in a conflict with arbitrary power, above an hundred years ago, he claims the honor of conducting him to the regions of perfect liberty and happiness. * * * * Come hither, ye American fathers and mothers, and behold the sad earnestness of arbitrary power! Behold your friend, your fellow-citizen, one of the guardians of your country, the pillar of your hopes; behold this illustrious hero covered with blood and wounds! But pause not too long in bedewing his body with your tears. Fly to your houses, and tell your children the particulars of the melancholy sight. Chill their young blood with histories of the cruelty of tyrants, and make their hair to stand on end with descriptions of the horrors of slavery! Equip them immediately for the field. Shew them the ancient charter of their privileges. Point to the roofs under which they drew their first breath, and shew them the first cradles in which they were rocked. Call upon Heaven to prosper their arms, and charge them with your last adieu, to conquer, or, like Warren, to die in the arms of liberty and glory."

A thousand benedictions on the appeal of the blood-stained pavements of the Boston Massacre, and the conflicts of the Battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, which forever crushed the power of Britannia over Columbia! We may very properly adapt to Warren the sentiment of our patriotic Robert Treat Paine in reference to Washington, that the temple of freedom can never be demolished; for

"His sword from the sleep
Of its scabbard would leap,
And conduct with its point,
Every flash to the deep."

Societies and their Proceedings.

MASSACHUSETTS.

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY (Officers No. 1, p. 18).—The annual meeting was held at Worcester, on Wednesday, October 21st, it being the anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. Hon. Stephen Salisbury presided. The report of the Council, prepared by Judge Barton, and the reports of the Librarian and Publishing Committee, were read, accepted, and referred for publication. The officers of the past

year were unanimously reelected. [See a list of these officers in the January number of the H. M.] Rev. Chandler Robbins of Boston, Dr. Geo. Chandler of Worcester, and Mr. R. Impey Murchison, President of the Geological Society of Great Britain, were chosen members. The various reports of the Society represent it to be in a flourishing condition as to funds, accessions to the library, and literary productions of its members.—*Boston Courier*.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY (Officers No. 2, p. 46).—A meeting was held at Boston, on Wednesday Nov. 4, Hon. Timothy Farrar, Vice President, in the chair. Mr. Trask, chairman of the Library Committee, reported a number of donations. Mr. Drake, Corresponding Secretary, read letters of acceptance from Daniel Henshaw, William Emerson Baker, and Daniel Bates Curtis, all of Boston, who had been previously elected resident members of the Society; also a letter from J. Y. Akerman, Esq., of London, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, announcing that certain publications of that Society had been forwarded through the Smithsonian Institution, to this Society. Five resident and three corresponding members were, on nomination of the Directors, elected.

Hon. Timothy Farrar, who has been chosen a Vice President of the Society, for five years, stated that having lately received a note from the nominating Committee informing him that they had selected him as a candidate for reelection, he would improve the present occasion to announce—what he had before determined to do—his inability to serve longer in that office. He returned thanks to the Society for the repeated testimonials of their approval of his services.

Rev. Joseph Richardson, of Hingham, then read a paper on the influence of hereditary laws upon the formation of character, which he illustrated by examples drawn from ancient and modern history. The main argument of the paper was directed against the assumption that talent or greatness is principally attributable to hereditary descent.

Frederic Kidder, Esq., exhibited a cannon ball found on the battle-field of Bladensburg, which he presented for preservation in the cabinet of the Society.

James Spear Loring, Esq., next read a paper on the relics of Gen. Joseph Warren, the revolutionary martyr. He exhibited the swords and other relics of Gen. Warren and his friend Gen. William Heath, who was with him at the battle of Lexington. The relics of Gen. Heath belong to the Society; those of Gen. Warren (except the ball taken from his corpse at Bunker Hill) had been loaned for the occasion by Dr. J. M. Warren, a grand nephew of the General. The paper

was quite interesting, and was listened to with deep attention. 502 503 504 505

Col. Samuel Swett followed with some reminiscences that he had gathered of General Warren and his appearance at the battle of Bunker Hill.

One who saw him early on that day states that having presided in a public assembly, he was much dressed. He wore a light cloth coat, covered buttons worked with silver, with his hair curled up at the sides.

Col. Swett afterwards spoke of Aaron Burr and stated that beyond doubt Aaron Burr worked his passage home from Europe to Newburyport, on which occasion the ship was driven by stress of weather into Boston. Neither Burr nor his biographer have stated this fact, but Col. S. considered it well authenticated.

The thanks of the society were tendered to Messrs. Richardson and Loring for their papers—copies of which were requested for the archives—and to Dr. Warren for the loan of the relics.

NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—On the evening of Oct. 13th, this Society held their first meeting since the summer recess, at the house of George Folsom, Esq.

It has been in existence about twelve years, and, under the presidency of the late Hon. Albert Gallatin, published two large volumes of Transactions, which are known in Europe as well as in America. The first part of the third volume, which was printed three or four years ago, was unfortunately destroyed by fire before its publication. The Society now propose soon to commence the publication of frequent bulletins, to contain their original papers and foreign correspondence. The Society have directed their researches primarily to American antiquities, customs and languages, as their first duty; and, by confining themselves to facts, and passing by theories, have done their part to repair the faults of past times, and to lay a solid basis for future investigations in that interesting department. They have availed themselves of some of the facilities offered by the commercial position of New York, to obtain information from remote and secluded portions of the human family, from which individuals are sometimes brought by vessels visiting the centre of American commerce.

At the late meeting, in the absence of the president, Professor Robinson, Mr. Figaniere, the Portuguese minister, was called to the chair; and after some preliminary business, a paper was read by Mr. Hodgson of Savannah, describing and commenting on a curious manuscript volume, which he exhibited. It had been obtained from a gentleman in Texas, who had removed thither from Virginia, and it was the production of one of his negroes, a

native of Africa. Although it was written in the Arabic character, Mr. H. discovered, after studious attention, that it was a part of the Gospel by John in the Negro English dialect spoken through the Southern States. The writer, who seems to have been a Mandingo, and had received an education in Africa, became a convert to Christianity in the United States, and undertook the difficult task of writing down in Arabic characters a portion of the New Testament, probably from the lips of some fellow slave, who could read English, though in an imperfect manner.

Mr. Hodgson gave some interesting particulars of the application of several alphabets to books originally written in others; as Arabic works in the Gothic character, taken to Africa in the 16th century, by "Nuevos Cristianos," or converted Moors, who were driven from Spain with their Mohammedan brethren. He then suggested the importance of our missionaries applying the Arabic alphabet to the negro languages in Northern and Middle Africa, and the European alphabet to those in the southern part of that continent, on the ground that they have been already so far established in those regions respectively, as to render it easy to extend them, and difficult to introduce others.

Mr. H. then exhibited a page of Arabic writing, from the pen of an aged negro, named Rahman Abdel, who was manumitted by his master in Mississippi, and sent back to Africa in 1835, by the Colonization Society; and he referred to another African, lately living in Fayetteville, N. C., who writes Arabic with facility.

The Recording Secretary then informed the Society that he happened to have in his pocket a specimen of the writing of the individual last referred to, written in 1831, which he had laid before the Society several years ago, with a translation made by the Treasurer, Mr. A. J. Cotheal. Although the author (Omar ben Said, a Moro) stated that he was ignorant of Arabic grammar, and had been in America twenty-five years, he gave a few interesting particulars of his life, in a style which, with all its difficulties, the translator succeeded in comprehending. The MS. was dated in 1831, and was obtained by the Secretary in 1835. It stated that the author was a native of Futa Toro, taken prisoner in war, sold and carried to Charleston, where he had a hard master, from whom he ran away, and after reaching North Carolina, found a kind master with whom he had lived ever since.

The Secretary informed the Society, that Rahman Abdel, (above mentioned) was the man from whom he obtained the information he laid before the Society several years ago. He was called Paul in this country, and by the Sereules (his people,) Lahmen Kébé. A brief notice of him published in 1836 had excited interest in Europe, and ap-

plications for further particulars. He has prepared a volume from his notes, which he hopes to publish. He has made efforts to obtain Negro Arabic MSS. which he has heard of in Brazil, but without success. Such may possibly exist in the United States, and specimens or notices of them would be received with pleasure. (Address Theodore Dwight, 229 Broadway, New York.)

Mr. Ewbank mentioned that he had not yet received the Guarany Grammar and dictionary which a friend in Brazil had hoped to send him. Another friend, attached to a government exploring expedition on the Paraguay, will endeavor to procure for him valuable MSS. on his route.

Mr. Hodgson having mentioned, that he had formerly heard of an Arabic inscription on the walls of San Juan de Ulua, proving that it had been constructed by Christian Arabs sent out from Spain, Mr. Squier said that he had copies of old Spanish manuscripts, containing the history of that fortress, which was built about the year 1580, but had never seen that subject alluded to. Messrs. H. and S. were appointed a committee to inquire and report upon it.

The Society visited the library of Mr. Folsom, to which he had made many valuable additions during his residence as U. S. Minister at the Hague, and his travels abroad.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers No. 2, p. 48.) — This Society held its monthly meeting Tuesday evening, Nov. 3, at New York, holding its first sitting in its new Historical Building. The usual business gave place to Introductory exercises of an appropriate character. The chair was taken by the President, the Hon. Luther Bradish. A dedicatory prayer was offered by the first Vice President, the Rev. Dr. De Witt. A highly finished brief address was then delivered, with noticeable precision and elegance of elocution, by the President. A report on the cost of the building and other details followed from Frederick De Peyster, Esq., which was supported in speeches of marked ability, by Hon. George Bancroft, President King of Columbia College, the Rev. Dr. Adams and the Rev. Dr. Bethune, when the proceedings of the evening closed with a simple benediction.

The New Building of the Historical Society has a commanding situation, at the corner of Second Avenue and Eleventh street, opposite the venerable St. Mark's Church. The building was first projected ten years ago, and the last three have been occupied in its erection; a considerable time, but not long for the result attained. The entire cost, nearly eighty-five thousand dollars, has been paid by voluntary contributions of the citizens of New York. About one-seventh of this sum was

expended on the site; \$69,407 for the building, and \$3,235 on the furniture. It was an important condition which the Society laid down at the outset, that the work should not be undertaken until its expense was provided for. The wisdom of this foresight is now seen in the quiet enjoyment of an edifice, entirely free from debt, at a season of almost universal financial embarrassment. A second provision was, that it should be substantially fire proof. This also is secured, with much additional elegance and convenience.

"The external appearance of the building," says the *Journal of Commerce*, "is very handsome. It is solid and substantial, but at the same time has a light and graceful look, as best becomes an institution where sound historical learning and the amenities of art are fostered together." The building is 55 feet by 92 feet, about 60 feet high, and built of a drab-colored stone, brought from Portsmouth, New Brunswick. It sets back several feet from the sidewalk, is guarded on the North and West sides by a heavy stone railing, and is entered through a lofty door by a flight of massive steps. The basement is divided into a large conversation room (where the famous chocolate, coffee and sandwiches — now become historical — will be served up to members, as usual, after the monthly meetings,) a retiring room, and apartments for the janitor and servants. On the first floor is the lecture and meeting room, which is a noble hall, some fifty by sixty-five feet, and capable of containing six hundred persons. The ceiling is supported by eight elegant Corinthian columns of iron. At the left of the President's platform is a retiring-room, and at the right an ante-chamber, with an entrance on Eleventh street. A room for the use of the Executive Committee is on the same floor. Ascending a broad iron staircase, we come to the Library and Art Gallery, which occupy the remainder of the building. The vast apartment devoted to these objects is admirably planned and finished. The proportions are good; the alcoves and shelves are durable and elegant; the decorations in white and gold are chaste and pretty; and an abundance of light is let in from above. The floor is occupied exclusively by books; the first gallery by maps, charts, engravings, and American newspaper files, of which the society has the largest assortment in the country; and the second gallery by pictures. The collection of paintings is one of the best exhibited in the city. It includes the five famous pieces by Cole, representing 'The Course of Empire,' Vanderlyn's 'Ariadne,' (an exquisite specimen of coloring,) Page's 'Ruth and Naomi,' several works by Durand and other eminent American painters, some fine antiques, and numerous portraits of distinguished American citizens, of the past and present. Branching off from

the main gallery are two smaller apartments—one of which is reserved for statuary, and the other for large pictures of special attractiveness, like the 'Ariadne.' The only statues at present in possession of the Society are 'Ruth,' and 'A Boy and Dog'—but its collection of busts, in marble or plaster, is very rich, including Canova's Napoleon, a colossal Columbus, and the heads of many eminent deceased and living Americans. The lights in the galleries are very advantageously disposed. The manuscript room, which contains vast stores of pains-taking erudition, is on the first gallery. The librarian, Geo. H. Moore, Esq., has a large and neatly furnished office, connecting with the library. The building is fire-proof, and heated throughout by furnaces—and in every respect is creditable to the architect, builders and furnishers."

To these items of interest we may add that the Society will possess increased means of usefulness through a recent legacy of ten thousand dollars, one of a number of liberal bequests to the cause of education, by the late Seth Grosvenor, Esq., of New York. The will of the late Rufus W. Griswold, which will be found on another page, confers also, it will be seen, an important literary bequest.

The Fifty-third Anniversary of the Society was celebrated on the 17th Nov., by an Historical Discourse of rare interest, delivered by Dr. John W. Francis, of New York, including a series of personal reminiscences of the leading intellectual and social men and influences of the city, during the period of the existence of the society.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PRESBYTERIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers below).—The objects of this association are to collect and preserve materials, and to promote the knowledge of the history of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. Any branch of the Presbyterian Church, whose admission has been approved by the society at its annual meeting, can become an integral part of the same. The branches now constituting the society are: The Presbyterian Church, whose General Assembly met in the First Presbyterian Church in New York, in 1856; the Presbyterian Church, whose General Assembly met in the Church in Madison Square, New York, in 1856; the Associate Reformed Church; the Associate Presbyterian Church; and the Reformed Presbyterian Church. Each Member pays one dollar annually; and the payment of ten dollars at one time, or in annual payments, constitutes him a life member.

The officers are:—*President*, Thomas H. Skinner, D. D.; *Vice Presidents*, R. J. Breckinridge, D. D., LL. D., William B. Sprague, D. D., Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D., Col. Peter Force, John Forsyth, D. D., John N. McLeod, D. D., Thomas Beveridge, D. D.; *Secretary*, J. B. Dales, D. D.; *Treasurer*, Samuel Agnew, Esq.; *Executive Committee*, C. Van Rensselaer, D. D., J. C. Backus, D. D., Samuel Hazzard, Esq., George Duffield, Jr., B. J. Wallace, H. J. Williams, Esq., G. H. Stuart, Esq., J. B. Dales, D. D., and Joseph T. Cooper, D. D.

The annual meeting is held in Philadelphia, on the first Tuesday in May. The society was organized at Charleston, S. C., in May 1852.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers No. 2, p. 49.)—This Society held its monthly meeting on the evening of November 5th, at the Cabinet in Providence. The Secretary, Henry T. Beckwith, Esq., read a paper on Block Island. This paper gave a sketch of the history of Block Island, beginning with the first notice of it by Verrazzano, who gave it the name of Claudia,—and, also, an account of its geography, geology, scenery, products, industry, and some of the customs and characteristics of its inhabitants. As this interesting paper will appear in a future number of the Historical Magazine we do not think it necessary to present a fuller account of it.

TENNESSEE.

TENNESSEE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Officers No. 6, p. 280).—On Friday, the 16th of October, Gen. William Moore of Lincoln county, presented, on the State Fair Grounds, to the Society, a Flag that was a present from the Ladies of Lincoln county and Nashville, to Capt. Wm. Moore, and his Company of Riflemen, No. 1, Second Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers of Infantry, in the war of 1812. The Flag was first raised upon the exact grounds where the Tennessee Fair Grounds are now located.

Gen. Moore spoke as follows:

This Company was the first that marched to Nashville after the declaration of war with Britain and the Indians.

This flag was hoisted, and the company mustered into service on the 10th of December, 1812, in the organization of Gen. Andrew Jackson's army, at Nashville—served a tour to Natchez and back.

This flag was again hoisted between our citizens of Huntsville and the invading hostile Indians

of the South, Sept. 1813, assisted by Capt. John Morgan of Fayetteville. The same company waded the Coosa river, to assist Gen. Coffee at Tallasseehatchie, and on the 9th of November, 1813, this flag waved triumphant on the battle field of Talladega. And when the flag of the enemy was captured and taken down, this, our American eagle, was proudly perched on the same spot, looking on the slain, who were the remorseless savages that murdered the innocent and defenceless at Fort Mims. This same flag was in close pursuit and near the heels of the British Cavalry, and in hearing of the last cannon's roar at the battle of New Orleans, on the 8th of January, 1815, the closing successful battle of that war. And though this banner exhibits the wreck of time and the scars of wars, it is the richest offering that I can bring in the declivity of my life, to be deposited in the archives of the State by the Historical Society. And could I have the pleasure of passing it through the hands of those patriotic matrons, the donors of 1812, I would hand it over to them, and say, Your hopes have not been disappointed, your gift has never been dishonored.

Under this, the innocent and defenceless blood of our common country has been arrayed, and the honor of our glorious Union maintained, and now, our National bird, with her thirteen stars, and without the loss of a feather, returns for rest, when the sword of justice is returned to its sheath—where justice and mercy says, let it remain. And whilst the remains of our much venerated victorious chieftain rest at the Hermitage, as sleep elsewhere most of his gallant officers and soldiers, let this bird have a resting place in the Capitol of the State.

Dr. J. B. Lindsley replied on behalf of the Historical Society, as follows:—

SIR:—In receiving from your hands as a gift for the Tennessee Historical Society, this invaluable relic of a past age, permit me in their behalf to congratulate you on this auspicious occasion. To few men has it been allotted by a favoring Providence to behold what you this day behold. Forty-five years ago, under vastly different circumstances, you received as the gift of your fair country women, who ever encourage the brave, this flag, since borne so gallantly and successfully through many a glorious field. Then this, our noble Tennessee, contained but a quarter million of inhabitants, then this goodly city was but an insignificant village. All along our borders lurked the wily and blood-thirsty savage, loth to give up this splendid, but unimproved heritage, whilst a powerful and well organized foreign foe was preparing to invade our seaboard throughout its defenceless extent. Alarm, anxiety, almost dismay everywhere, naturally prevailed. Along with

hundreds and thousands of your noble comrades, you volunteered and hastened to the scene of conflict. And right speedily did you give assurance of victory, and peace, and safety. To-day you behold the splendid results of those patriotic self-sacrifices. Our State has quadrupled its own population, and sent thousands of brave pioneers to subdue the south-western wilderness, and all the time it has been steadily growing in the elements of a high civilization, participating fully in the advancement of an active period in man's history. May you long be spared to witness its onward progress.

The Historical Society, in accepting this gift, pledges itself to preserve it carefully; and to place it where its presence will serve to recall to thousands the vivid recollection of a most glorious period in the history of Tennessee, and to provoke them to emulate the gallant deeds of the early inhabitants of this State. Tennessee has much to be proud of—favored of God in natural gifts, distinguished in the confederacy by its high position in the statesmanship, yet its chief and crowning glory ever has been the valor of its sons. And through all coming time may this still be its glorious distinction!—*Nashville paper.*

Notes and Queries.

NOTES.

EARLY WORK ON NEW YORK.—Rich's *Bibliotheca Americana*, sub anno 1701, gives the following Title of an early work on New York. "Two Years Journal in New York: and part of its Territories in America. By C. W., A. M., London: John Wyatt, 1701."

This is a little 24mo. volume, and contains somewhat over 100 pp., the author of which states that he arrived in New York in the ship *Blossom*, Captain Martain, in August, 1678, in the capacity of chaplain to Governor Andros.

Inquiry having been made as to who "C. W." was, we give the following certificate, from which it appears that his name was "Charles Wolley."

"A Certificate to Mr. Charles Wolley to goe for England in the Hopewell.

"S^r EDMUND ANDROS, Kn^t, &c. Whereas Mr. Charles Wolley (a minister of the Church of England) came over into these parts in the month of August, 1678, and hath officiated accordingly as Caplaine under his Royall Highnesse during the time of his abode here. Now upon applicacon for leave to returne for England, in order to some promaçon in the Church to which hee is present-

ed. hee having liberty to proceede on his voyage. These are to certify the above and that the ^sd Mr. Wolley hath in his place comported himselfe unblameable in his Life and Conversaçon. In Testimony whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and Seale of the Province in New Yorke, this 15th day of July, in the 32th yeare of his Matyes Raigne Annoq. Domini 1680. Examined by mee, M. N. Secr." *General Entries* in Sec. of State's office, Albany, XXXII. 93.

E. B. O' C.

LETTER FROM GEN. GATES TO BENEDICT ARNOLD. — The following note from Gates to Arnold seems to refer to the projected expedition into Canada, and is interesting, as showing that the plan was entirely original with the latter. It is believed to have been unpublished hitherto.

B.

Head quarters, 25th August, 1775.

Sir,

I am confident you told me last night that you did not intend to leave Cambridge intirely, until the Express sent by your Friend returned from general Schuyler. Lest I should have been mistaken, I am directed By His Excellency general Washington, to request you to resolve to wait the return of that Express. I have laid your plans before the general, who will converse with you upon it when you next meet. Your answer by the Bearer will oblige

Sir,

Your affectionate Humble Servant,

HORATIO GATES,

Adjutant General.

To Colonel Arnold, at Watertown.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY LIGHTNING. — A remarkable instance of the production of pictures by lightning is related by Rev. Andrew Burnaby in his "Travels through the Middle Settlements in North America, in the years 1759 and 1760, &c. London, 1775," p. 9. Describing Virginia, he says: "In summer there are frequent and violent gusts, with thunder and lightning; but as the country is very thinly inhabited, and most of the gentry have *electrical rods to their houses*, they are not attended with many fatal accidents. Now and then, indeed, some of the negroes lose their lives; and it is not uncommon in the woods to see trees torn and riven to pieces by their fury and violence. A remarkable circumstance happened some years ago, at York, which is well attested; a person standing at his door during a thunder gust, was unfortunately killed; there was an intermediate tree at some distance, which was struck at the same time; and when they came to examine the body they found the tree delineated upon it in miniature. Part of the body was livid, but that which was covered by the tree was of its natural colour." H. G. J.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21, 1857.

JONATHAN BELCHER. — "An Abridgement of the Statutes of Ireland," etc., a bulky volume of nearly two thousand pages, licensed Nov. 6, 1752, by Ar. Blennerhasset, and others, and published in Dublin, in 1754, was compiled by Edward Bullingbroke, LL. D., and Jonathan Belcher, Barrister at Law. Belcher was afterward Chief Justice of Nova Scotia. LEX.

CUSTIS OF VIRGINIA. — In the burial ground at Yarmouth Port, on Cape Cod, are two grave-stones, having these inscriptions:

"In memory of Capt. John Custis, aged 42 years, a native of Virginia, who died Nov. 9, 1810."

"In memory of Mrs. Hannah, wife of Capt. John Custis, who died Aug. 30, 1850, aged 86 years."

CHESAPEAKE.

QUERIES.

BOOKS PRINTED IN THE COLONIES PREVIOUS TO THE REVOLUTION. — In a foot note at the close of the preface to "The History of Printing in America. By Isaiah Thomas," (2 vols. 8°, Worcester. 1810.) Mr. Thomas remarks, "It was my design to have given a catalogue of the books printed in the English colonies previous to the revolution; finding, however, that it would enlarge this work to another volume, I have deferred the publication; but it may hereafter appear."

Occasional references to this list in the text seem to encourage the inference that this list was actually prepared. Is it now in existence, and if so, where is it to be found?

W. S. P.

WATERTOWN, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS CURRENCY—1672.—"Whereas peeces-of-eight are of more value to carry out of the country then they will yield to mint into our coyne, by reason whereof peeces-of-eight which might else come to coyning are carried out of the country. It is therefore ordered by this Court and the authority therof, that all peeces-of-eight, that are of full weight and good silver, that is of six shillings of N. E. money, of Mexico Sevil and Pillar, and to all less peeces of each sort shall passe in this jurisdicon as current as our oune money, peeces-of-eight at Six Shillings a peece, and all less peeces proportionably thereunto, provided that all such peeces, that shall passe in this jurisdicon have a stampe affixt upon them, which shall be N. E., to evidence that they are of right alloy and due weight, and that Mr. John Hull and Mr. Robert Saunderson, or either of them, bee the persons for the tryall and stamping of such money, and that thereby fower pence vpon the pound payd for the rest, one fowerth therof to the office, and the rest to the county Treasurer."

Pieces-of-eight under weight of 6 Shillings shall pass for so much of N. E. money as they weigh, and "that it be impressed upon the stampe how much each peece doth weigh, in legible figures with the other letters on the same and of the same alloy."

"1701. At this date, there was a scarcity of change. Such an occasion was followed with its usual consequences.* Regardless of their irregular example and bent on their own convenience and gain, not a few individuals stamped pieces of brass and tin, and palmed them on community at a penny each. They were speedily commanded by the Legislature to withdraw from their course or be fined and imprisoned."—*Massachusetts Currency*, by J. B. Felt.

Have any of the readers of the Hist. Mag. ever met with any of the coins marked as above, and if so, will they communicate the fact to the H. M.?
J. C.

Boston, Oct., 1857.

REV. THOMAS WELLS, — first minister of Amesbury, Mass., died July 10, 1734, "in the 87th year of his age. Was he the Thomas, son of Thomas Wells of Ipswich, born 11 January, 1646?" [Farmer.

Farmer also states that in the catalogue of Harvard College "his name is placed under 1669." From the triennial catalogue, we learn that he received a degree in 1703. Is Farmer incorrect, or does he refer to some other catalogue than the present triennial?
D. W. H.

AMESBURY AND SALISBURY RECORDS. — Are the *earliest* records of the Salisbury and Amesbury churches now in existence? The second books of records, for each church, are now in the possession of private individuals.
D. W. H.

SERMONS PREACHED BEFORE THE TRUSTEES FOR ESTABLISHING THE COLONY OF GEORGIA, AND BEFORE THE ASSOCIATES OF THE REV. DR. BRAY. — Is there an edition of the sermon preached as above, February 23, 1730–31, by the Rev. Samuel Smith, LL. B., in 8°, as is stated in Cooke's Preacher's Assistant, or were any editions published prior to that, in 4°, 1733, mentioned by Rich. (Bib. Am. Nova, p. 49,) and in Harv. Coll. catalogue?

Who preached the sermons for the years 1744, 1747, 1749, 1751, 1752? If preached, or they are not noticed by Watt, Cooke, or Rich. were they published, and where are they to be found?
W. S. P.

WATERTOWN, Mass.

* Massachusetts Archives — Pecuniary, Vol. II.

NIGHT FUNERALS AT BOSTON. — In Burnaby's Travels, p. 135, he says: "I had reason to think the situation of Boston unhealthy at this season of the year [September;] as there were frequent funerals *every night* during my stay there."

Query. — Is this a typographical error, or was it customary, in 1760, in Boston, to bury the dead at night?
H. G. J.

PHILADELPHIA.

GEN. PRESCOTT. — I find in a "List of British officers," printed in 1778, — the name of Major Gen. *Robert Prescott*; and also, as Col. of 7th Regt, *Richard Prescott*, (rank in the army Maj. Gen.) Which of these was the General Prescott who was exchanged for Gen. Charles Lee? If the latter; did the former distinguish himself during the Revolutionary war, and where? G. M. C.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29, 1857.

[It was Gen. *Richard Prescott* who was captured by Barton, on Rhode Island, and was afterwards exchanged for Gen. Lee.]

NATHANIEL WHITING — had a grant of 10 acres of land in Lynn, 1638. He married Hannah Dwight, March 4, 1643, died Jan. 15, 1682. Was said Whiting connected with the descendants of John or James Whiting, of Boston, Lincolnshire? When did he arrive in New England? Did he ever settle in Lynn? C. B. WHITING.

WORCESTER, Oct. 22.

PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON BY E. SAVAGE. — Recently I came into the possession of a very interesting picture, — a portrait of Washington, said to be the most spirited and correct likeness of the Father of his Country ever produced.

I copy the following inscription from *beneath* the portrait: —

"E. Savage, Pinx et Sculp. | George Washington, Esq., President of the Uni- | ted States of America. | From the original portrait, painted | at the request of the cor- | poration of the university | of Cambridge, Massachusetts. | Published by E. Savage, June —, 1793. | No. 54 Newman Street."

Will you, or any of your readers, be pleased to favor us with answers to the annexed queries?

Is the original painting in possession of the university at Cambridge?

What is known of the history of this portrait, and of its accomplished author?

C. A. P.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 24.

GILMAN. — Moses Gilman, Jr., of Exeter, N. H., who was born probably a few years prior to 1660, and who died about 1746, had two wives, Ann and

Elizabeth. I wish to know which of them was the mother of his daughter Abigail, who was born in 1693. I wish also to learn the maiden name of the mother.

D. (2)

EBENEZER LEARNED. — Can any of the readers of the H. M. refer me to a biographical sketch of Ebenezer Learned, Brig. Gen. in the army of the Revolution — When did he die?

MONKBARNES.

PHILADELPHIA.

"THE SONG OF THE VERMONTERS." — It is stated in Duyckinck's *Cyclopedia of American Literature* (i. 460), that the spirited verses under this title, appeared "in 1779," during the height of the discussion between the New Hampshire grantees, New York, and Massachusetts. The same date is assigned it in the Appendix to Professor Butler's Address before the Vermont Historical Society, (1846). On what authority is its composition referred to the year 1779, and where did it first appear?

J. H. T.

REPLIES.

CORRESPONDENCE OF COL. JOHN TRUMBULL AND HON. JAMES LOVELL (No. 10, p. 289). — The correspondence between Col. John Trumbull and James Lovell is printed at large in Col. Trumbull's auto-biography, *Reminiscences and Letters*, published at New Haven in 1841, just two years before the author's death. The concluding paragraph of the account of the correspondence furnished in the October No. of the Hist. Mag. is not printed in the auto-biography, but in place of it is the following:

"In explanation of this singular correspondence, it is proper that I should add the following anecdote.

"While I was in General Washington's family, in 1775, Mr. Hancock made a passing visit to the General, and observing me, he enquired of Mr. Mifflin who I was; and when told that I was his fellow aid-de-camp, and son of Gov. Trumbull, he made the unworthy observation, that '*that family was well provided for.*' Mr. Mifflin did not tell me this until after he (Mr. Hancock) had left headquarters, but then observed that he deserved to be called to account for it. I answered, 'No, he is right; my father and his three sons are doubtless well provided for; we are secure of four halvers, if we do not succeed.' Gen. Gates was intimate with Mifflin and knew this anecdote at the time, and probably had mentioned it to Mr. Lovell, as indicative of a spirit of ill-will to my father and his family which might have caused the delay and neglect in forwarding my commission, and

hence probably the apologetic paragraph in the letter by Mr. Bates."

Thus ended Col. Trumbull's regular military service. He afterwards served, in August 1778, as a volunteer aid-de-camp to Gen. Sullivan, in the effort to recover Rhode Island from the British; in which service he exhibited great gallantry. In consequence of his exposure and exertions he was taken ill. The next morning after his attack, a visit from Governor Hancock was announced, who, to use Col. Trumbull's own words, "followed the servant to my bedside, and with great kindness insisted that I should be removed to his house immediately, where if my illness should become serious, I could be more carefully attended than was possible in a boarding house." Whether, after this, good feeling was restored, is not expressly stated; but it is not improbable. Trumbull sailed for Europe in a little more than a year afterwards; and no further allusion is made to Gov. H.

G. M. C.

PHILA. Oct. 31.

CAPTORS OF ANDRE. — The "Vindication of the Captors of Major Andre," signed Curator, a pamphlet to which allusion is made in the October No. of the H. M., p. 313, was written by Judge Egbert Benson of New York. Col. Tallmadge, after thirty-seven years of silence (see p. 99 of the Vindication,) had imputed wrong motives to the three captors, upon the question of a reward or increased pension being granted to one of these men by Congress. Those remarks called forth the above able defence, in which the matter seems to be satisfactorily settled. My copy, a presentation one, has several corrections in the hand-writing of the author. It also has a leaf inserted in which it is stated that Major Andre's watch was returned to Governor Robertson in New York, a few days after Andre had been executed.

NASSAU.

THE WAR OF 1812 (*Ante*, pp. 183, 249, 286, 315). — I think the Editor of the Providence Journal is a little mistaken in regard to the votes of the Senate on the Declaration of the War of 1812. On looking over the Secret Journal of the Senate for that Session, I find that on the 13th of June, while the subject of the Declaration was before them, Mr. Gorman moved to postpone the consideration of the bill to the 1st of November, which was voted down, yeas 10 — nays 22. On the 16th Mr. Bayard made three motions to postpone the subject: the first to October 31st, yeas 11 — nays 21; — then to July 3, 1813, yeas 9 — nays 23; — then for one week, yeas 15 — nays 17, Mr. Howell, of R. I., in the last case voting yea: so the Declaration of War did not depend on his vote,

in any contingency. The fact is, there was a decided majority of Senators who were determined on a Declaration of War at that session; and after a little legislative skirmishing, the bill passed, by a vote of 19 to 13. So the story, that an unruly hog in Rhode Island was the remote cause of the War of 1812 must be considered a myth.

J. B. R.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 28, 1857.

LEVERING (No. 10, p. 313). — Johanna Elizabeth Levering, who died Oct. 17, 1790 and is buried at Nazareth, Pa., was the first wife of Joseph Levering, who was a son of Rev. John Levering, a Minister and Missionary of the Moravian Church. At the time of her marriage to Mr. L. she was the widow of Azariah Smith. Her maiden name was *Ashley*.

NAZARETH HALL.

Oct. 20, 1857.

BARLOW'S COLUMBIAD (*Ante*, p. 92). — The second edition of the original poem, as the "Vision of Columbus," was printed soon after the first, and bears the same imprint, (Hartford : Hudson and Goodwin, for the author, 1787). It was announced as in press, October, 1787, but was not actually published until May, 1788. It is a 12mo, printed with a smaller type than that of the first (8vo) edition, "on the best of paper that can be made in this country," according to the publishers' advertisement. The paging of the two editions exactly corresponds, and I discover no emendations of the verse or additional notes introduced in the second. In place of the original list of subscribers, there are five closely printed pages of new subscribers, including "several hundred received too late for insertion in the first edition."

Of the *fourth* (or third American) edition, alluded to by Barlow in the advertisement of the French edition of 1793, I have seen no copy and cannot learn the date or place of publication.

J. H. T.

HARTFORD.

YANKEE (*Ante*, pp. 26, 91, 189, &c). — In "OPPRESSION, a Poem by an American, with notes by a North Briton, . . . London, Printed; Boston, Reprinted, . . . 1765," this word is introduced and explained, as follows. The writer denounces Mr. Huske, (then a member of the House of Commons, for Maldon, in Essex), as the originator of the scheme for taxing the colonies; —

"From meanness first, this PORTSMOUTH Yankey rose,
And still to meanness all his conduct flows;
This alien upstart, by obtaining friends,
From T-w-n-'nd's clerk, a M-l-d-n member ends."

[Note]. " ' Portsmouth Yankey.' It seems our

hero being a new Englander, by birth, has a right to the epithet of Yankey; a name of derision, I have been informed, given by the Southern people on the Continent, to those of New England: what meaning there is in the word, I never could learn." (p. 10.)

This is the *earliest* instance, I have met with, of its use.

J. H. T.

HARTFORD.

Retrospections, Literary and Antiquarian.

History of the Discovery of America, of the Landing of our Forefathers, at Plymouth, and of their most remarkable Engagements with the Indians, in New England, from their first landing, in 1620, until the final subjugation of the Natives, in 1669. To which is annexed the Defeat of Generals Braddock, Harmer and St. Clair, by the Indians, at the Westward, &c. By the Rev. JAMES STEWARD, D. D. Brooklyn, (L. I.) n. d. 8vo. pp. 176.

This singular work was probably issued about 1802, or perhaps a year or two later. Of all the books about the Indian wars it is of the least value, and was of that particular class, "made to sell." We never heard of its author — *the Rev. James Steward, D. D.*, before or since, and do not believe any such person ever existed. What is most remarkable about this history of Indian wars is, its total want of accuracy — especially all that relates to the early Indian wars — there not being scarcely one correct date in regard to them. In fact, at the time he fixes for King Philip's war, there was no Indian war at all. The title page has one of the most glaring errors — "the final subjugation of the Natives in 1669."

Perfect copies of the work here noticed are now very rare, and it is to be lamented that they are to be found at all; but since they do exist, it should be known that they are without any value, as a work of reference.

As bad as this book is, it is still kept alive, and often issued with the name of another author attached to it. Why Mr. *Steward's* name was rejected we do not know, unless the real author concluded he might escape criticism, as, perhaps, the fictitious one had. Hence, the next edition bears the name of Henry Trumbull, and a copy-right certificate is inserted upon the back of the title-page. It purports to be published at "Norwich, for the Author, at his office. 1812." At *what* Norwich it was printed we are unable to determine; but the type and page seem to be nearly identical with that before noted. Therefore, Brooklyn and Norwich, like James Steward and Henry Trumbull, seem to be identical also. This

latter edition contains an appendix in which is given an account of Gen. Harrison's operations against the Indians on the Wabash.

The first edition had a large folding plate as a frontispiece, from a tolerably fair copper etching, but we can say nothing in favor of the design. Impressions from the etching accompanied the edition of 1812; and from their worn appearance, there were probably editions between that of Brooklyn and Norwich. This edition of 1812 had another engraving besides the one described. It pretends to represent the death of Gen. Butler, who fell in St. Clair's defeat. This we will not pretend to describe, as it baffles all the powers we possess in that direction.

Some time between 1812 and 1822 the right of publishing "Trumbull's Indian Wars," (for such is the title by which the book had now become known.) was vested in a Boston publisher; and that publisher did his best to supply the demand for "Indian Wars" for many years. In the mean time the mischievous process of stereotyping had become available, both for good and evil, and our publisher, about 1828, got his horrid work into that kind of type; and from that time to near the present, thousands, and for ought we know, millions of copies of that worse than useless book have been circulated over the land.

It is within the knowledge of the writer, that the Boston publisher of Trumbull's Indian Wars was remonstrated with respecting his issuing a work so absolutely worthless, and false in its main particulars, but the remonstrance availed nothing, and the book is still alive, though we believe it has changed hands, and is at present sleeping. May it have a very long repose.

Between 1828 and 1841 this Indian War book underwent much change. It came out this latter year with quite a good introduction or preface, so far as its composition is concerned, but its writer appears to have known nothing of the contents of the book, as to its accuracy; or, how could he have written — "Mr. Trumbull prepared, as it is understood, from papers left by his ancestors, a history of these wars, from the landing of the pilgrims to the death of King Philip. — This, as far as it goes, is probably as correct and authentic an account of these events as can be expected to be obtained at the present day."!! Now, if the writer of this had just cast his eye on page 75 of the edition before him, he would have found according to his author, that February, 1678, was in the midst of Philip's war! And had he looked into the edition of 1822, page 61, he would have found that the midst of that war was in January, 1679; and, had he looked into the editions of Brooklyn and Norwich, notwithstanding the statement in their title-pages — that the Indians were

finally subdued in 1669 — he would have found that Philip's war begun in 1672!

We have no intention of pointing out the errors of this work; and all we intended to say we have said, namely, that not a shadow of reliance can be placed upon its statements. G.

Reviews and Book Notices.

Documents connected with the History of South Carolina. Edited by PLOWDEN CHARLES JENNET WESTON, and Printed for private distribution only. London, 1856. 4° pp. 227.

This volume from the Chiswick press, with its antique type and generous margins, may well lay claim to be considered the most elegant contribution to American historical literature that has yet appeared. Bearing on its front the announcement that "this impression is strictly limited to

Copies of fscp. 4to paper, 100
do. on 4to paper, 20
do. do. on extra thick paper, . . . 1

Total, 121."

it must ever remain among the treasured rarities of the fortunate collectors who possess it; while the expense attending its production will long prevent its being rivalled by any humbler competitor in the same field.

Apart, however, from its rarity and elegance, it is valuable as the repository of several important contributions to the history of South Carolina. These are as follows, viz:

I. The Land Travels of Davyd Ingram and others, in the years 1568–9, from the *Rio de Minas* in the *Gulph of Mexico* to *Cape Bretón* in *Acadiá*. Edited from the original Manuscript.

II. Letters of Captain Thomas Young to Sir Francis Windebank, Secretary of State to King Charles I. With a brief relation of a voyage from Virginia to the Northward, in 1634.

III. Glen's answers to the Lords of Trade.

IV. Letters from Richard Cumberland, Esq., to Roger Pinckney, Esq., His Deputy. With Regard to the Provost Marshalship of South Carolina, 1764–1775.

V. De Brahm's Philosophico-Historico-Hydrogeography of South Carolina, Georgia, and East Florida.

Of the first of these documents, rescued from among the mass of unedited Manuscripts in the British Museum, the editor says, "If we are to believe its statements (and I cannot treat them with wholesale incredulity,) Europeans most probably passed through the back parts of Carolina as early

as 1568-9, and consequently the commencement of our history must be put back to that year." Be this as it may, as a record of early travels in America, it is well worthy of its position as the first of these interesting contributions to American history.

The second, though not at all connected with the history of South Carolina, is of great interest and value, from the contemporaneous light thrown by its statements upon the difficulties between the colonies of Virginia and Maryland, in consequence of the proceedings of the notorious Clayborne, at an early period of their settlement.

It may not be uninteresting to note the statement on page 39, as an evidence of Virginia's prosperity under the administration of Governor Harvey.

—"The country is not only able abundantly to support itself and 1500 persons more, who have landed here this year, but it hath this very year also been able abundantly to spare their zealous neighbors of New England 10,000 bushels of corn for their relief; besides good quantities of beans, goats and hogs; whereof this country hath great plenty."

The answers of James Glen, Esq., Governor of South Carolina, from 1739-1755, to the Queries propounded by the Lords Commissioners for Trade, are interesting and valuable from the minute and reliable information they afford with reference to the Province, giving not only lists of trading vessels, tables of imports, accounts of exports, details of settlements, notices of Indian tribes, &c., but even adding meteorological information, rain measurements, tables of winds, and the like; in short, furnishing everything necessary to a complete knowledge of the resources of the colony at the time of its preparation, A. D. 1749. In fact, so accurate and minute were these replies that they became, Mr. Weston informs us, the original on which the "Description of Carolina," &c., published by Dodsley, 1761, was founded.

Cumberland's letters have rather a local than a general interest, but in common with all the confidential correspondence of that period, contain many facts and allusions of great service to the historian or annalist.

The original of the concluding portion of this interesting volume is to be found in MS., in the Library of Harvard College. With this noble manuscript, elegant in its penmanship, and accompanied with plans and elevations, the results of surveys so accurate as not yet to be superseded, we have long been familiar, and the neatness and correctness of this reprint, of perhaps a sixth part of De Brahm's volume, only increases our desire that all the old surveyors' labors may yet receive the publication they so well deserve. Mr. Weston is, however, not the first to do justice to this

strangely neglected work. The second of the "Wormsloe Folios," of which an edition of *forty-nine* copies was privately printed by Mr. George Wymberley Jones, of Savannah, Georgia, in 1849, contains that portion of De Brahm's Work relating to Georgia, with accurate copies of the maps and surveys of the original. The value of the work itself, and the need of Mr. Weston's republication of a portion of it, may easily be inferred from the fact that a copy of Mr. Jones's reprint was sold at the sale of Mr. Ingraham's Library, in Philadelphia, March, 1855, for seventy-five dollars.

Mr. Weston, in the modest and graceful dedication of his work to the President and members of the South Carolina Historical Society, expresses the wish "that this may be only an advanced skirmisher, the predecessor of a long array of useful and curious works published under the auspices of the Society." We may add, that with such an example of liberality and taste as the publication of this volume furnishes them, the South Carolina Historical Society may reasonably be expected to achieve great things. Though among the latest formed of our State Societies, if its publications in any degree come up to the standard thus afforded them, it will rank at once with the oldest and the first.

Proceedings at the Semi-Centennial Celebration of the Washington Light Infantry, 22d and 23d February, 1857. Published by order of the Corps. Charleston: Walker, Evans & Co. 1857. 8° pp. 80.

The Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C., have been in the annual practice of celebrating the birth day of the illustrious patriot, whose name they bear. This year, being the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of that event, and the completion of a full half century since the organization of the corps, it was determined to celebrate the day with more than usual display. The anniversary happened, this time, to fall upon the Sabbath; but instead of deferring the commemoration till the next day, as is the common practice on such occasions, they decided to have two celebrations — a religious and a secular one. The former was held on Sunday, February 22, at the Unitarian Church, where the pastor, Rev. Samuel Gilman, D. D., who had officiated for more than a quarter of a century as the chaplain of the corps, addressed them in a sermon full of practical religious advice and patriotic fervor. The succeeding day an oration was delivered at the hall of the South Carolina Institute, by Hon. W. D. Porter, an ex-captain of the company, in which the character of the Father of his Country was admirably analyzed, and his example held up for the imitation of his countrymen. After the oration, a ban-

ner was presented with appropriate addresses to the pupils of the State Military School. This was followed by a banquet, which was enlivened by toasts, speeches, &c.

Such celebrations have a truly salutary influence upon the public feeling, and it gives us great pleasure to chronicle them in our pages.

The Episcopal Church in the American Colonies. The History of St. John's Church, Elizabethtown, New Jersey, from the year 1703 to the present time. Compiled from original documents, the manuscript records and letters of the missionaries of the Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts, and from other sources. By SAMUEL A. CLARK, Rector of St. John's Church. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1857. 12° pp. 203.

It rarely happens that the history of a single parish is of much interest beyond the limits of its own neighborhood, or apart from the families of those who have a personal or ancestral connection with it. This little volume, however, while of primary importance to the parishioners of St. John's, has, from its recital of much that is new and interesting with reference to one of their former rectors, a claim for notice not alone from the American Episcopal Church, but from all students of our ante-revolutionary history. Thomas Bradbury Chandler, D. D., the first Lord Bishop designate of Nova Scotia, passed here the most of his eventful life; eventful, not so much for stirring scenes or active exertions, as for its record of long and patient performance of duty, its wide spread influence through manifold labors of the pen, and its careful and successful nursing by precept and example, of a religious body at one of the most critical epochs of its history.

Invited, A. D. 1747, soon after his graduation from Yale College, to the parish of St. John's, to act as catechist till he was of age for Holy Orders, and from his ordination, in 1751, to near the close of the century, with the single exception of the years of the revolutionary struggle, connected with the Elizabethtown Church,—the briefest allusion to some of the contemporary events of Dr. Chandler's years of ministry, will show at once the value of this record of his life and labors. The later visits of Whitefield, and the dissensions springing therefrom;—the controversies with regard to the "character and conduct" of the Propagation Society, which enlisted the pens of a Mayhew and a Samuel Adams on the one side, and an Apthorp, a Johnson, an Arthur Browne, and no less a dignitary than the Archbishop of Canterbury on the other—the struggle for the episcopate, following close upon this pamphlet war, and deluging the country with its "Appeals" and "Remarks on the Appeals," the labored produc-

tions of Chandler and Chauncy, and the more personal attacks of Livingston, Allison, and the "American Whig;"—these, and the first stages of the Revolution, allusions to which are frequent, and the more valuable from their being from a tory stand-point,—are but heads of matters, which receive more or less attention in this little work, and serve to make it valuable and interesting to the general student as well as to the churchman.

Mr. Clark has wisely allowed the various personages, with whom he makes us acquainted, to speak for themselves; and his book is mainly made up of original letters, extracts from parish records and the abstracts prepared for the Propagation Society by their missionaries. We can only regret that he has not given us more copious extracts from the valuable letters of Dr. Chandler, which, though not always relating to the affairs of St. John's, throw no little light on the political and ecclesiastical controversies of his times.

The book is carefully printed, and contains a number of well executed illustrations. We are sorry, however, to notice the occurrence of several errors in names and dates, which appear to be the fault rather of the copyist than the compositor, (*e. g.*: pp. 23, 129, 30.) The correction of these minor blemishes, and the addition of an index of names, without which no historical work should ever be published, will, we trust, receive attention should a second edition of the work be called for.

Miscellany.

An ingenious invention has been lately perfected in New York, by Mr. Samuel Francis, son of the venerable Dr. John W. Francis, which, for its relation to literature, is well worthy chronicling in our pages. With practice, an author may print as he composes, playing off on the keys a handsome proof-sheet at once. Imagine Milton sitting at his organ, playing a printed quarto *editio princeps* of *Paradise Lost*! We find the following description in the *Evening Post*:—

Imagine to yourself a pretty little rosewood cabinet seraphine upon a rich rosewood frame, and you have the external view of this ingenious and chaste little affair.

Raising the top, which forms two lids folding in the centre, they fall right and left, resting upon a couple of arms that swing from the sides for that purpose. This discloses the endless narrow ribbon stretched the full length of the "bed" of the machine, passing over a small roller at either end, and uniting underneath. This ribbon is saturated with the ink.

Directly in the centre of the "bed," and under the ribbon is a circular hole of two inches diameter. Over this hole and under the ribbon a sheet of writing paper is placed, then a sheet of tissue paper directly over it,

leaving the ribbon between the two sheets of paper. A delicate frame then falls upon the paper, which keeps it in place, and moves it while the printing progresses.

A short steel rod then falls from a suspended arm, so as to present a flat surface as large as a dime in the dead centre, directly over the paper. The lids being raised from the keys, they are played upon as in a piano, each being lettered from A to Z, with the various punctuation marks, spaces, &c., &c. The numbers are represented by letters, as CVIII. for 108, and so on.

Each key, when struck, acts upon an independent lever within the machine, attached to a little elbow, on the end of which is the corresponding letter type, which now strikes the under sheet of paper, and presses against the surface of the suspended steel rod, so that the inked ribbon being between the two sheets of paper, the blow leaves the letter printed on each, viz.: on the upper side of the lower sheet, and, of course, on the lower side of the upper, where brought in contact with the ribbon.

The types are about thirty-six in number, including the alphabet, pauses and other marks. These are all suspended on independent elbows, arranged in a circle around the hole of the "bed," as I term it, and so perfectly are they arranged, that each one answers to its key, when struck, by rising to the paper, and leaving its mark from the inked ribbon, as described.

As the printing goes on, the paper moves steadily to the left, and when the line is within three letters of its end, a little bell rings spontaneously to notify the writer that he must touch a spring which pushes the sheet up the space of one line, to begin again, and as the printing of the new line goes on, the paper travels back another line, and so on till the page is completed.

We give below the will of the late Rufus W. Griswold, D. D., referred to in the Proceedings of the New York Historical Society:—

In the name of God, amen: I, Rufus Wilmot Griswold, now of the city of New York, and late of the city of Philadelphia, maker of books, being in feeble health, but of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding—blessed be the Almighty God for the same—mindful of the shortness and uncertainties of human life, do make, publish and declare this to be my last will and testament, hereby revoking all other and former wills by me at any time made.

First: I direct my general executor, hereafter named, so soon as after my decease may be, to pay and discharge all my just debts and funeral expenses.

Second: I give to the New York Historical Society, the portrait of Thomas Campbell, (the last, I believe, ever painted from life), the portrait of Alice Carey, the portrait of Fitz Greene Halleck, the portrait of Frances S. Osgood, the portrait of Edgar A. Poe, and the portrait of Captain Snitter; also, two hundred and fifty volumes from my library, to be selected by Geo. H. Moore, Esq., my executor, now librarian of said society, from my books of American History, or Biography, or Literature, not now possessed by that society; also to my friend, Dr. John W. Francis, my set of the History, Condition and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States, by Schoolcraft; also, to my friend, John William Wallace, Esq., the water-color painting, hanging in my study, of scenery near Windsor, in England; also, to my friend, George H. Moore, Esq., the portrait by Charles Wilson Peale, of Joseph Dennie, of New Hampshire, and my copy of the American Historical and Literary Curiosities; also, one of each of the books I have published in the octavo form; also, to my friend, Miss Mary Y. Bean, for her study, the rosewood table and two rosewood

chairs, with plain medallion backs, (made by Belter), to gether with the works of Wilkie, a copy of the new edition of the Republican Court, and one of the Poets and Poetry of America, Female Poets of America, Prose Writers of America, and Poetry of England in the Nineteenth century; also, to my friend, Miss Alice Cary, the bed, bedding, the bed-room furniture, viz.: beside what pertains immediately to my bed—the rosewood bureau, and two rosewood chairs with medallion backs, also my gold watch; also, to my brothers, Merville Griswold, John Griswold and Chauncey Griswold, and my sisters, Pamela Strang, Orra Gleason and Elizabeth Ames, each a copy of the new edition of the Republican Court, and also of the Poets and Poetry of America, Female Poets of America, Prose Writers of America, and Poetry of England in the Nineteenth Century; also, to the Rev. E. L. Magoon, D. D., a copy of the new edition of the Republican Court.

Third: I give, demise and bequeath to George H. Moore, of the city of New York, the residue and remainder of all my estate, both real and personal, of every kind, whereof I may die seized or possessed, or to which I may be in any way entitled, including all rights to copyright, and all rights arising from contracts in regard thereto;

In trust, nevertheless, to sell and dispose of the same, excepting only my unpublished works and manuscripts, hereinafter referred to, and convert them into money, at such time and in such way as shall seem to him best, and to apply the proceeds thereof, after satisfying the foregoing bequests, to the purchase of a lot and the erection of a simple monument over my grave in Greenwood Cemetery. Provided, that in case the amount so realized shall exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, or be more than sufficient in the judgment of my said executor, for the erection of a suitable monument, then the remainder, if not more than two hundred dollars, shall be paid to my father, Rufus Griswold, and if more than two hundred, shall be equally divided among my sisters, Mrs. Orra Gleason, and Mrs. Elizabeth Ames, and my brother, John Griswold.

Fourth: As to all my unpublished works, whether printed or written, and all my manuscripts, including all letters to me, and including diaries, revises and proofs, I desire and direct that my said executor shall take charge and possession of them immediately upon my death, and shall make thereafter, with the advice and consent of my friend, John Wm. Wallace, Esq., of Philadelphia, whose great kindness and important services to me hitherto, lead me to hope that he will consent to act with him, Moore, my general executor, as one of my literary executors, such disposition thereof as they shall think proper, either in the way of publication and reservation or otherwise; and I desire that any new edition or editions of my works, or any of them, be brought out under their supervision, or under that of some person to be appointed by them or the survivor of them. And in cases where others are owners of or interested in copyrights originally mine, I respectfully ask such persons, and make it my will so far as I have a right so to do, that they confer with my said literary executors or their survivor in regard to any new editions, and be guided by their advice and suggestion.

And I do further will and direct, that said Moore and Wallace, and either of them, have access to my chamber, study and all other places where my said unpublished papers and manuscripts are kept, and execute the trust in regard thereto, so far as they may find convenient, immediately after my decease. And I do also will and direct that all moneys received from or for any of my said unpublished works or writings shall, after deducting the proper expenses and charges of my literary execu-

tors, go to the said George H. Moore, in trust nevertheless for the purposes herein before thirdly provided.

Fifth: I do hereby appoint my friend, the said George H. Moore, general executor of this, my said will, with full power to act as sole executor, except as regards my unpublished works and manuscripts, with respect to which he is to act with the advice and consent of my literary executor hereinafter named; and I do hereby appoint my friend, John William Wallace, Esq., my literary executor, to act as such in conjunction with the said George H. Moore, Esq., in the manner hereinbefore provided. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 8th day of August, A. D., 1857.

RUFUS W. GRISWOLD.

The will was signed in the presence of Pliny Miles, No. 63 West Nineteenth street, and R. Ogden Doremus, No. 70 Union place.

Accompanying the basket of pears presented to the New York Historical Society, at the October meeting, (*ante*, p. 338,) was the following note from the donor, Hon. George Folsom:

"These pears are the fruit of the tree planted by Gov. Endicott, on his farm, near Salem, Mass., in the year 1630, according to a tradition in his family. They were taken from the tree last week, and presented to me by W. P. Endicott, of Salem, a lineal descendant of the Governor. They are now submitted to the inspection of the members of this Society, with full liberty to *touch and taste*. Eight generations of the Governor's descendants have already partaken of the fruit of this patriarchal tree, which is still in a thrifty condition."

It is needless to add that the fruit met with a very favorable reception from the members of the Society, who availed themselves with great zest of the permission to prove its excellent quality.

Mr. C. B. Norton, of New York, has issued the first number of a work, which he styles "Norton's Literary Letter." It contains his catalogue of rare and curious books relative to America, prefaced by historical matter concerning our country.

Dr. H. G. Barrows, Clerk of the Boston Police Department, is engaged upon a work to be entitled "The History of the Watch and Police Departments of the Town and City of Boston, from 1630 to the present time." Any facts which persons may possess, relating to the Biographies of any of the former heads of these Departments will be thankfully received, and gratefully acknowledged.

Frederic P. Tracy, Esq., of San Francisco, Cal., is engaged in preparing a Genealogy of the Tracy family, descendants of Thomas Tracy, who came from Tewksbury, co. Gloucester, Eng., to Salem, Mass., in 1636, and removed to Connecticut in

1637, where he died, Nov. 7, 1785, aged 75. Mr. Tracy commenced his work more than ten years ago, and has now collected the names of about two thousand descendants. It will be published early next summer.

ERRATA.—The following errors have been discovered in the magazine. Some of them will be found in a part of the copies only. There are, doubtless, others, that have either escaped the eye of the editor or were not noted when discovered.

Page 5, column 2, line 15, and p. 23, c. 2, l. 24, read Isaac I. Hayes; p. 18, c. 1, l. 46, r. Louis H. Steiner; p. 27, c. 1, l. 12, r. Plantagenet's; p. 32, c. 1, l. 30, for Gough r. Hough; p. 51, c. 1, l. 37, for 1767–80 r. 1679–80; p. 77, c. 1, l. 6, r. Z. Collins Lee; l. 7, r. Louis H. Steiner; p. 85, c. 2, l. 37, for worthy r. worth; p. 96, c. 2, l. 23, for Edward r. Edwin; p. 119, c. 2, ls. 50 and 52, and p. 120, c. 1, ls. 12 and 29, for Stobs r. Stobo; p. 121, c. 2, l. 24, for John Sevier r. John Goodwin, senior; p. 150, c. 2, l. 44, for county r. country; p. 152, c. 2, l. 56, r. Mirick's History; p. 154, c. 2, l. 14, for rayoné r. rayonné; p. 161, c. 1, l. 11, for which r. whom; l. 12, for have r. has; c. 2, l. 11, for which r. whom; p. 164, c. 1, l. 31, for aborigines r. aborigines; c. 2, l. 20, for It r. He; c. 2, l. 39, after confidence insert was; p. 165, c. 2, l. 39, for who r. whom; p. 166, c. 1, l. 3, dele soon; c. 2, l. 21, for which r. who; p. 172, c. 1, dele the first five lines; p. 184, c. 1, ls. 47, 54 and 55, for Beale r. Beall; p. 188, c. 1, ls. 46 and 47, for 594, 595, r. 394, 395; p. 189, c. 2, l. 14, dele in the; p. 192, c. 2, l. 2, for lay r. lie; l. 3, for the r. his; p. 259, c. 1, l. 58, for petit r. petite; p. 261, c. 2, l. 50, for honorable r. honored; p. 275, c. 1, l. 3, for statute r. statue; l. 16, for Adams r. Hancock; p. 278, c. 2, l. 30, for Boston r. Shackelford's, Va.; p. 282, c. 1, note *, l. 8, for protégé r. protégée; p. 288, c. 1, l. 11, for Bibliographic r. Bibliographical; p. 289, c. 1, l. 4, and p. 292, c. 1, ls. 8 and 55, for 1771 r. 1777; p. 292, c. 1, l. 116, for o r. to; p. 297, c. 1, l. 54, for William and Mary, r. James II.; p. 298, c. 1, l. 39, for executed r. executed; p. 304, c. 1, l. 7, for circumfrence r. circumference; p. 310, c. 2, l. 55, for vols. r. vol.; p. 312, c. 2, l. 7, for Berkley r. Berkeley; p. 314, c. 1, l. 35, for 737 r. 1737; p. 316, c. 1, l. 19, for Gardon's r. Gordon's; c. 2, l. 13, r. Bibliothèque Américaine; l. 32, after 1701 insert states; l. 41, for vivre r. vivre; l. 52, for Paris r. Pais; p. 317, c. 1, l. 1, for chemen r. chemin; l. 3, for Contrees r. Contrées; p. 318, c. 2, l. 28, for Mead r. Meade; l. 35, for Por r. Par; l. 36, for Jésus r. Jésus; p. 320, c. 2, l. 17, r. H. R. Stiles; p. 324, c. 1, l. 12, for desired r. derived; p. 347, c. 1, l. 51, and c. 2, l. 33, for Beronejo r. Bermejo; p. 351, c. 2, l. 1, for Memoirs r. Memories.

I N D E X.

- ABBOTT, Chauncy, 147.
 ABDEL, Rahman, 368.
 ABDEL, John N., Rev., 23.
 ABERCROMBIE, James, Maj. Gen., 150.
 ABE, 328.
Acton Park, 53.
 ADAMS, 331; on Gen. Warren, 353; John, Mrs., 212, 240; John Quincy, 23, 32; Samuel, 21, 27, 91, 238, 239, 257, 294, 275, 375, 380; on the Propagation Society, 27; Life of, 93; his wife; shoe-buckles; statue to; remarks on, by Loring, 238, 259; portrait of, 233; letters of, to Hon. John Lowell, 230, 231; John, 115, 131, 257, 233, 308; age, 181; letters from Hon. John Lowell, in 1776, 257; from the same, Aug. 4, 1777, 258; another in Oct. 12, 1779, urging him to accept the appointment of negotiating a peace, and his reply, 259; his dress and conduct at Washington's farewell address, 293; Rev. Dr., 339; Edwin G., 238; Charles Francis, 44; Charles Frederic, 45.
 ADDERTON, Major, 60.
 ADDISON, Thomas, Maj., 150.
Addison, C. V., history of, 64, 82.
 AFRICA, 333.
 AGASSIZ, Louis, Prof., 175.
Agassiz, battle of, 59, 60.
 AGNEW, James, Maj., 150.
 AGNEW, Samuel, 370.
 AGRICULTURE, 118.
 ALEXANDER, Mark, 359.
 ALEXANDER, J. Y., 337.
 Alabama Historical Society, their publications, 255.
Alabama, history of, review of, 390.
 Albany, N. Y., 23, 24, 52, 74, 152, 229, 290.
 Albany Institute, 13; proposed publications, 32.
 ALBEMARLE, Lord, his portrait of Washington, 148.
 ALBERT, Augustus, 172.
 ALDEN, J., Col., 311.
 ALDRID, Christian, Maj., 150.
 ALDWORTH, Robert, 134.
Alentian chain of islands, 6.
 ALEXANDER, Archibald, Rev. Dr., 314, 330; J. Addison, Rev., 314; Col., his portrait of Washington, 212; James Waddel, Rev. Dr., 330; M. K., Gen., 241; J. H., 17, 18.
 ALGONQUIN, 18, 50, 58.
 ALISON, Sir Archibald, 303.
 ALLEN, Ethan, Col., 103, 109; letter of, in regard to the Hampshire Bibles, 341; John, Capt., 69, 72; Nathan, 44; F., 281; Thomas, Rev., patriotic letter of, 1775, 107; Mr., 57; Dr., 255; William, D. D., his Biog. Dico., 31, 40, 148, 223, 314.
 ALLERTON, visits Pemaquid, 35; list to welcome the passengers of the "Arbella," 135.
 ALLIBONE, S. Austin, 95, 238.
 ALLIN, John, Rev., 78, 176.
 ALLISON, 378.
 ALLEN, and Lee, 300.
 ALPHESEN, S., 47, 251, 276, 284, 337; on American Flag, 251; on the scholar papers, 276.
 Mary E. Dunmer, Mrs., 276.
 ALPHONSE, 349.
 ALPOT, Richard, 275.
Alton, Ill., 17.
 ALYN, John, 250.
America, 17, 20, 24, 52, 53, 57, 58, 60, 62, 88, 120, 123, 124, 150, 152, 153, 182, 185, 187, 217-219, 225-227, 233-239, 258, 243, 250, 251, 254, 271, 281, 283, 285, 294, 298, 310, 314, 315, 316, 319, 321, 322, 322, 313, 347, 351, 352, 355, 349, 376, 380; significance of, 24; its poetry, 54; arms, 60; Taxation, author of, 57, 124; liberty of, its origin, 182; when first called Columbia, 153; stereotyping in, 313; support of the clergy in 1777, 355; Thanksgiving, war with Canada, 223; fevers and agues, small-pox, expedition against Canada, 229; early culture of cotton, 274; first coinage of, 225, 227, 297; engravers, in 1760, 293; early poetry on the English emigration to, 243, 281, 311; female suffrage in, 340; early theology of, 321, 322, 347; religious books are sent to, from England, 123; first native who obtained a seat in the British House of Commons, 152; baronets, 150, 187, 250, 285, 316, 345; flag, 53, 88, 120, 185, 217, 251, 293; account of its establishment in its present form, by Congress, 217-219, 283; refugees, 332; first newspaper, 228-230, 254; travels in, 62; treatment of our prisoners in England, 185; first direct tax for a free school, 233; complete collection of American literature, 351; rare and curious books relating to, 349; early books on, 58; history of, 315, 316, 319, 347, 352, 376; *Central*, 287; history of the discovery of, etc., by Steward, review of, 375; poets and poetry of, by Criswold, 288; see *Revolution*.
American Documentary Library, 17; Bible Society, formation of, 356; fur company, 354; statistical society, 41, 48, 80; antiquarian society, 18, 79, 112, 173, 255, 367; are paintings, 79; publication fund, 112, 173; semi-annual meeting, binding of pamphlets, visit the Dewey Library, 173.
 "Americana," a play, 56.
 AMES, Ellis, 20, 45, 46; family, 121; Bennie D., 123; FISHER, 261, 357; Elizabeth, 279.
Amesbury, 255; records, 373.
Amesford, whence derived? 151, 187.
 AMMERST, Jeffry, Maj. Gen., 150.
 AMIDAS, Capt., 162.
 AMORY, Mr., 249.
 "ANYAS Leigh," 249, 270.
 Ancient inscriptions, 85, 211, 242, 277.
 ANDRE, Major, 106, 193-205, 243, 288, 293, 294, 295, 313, 320, 321-335, 338, 371; an Englishman's opinion of, 106, 193-205; views on his condemnation, 203, 204; sketch of, 204; captors of, 244, 288, 293, 294, 313, 374; letter of Gen. King, after his capture, 293; his own account of his capture, 294; reason of his failure, by Flag, 295; house in which he was confined, 340; capture of a paper read before the N. Y. Hist. Soc., by John Paulding, Esq., 331-336, 338.
 ANDERSON, John, 286, 293, 318.
 ANDREWS, Wm., Rev., missionary to the Mohawk Indians, 14, 219; Samuel, 79; George W., 208; Robert E., 276.
 ANDROS, Edmund, Sir, 3, 371; demands the charter of Connecticut, conduct at Saybrook, seized and imprisoned, 4.
 ANGELL, Jos. B., 52.
 ANGELTROT, E. C., 142.
 ANNE, Queen, 270, 271.
 ANNALS of American Pulpit, by Sprague, 29.
Annals, 317; annals of, 67, 68.
 ANSTATHER, Robert, General, 150.
 "Anthomians and Families," 321-323, 324.
 Antiquaries, society of, London, 274.
 APPLETON, Nathan, Hon., 10.
 ARTHUR, 378.
 Arctic, 308.
Arctida, derivation of, 84; conveyed to France, 135.
 Architecture, 213.
 Archaeologia Americana, collections and transactions of the American antiquarian society, review of, 351.

- Arctic Sea, 173.
 ARCADE, Geo., 231.
 ARMISTEAD, E., 206.
 ARMISTEAD, Edward, 81;
 John A., 172.
 Army, "Grand American,"
 60.
 ARNDT, Judge, 293; Charles
 P., homicide of, 241.
 ARNOLD, Frederick, 90, 103,
 100, 113, 119, 145, 185, 190-
 205, 273, 277, 294, 295, 331,
 372; a letter from, in 1770,
 119; secret conference with
 Andre, 194; his letters to
 Gen. Schuyler, 277; his
 treason, 294, 295; his watch
 presented to the Com. Hist.
 Soc., 333; letter from Gen.
 Gates, 372; Samuel G., 49;
 Jonathan, Dr., of R.I., 87;
 J. N., 17.
 ARVOVO, 205.
 ARVOR, William M. A., 62.
 ARUNDELL, William, 25.
 ASHE, Lieut., 237.
 Ashford, Ct., 13; in 1774, the
 "Ashford Troop"; patriot-
 ic resolves of, 273.
 ASHCROFT, A. Sir, 227.
 Asia, 6.
 ASPINWALL, 149; Col., 303;
 Thomas, 143.
 Assam, battle of, 47.
 ATAKULLA-KELLA, account
 of, 122, 232.
 ATTLE (cf.), 207.
Attiboro, 282.
 ATWOOD, David, Col., 49; J.
 P., 49, 82, 147, 307.
 AUSTIN, Benjamin, 293; Wil-
 liam, on Geoffrey Chaucer,
 23.
Babastola, 53.
 BABCOCK, Henry, 133; Adam,
 258, 262.
 Baptist Historical Society,
 American anniversary of,
 174.
 Baptists, 355; early griev-
 ances of, 123.
 BACHE, W., on the Franklin
 family, 182.
 BACHE or Beach, Theophy-
 lact and Richard, 74.
 BACON, Nathaniel, 65, 63,
 68, 70, 71, 73, 85, 125, 213,
 230, 349; family of, 319;
 origin of his troubles, 71;
 teaches the Virginians a
 lesson, 73; queries concern-
 ing his descendants, 216;
 his rebellion in Va., 65, 67,
 68, 70, 71, 240; his laws of
Northampton, 63, 131; Lord,
 234, 313; his descendants,
 313; Leonard, Rev., 29,
 46; Prof., 115; Edmund,
 Sir, 91.
 BACKUS, Mr., his mission to
 Congress, in 1774, 129; J.
 C. D. D., 379; Thomas,
 235.
Bad Ace, see Wisconsin
 Heights.
Baffin's Bay, 5.
 BAGNALL, Walter, 176.
 BAILEY, M. T., 143; E. W.,
 116; James W., death of,
 129; Jno., Col., 311; SEAS,
 Rev., D. D., 174.
 BAILLIE, Major, 122.
 BAINS, Corban, Capt., 238.
 BAIRD, Henry Carey, 81.
 BAKER, 337; H. E., 276;
 RICHARD J., 172; Charles
 J., 172; Thomas, 230; Wm.
 E., 335, 337; Remember,
 311; D. S., 17; Edmund
 J., 77.
 BALCH, Ezekiah, Rev., ques-
 ries concerning, 183; John,
 188.
 BALLS, Mary and William,
 25.
Baltimore, Md., 17, 18; Pea-
 body Institute of, 77.
 BALTIMORE, Lord, 72, 297,
 317.
 BALDWIN, Capt., 122; Major,
 122; Luehis, 239; Daniel,
 24, 353; N. B., Rev.,
 174.
 BANCROFT, Geo., Hon., 21,
 23, 31, 63, 63, 142, 145, 155,
 190, 227, 242, 251, 276, 339.
 BANKES, Lydia, of London,
 letter of, 273; queries an-
 swered, 343.
Barbours, 184, 220, 244; Fer-
 dinando Paleologus, in
 mission to, by the Greek
 government, 25.
 BARRANTES, Pedro, 352.
 BARBER, Sarah, 343.
 BARBOUR, Gov., 379.
 BARD, Samuel, 350.
 BARCLAY, Rev., his death,
 14.
 BARENTZ, the navigator, 256.
 BARLOW, Joel, on hasty
 pudding, 25; his "Colum-
 biad" and "vision of Co-
 lumbus," 92, 375; Capt.,
 162.
 BARNARD, Henry, Hon.,
 LL.D., 13, 235; Thomas,
 Rev. Dr., 114; Dr., 341.
 BARNES, Phineas, Hon., 113.
Barnet, Vt., 24.
 BARNUM and Hudson, 144.
 BARNWELL, Col., relieves
 the colonists in N. C.
 against the hostile Indians,
 135.
 Baronets, see America.
 BARRATT, see Morrison.
 BARRE, Isaac, 250.
 BARRELL, Jos., 238.
 BARRETT, Wm., 103.
 BARRIFFE, G1.
Barrington, R. L., 313.
 BARROWS, Horace G., Dr.,
 337, 380.
 BARRY, Wm., 17, 19, 174,
 176; John S., 96; notice
 of his history of Mass., 126.
 BARTINIE, 224.
 BARTSTOW, John, 305.
 BARTHOLOMEW, E. S., 237.
 BARTLEY, 310.
 BARTLETT, John, 256; Hon.
 John R., 63, 93, 143, 173.
 BARTOLD'S Pictures of Euro-
 pe, 52.
 BARTON, Judge, 367; Ira M.,
 13.
 BASKETT, Mark, 55.
 BATHCHELDER, 175.
 BATES, 373, 290, 292; Caleb,
 Esq., notice of, 337.
 BATTLE, Philip, 82.
 Battle of Assumpink, 47.
 BAUPREZ, Louis, 325, 328.
Bay Narragansett, 23.
 BAYARD, Samuel, 23, 374; 236.
 BAYLIE, Robert, 322, 323, 344.
 BAYLIES, William, Hon.,
 337; Francis, Hon., 20;
 Hist. Library of, 337.
 BAYLEY, 323.
 BEACH, Abraham, 369.
 BEALE, Ansham, Col., 184,
 380.
 BEALL, Ninian, Lieut.,
 sketch of, 184, 345, 380.
 BEAMAN, C., C. Rev., 81.
 BEAN, Lieut., 122; Mary Y.,
 Miss, legacy to, 379.
 BEATSON, 156.
 BEAUCHAMPS, Lord, 53.
 BECK, Dr. Theodore Romeyn,
 47; Paul, 110.
 BECKWITH, John, Major,
 150; Henry T., Esq., 49;
 on "Block Island," 370.
 BEDLOW, Henry, 116.
 BEERS, Seth P., 112.
 BEITEL, William, 178.
 BELCHER, Joseph, Rev., D.
 D., 174; Jonathan, 372.
 BELKNAP'S American Bio-
 graphy, 223.
 BELKNAP, Jeremy, 356; 143.
 BELL, Major, 122; Peter, ge-
 ographer, 1772, 189.
 BELLEFOREST, 217.
Belleville, Ill., 17.
 BELLEVUE, Capt., 213; docu-
 ments relating to a passport
 granted Mrs. Bellevue, in
 1776, 231, 232.
 BELLINGHAM, Richard, 225.
 BELLOWS, H. W. D. D., 52.
 BELTER, 379.
 BENEDICT, 177, 397, 333; S.
 G., 241; D., Rev., D. D.,
 174; Erastus, 21, 43.
 BENJAMIN, Park, 288.
 BENNETT, Joseph, 153.
Bennington, Vt., battle of,
 103.
 BENSON, Egbert, Judge, 23,
 53, 374; first President of
 the N. Y. Hist. Soc., sketch
 of, 357.
 BERKELEY, Sir William, 66;
 misuses Bacon, 71; utters
 noble sentiments against
 Indian outrages, 72; 309,
 312, 350.
Bermuda Island, 240.
 "Bermudas," 243.
Bethel, Vt., 24.
 BETHUNE, Rev. Dr., 339.
 BETRAM, Robert, Rev., 243.
 BETHAM, 151.
 BEVAN, Mr., 147.
 BEVERLY, 66, 271.
 BEVERIDGE, Bishop, 309, 370.
 BIBB, 286.
 Bible, first English, printed
 in America, 55.
 Bibliographical query, 312.
 Bibliotheca Americana, 52;
 compiler of, 57.
 BICKLEY, Abraham, 133.
 BIDDLE, Charles J., Major,
 91; on Major Andre, 193-
 204; review of the above
 paper, 288; John, Major,
 353; Thomas, 213.
 BIDWELL, Solomon, 306;
 Marshall S., 48.
 BIGELOW, John P., Hon., 19,
 44, 173; T., Col., 311.
 Bill, dated 1765, 341.
 "Bill of Rights," 150.
Billerica, Mass., 275.
 BILLINGHURST, Chas., Hon.,
 241.
 BINGHAM, William, 84; John
 A., 147.
 Biographical Dictionary, Al-
 len's, 31, 40, 148, 223, 314.
 BIRCH, 178; Robert, 304.
 BIRD, F. W., 148.
 BIRLEY, A., 172.
 BISHOP, Lieut., 122.
 BISSELL, W. H., Hon., 17,
 142.
 BLACK, Mr., 148.
 Black Hawk War, 236.
 BLACKSTONE, Wm., Rev.,
 descendants of, 215, 262.
 BLAIR, Francis P., 222; 160,
 313.
 BLAKE, John Lauris, Rev.
 Dr., 46, 274, 256; Samuel,
 Esq., 77, 233; Mortimer,
 Rev., 46, 333; Jonathan,
 123; Jasper, 274; genealo-
 gy of, 82.
 BLAKENY, Wm., Lord,
 Lieut. Gen., 150.
 BLAND, Theodorick, Col., 227;
 61.
 BLANEY, J. V. Z., 17.
 BLEEKER, Anthony, 23.
 BLENNERHASSETT, Ar., 372.
 BLISS, Sylvester, 2, 19, 20;
 Thomas, early settles at
 Hartford, 3; George, 52.
Block Island, 171, 370.
 BLODGET, Nathan, 311.
 BLOUNT, William, Gov., 214.
 BLUNT, Joseph, 23.
 Board of Trade, Lords' Com-
 missioners of, 57.
 BOCHMAN, Jacob, 54.
 BOGER, Lieut., 231.
 "Bogus," origin of the word,
 215.
 BOLLES, Dame Mary, 250.
 BOLLIN family, 53.
 BOLLING, Thomas, 62.
 BOND, Rev. H. F., 49, 82, 241;
 Prof., 237; Henry, Dr., 116.
 BONAPARTE, once believed
 by some to be the "Ameri-
 can Colonel Oswald," 312.
 DONAVENTURA, St., 336.
 BONTEPIRE, Augustin, 325.
 Book Illustrating, process of,
 300.
 Book covers, how improved,
 280.
 Books printed in the Colonies
 previous to the revolution,
 372; early western, 286.
 BONE, Daniel, 83.
Boothbay, hatter at, 188.
Bordentown, N. J., 302.
 FOREHAM, W., 347.
 FOREHAM, 244, 316.
 BORGHESE, queries concern-
 ing, 215.
 BOSCAWEN, Capt., 104.
 "Boston Newsletter," 254.
Boston, 2, 3, 19, 50, 52, 24, 57,
 60, 61, 122, 128, 158, 188,
 228-230, 269, 273, 275, 363,
 394, 373, 380; arrivals at, 2;
 harbor, 57; history of, 138,
 380; meaning of its Indian
 name, 122, 158, 188; copy of
 a newspaper published in,
 1690, "public occurrences,
 both foreign and domes-
 tick," 228-230; small-pox,
 fires, and the Canadian

- war, 220; statue to the memory of Sam'l Adams, 241; *light* minerals, 313; *War's* "massacre oration," 733; time of the battle of Lexington, 314. *East*, a journal kept at, in 1764, 275. *England*, 315. *Nick*, mint on, 200; history of the watch and police department of, by Darrows, 330.
- BOIRA, L. I.
- BOJARD, Joseph, 325.
- "BOLDINOT'S Star in the West," 136.
- BOUDINOT, Elias, Hon., 73.
- BOULET, Henry, Lieut. Col., 10.
- BOURMAN, 270.
- BOURLEAU, John A., 555.
- BOWDITCH, A. I., 1; review of his "Sabbath Surmises," 223.
- BOWDOIN, James, Gov., 176; his letter to L. Van Lanthen, 31; Prof., 241; College, a legislative grant to, 113.
- BOWEN, Byron W., 49; *Patience*, 152; Francis, 57.
- BOWERS, Lloyd, William, 170; Henry, 115.
- Bovery*, origin of, 43, 159.
- BOWIE, Alexander, Hon., his address on History, 255.
- BOWYER, John, Col., 327.
- BOYD, Mose, 323.
- BOYLE, John, 253.
- BOYLSTON, Zabdiel, F. R. S., biography of; introduced the practice of inoculation, 149.
- BRACKEN, Charles, Gen., portrait of, 43.
- BRACKENRIDGE, H. M., review of the History of the Spaniards in New Mexico, 287; Views of Louisiana, 330.
- BRACKETT, Anthony, 282.
- BRADBURY, James W., Hon., 113.
- "BRADDOCK'S Expedition," Sargent's, 111; 63, 375; Campaign of, 48.
- BRADFORD, William, 86, 123, 219, Alden, 102; Alexander, W., 23; Gambl., Col., 311; Gov., 149, 224, 267; J., 222, 345.
- BRADISH, Luther, Hon., 21, 23, 48, 112, 177, 211, 238, 369.
- BRADLEE, Caleb, Davis, 46, 172.
- BRADLEY, 288, 320.
- BRADSTREET, Simon, Gov., 53, 175, 253; Descendants of, 24; Anne, Mrs., poem of, 91; John, Gen., 84; 146.
- BRADY'S daguerotypes of Washington, 177.
- BRAGG, Philip, Lieut., Gen., 150.
- BRAILSFOORD, 269.
- Bratree*, Mass., History of, 224.
- BRANDT, Joseph, 312.
- BRAXTON, Carter, 241; Inscription on tomb stone of his mother, 242; Geo., 242.
- BRAY, Rev. Dr., 373.
- BRAYMAN, M., 17.
- BRAYTON, George A., 49.
- BREAR, Dan'l., Indian Chief, portrait of, 147, 394.
- BRECK, Samuel, Hon., 1481, 119, 279; valuable service to the Penn. Hist. Soc., 110.
- BRECKINRIDGE, R. J., D. D., L. L. D., 258, 310.
- BRENT, Capt., 66; Giles, 66, 67; 283.
- BRETTELL, T., 340.
- BREWER, Thomas M., 24; Sam., Col., 122, 311.
- BREWSTER, William, Chief of the *Legion*; life of, 287.
- BRIAR, Lieut., 122.
- BRICKENSTINE, H. A., 178; J. C., 173.
- BRIDGE, Judge, 129.
- BRIDGE, William, 237.
- Brigade*, 153; Anniversary, celebration of, 62, 63.
- BRIGHAM, Charles H., 46; Wm., 78, 113, 175.
- BRIARHEAD, 235.
- BRINLEY, Francis, Hon., 10, 45, 274, 305, 337; his library, 305; on the "Art of Printing," 337; George, 235, Thomas, 184.
- BRINTON, Nathan, 172.
- BRISQON, Michael, 234.
- BRISQUEL, Yout, 224.
- British*, N. J., 311.
- British House of Commons*; first American member of, 152; House of Lords, painting for, to represent the departure of "Pilgrim Fathers," 199; Museum, 51; Army, 72; Dominions in North America, History of, printed in London in 1773, 139; forces in America in 1791, a list of, 150; Plantations in America, History of, 192.
- BROADHEAD, 254; John Romney, 23, 31.
- BROEDER, Guilbume, 316.
- BROGDEN, William, 17.
- BROGLIE, Compt'e, 253.
- BROOKS, Capt., 334.
- BROOKS and STEVENSON, 49, 316.
- BROOKS' History of Medford, 32, 223; Charles, 32, 44; Henry M., 45; S. M., 147; Erasmus, Hon., 21.
- Brooklyn*, L. I., 187; Heights, 22.
- "Brother Jonathan," 283.
- BROTHERHEAD'S Ann. Notes and queries, 399.
- BROUGHAM, Lord, 396.
- BROWN'S statue of Washington, 212; John Carter, L. L. D., 94, his donation to the R. I. Hist. Soc., 393; University, 319; Obadiah, 330; John, Col., 198, 199; Mary, pedigree of, 121; Annal, Esq., 226; John, 258, his purchase of the Indians, 192; 933; Leriah, 49; Geo. W., 113; J. Newton, Rev., D. D., 174; Gen., 395; Buckminster, Dr., 337; William H., 15, 17, 142, 235.
- BROWNIE, Sir Thomas, 54; Arthur, 378.
- BROWNING, William, Maj., 150.
- BROWN, Robert, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2939, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2961, 2962, 2963, 2964, 2965, 2966, 2967, 2968, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2979, 2980, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2988, 2989, 2990, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3054, 3055, 3056, 3057, 3058, 3059, 3060, 3061, 3062, 3063, 3064, 3065, 3066, 3067, 3068, 3069, 3070, 3071, 3072, 3073, 3074, 3075, 3076, 3077, 3078, 3079, 3080, 3081, 3082, 3083, 3084, 3085, 3086, 3087, 3088, 3089, 3090, 3091, 3092, 3093, 3094, 3095, 3096, 3097, 3098, 3099, 3100, 3101, 3102, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3106, 3107, 3108, 3109, 3110, 3111, 3112, 3113, 3114, 3115, 3116, 3117, 3118, 3119, 3120, 3121, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3128, 3129, 3130, 3131, 3132, 3133, 3134, 3135, 3136, 3137, 3138, 3139, 3140, 3141, 3142, 3143, 3144, 3145, 3146, 3147, 3148, 3149, 3150, 3151, 3152, 3153, 3154, 3155, 3156, 3157, 3158, 3159, 3160, 3161, 3162, 3163, 3164, 3165, 3166, 3167, 3168, 3169, 3170, 3171, 3172, 3173, 3174, 3175, 3176, 3177, 3178, 3179, 3180, 3181, 3182, 3183, 3184, 3185, 3186, 3187, 3188, 3189, 3190, 3191, 3192, 3193, 3194, 3195, 3196, 3197, 3198, 3199, 3200, 3201, 3202, 3203, 3204, 3205, 3206, 3207, 3208, 3209, 3210, 3211, 3212, 3213, 3214, 3215, 3216, 3217, 3218, 3219, 3220, 3221, 3222, 3223, 3224, 3225, 3226, 3227, 3228, 3229, 3230, 3231, 3232, 3233, 3234, 3235, 3236, 3237, 3238, 3239, 3240, 3241, 3242, 3243, 3244, 3245, 3246, 3247, 3248, 3249, 3250, 3251, 3252, 3253, 3254, 3255, 3256, 3257, 3258, 3259, 3260, 3261, 3262, 3263, 3264, 3265, 3266, 3267, 3268, 3269, 3270, 3271, 3272, 3273, 3274, 3275, 3276, 3277, 3278, 3279, 3280, 3281, 3282, 3283, 3284, 3285, 3286, 3287, 3288, 3289, 3290, 3291, 3292, 3293, 3294, 3295, 3296, 3297, 3298, 3299, 3300, 3301, 3302, 3303, 3304, 3305, 3306, 3307, 3308, 3309, 3310, 3311, 3312, 3313, 3314, 3315, 3316, 3317, 3318, 3319, 3320, 3321, 3322, 3323, 3324, 3325, 3326, 3327, 3328, 3329, 3330, 3331, 3332, 3333, 3334, 3335, 3336, 3337, 3338, 3339, 3340, 3341, 3342, 3343, 3344, 3345, 3346, 3347, 334

- CARR, 190; John D., 317.
Cash Book, 251.
 CASS, L. W., Hon., 43, 823, 827, 838.
 CASTLEMAN, 226.
 CASTLEMAN, M. J., 55.
 CASTLEMAN'S Travels, (See *Chastellux*).
 CASTLEMAN, 215.
 CASTLEMAN, Col., 319.
 Catholic Missions, History of, 75.
 Queens, origin of, 83, 124.
 C. *Catholics*, on the St. Lawrence, 282.
 CAVAN, Edw. of, 51.
 CANTON, 185.
 CANTON, Maria Elizabeth, 53.
 CHALPANT, Jacob, 174.
 CHALPANT, 324.
 CHALKLEY, Thomas, 130.
 CHALKLEY, 227; J., 203.
 CHAMBERS, George, 81.
 CHAMBERS, 319.
 CHAMBERS, L. C., 185.
 CHANDLER, Gen., 129, 337; Thomas Bradbury, D. D., 878.
 CHANNING, Edward T., 57.
 CHANTREY, Sculptor, 143, 212.
 CHAPMAN, C. B., Dr., 147; *See* 147.
Chapman River, 280, 349.
 CHANDON, J. B., Rev., 337.
 CHARLES, L., 18, 221, 270, 271, 317, 370; H., 3, 24, 64, 65, 204, 272, grants charter of Rhode Island, 24; Encouraged at colonists for coining money, 223.
Charles, on South Carolina, 143, 336, 342, 377.
Charlestown, Mass., 7, 20, 23, 83; Burning of, 145.
 CHARLEVOIX, 183, 247, 287.
 CHARLTON, Thomas U. P., 179.
 Charter, of Charles H., 24, 64; granted by Mass., N. H., N. Y., and Vt., 64; Ont., 2, 5, 21; History of, 2.
 CHASE, Joseph, descendants of, of 132.
 CHASTELLUX, Marquis de, 55, 90, 197.
 CHATHAM, Lord, table of, 114.
 CHAUCER, Geoffrey, 26.
 "Chaucer on his door stone sits and sings," 26.
 CHAUNCEY, William, 43; Family, 128.
 CHAUNCEY, 378.
 CHAUTEAUBRIAND, 512.
 CHAUDRILL, 329.
 CHATHAM, B. F., Col., 179.
Chateausse, or Prudence Island, 23.
Chateaufort, Mass., 223; In England, 2.
Cherokees, see Indians.
Chersonesus, 51.
Chesapeake Bay, 67.
 CHEVALIER, 324; Armable, 329.
 Chicago, Ill., 17, 19, 236, 237; *Chicago Land Society*, 15, 142, 143, 144, 237; Magazine, rev., 100, 131.
 CHICAGO, an Indian chief, 237.
 CHICK, Lieut., 122.
 CHILD, Prof., 243; Isaac, 43.
 "Chillicothe Recorder," 347.
 China, adventure to Canton, 152.
 CHIPMAN, Ward, 202.
 Chippewas, 243.
 CHITTENDEN, 243.
 CHODATE, Ruins, 20, 23, 22, 47.
 CHOIX, Prof. of Geneva, 80.
Choptank River, 349.
Chowan River, 164.
 Christ Church, 20.
 Church, Capt., 249; Dr., 204.
 CHURCHILL, Charles M. S., 77.
Cinnabara, origin of, 313.
Cibola, Castle of, 287.
 CLAESSE, Lawrence, 219.
 CLAGGATT, William, 239.
 CLARK, Thos., Capt., 213, 214.
Clarendon, 341.
 CLARK, Jured, Gov., 235; George Rogers, Gen., 235, 333; the founder of Kentucky, 133-170; Elizabeth, 227; Julius T., 49, 82; Nathaniel, his ancestors, 152; Samuel A., 211; on Episcopal Church, 378.
 CLARKE, Elder, and Church under his care, 239; John, procures charter of R. I., 143; Thomas, 225.
 CLAPP, Ebenezer, Jr., 77, 258; his History, 223.
 CLARENDON, Lord, 273.
 CLAUS, Col., 15.
 CLAY, Henry, 117, 212, 219, 256, 286; Monument of, 253.
 CLAYBORNE, 377.
 CLEVELAND, Parker, Prof., L. D., 113; C. M., 143, 241.
 CLEVELAND, George, his family, 153, 282.
 CLINTON, De Witt, Gov., 23, 117, 357, 358; Henry, Sir, 204; James, Gen., 193, 195, 201, 206, 204; Thomas F., Lord, 102.
 COATES, Benjamin H., 81; Joseph, 341.
 Coats of Arms, caution against, 310.
 COBB, Jonath., 341.
 COBBETT, William, 199.
 COCHRAN, Mrs., 277.
 COCKROFT, Caleb, 51.
 COCKEY, J. Paul, 44.
 CODDINGTON, William, 146.
 COFFEE, Gen., 371.
 COFFIN, J., 251.
 COGHESHALE, John, 143.
 COGSWELL, William, 39.
 COHEN, J. L., Dr., 77, 208; Mendez, J., 76.
 Coins, 214, 225, 297, 302; Early American, 225-227; in Washington cents, 322.
 COKE, 373.
 COKERS, 54; E. T., on Andrew's death, 203.
 COLBUT, 342.
 COLDEN, 373.
 COLE, paintings by, 369; Henry S., 353; Isaac, 172.
 COLEMAN, 219.
 COLGATE, Samuel, 174.
 College Words and Customs, by Hall, 256.
 COLLINGWOOD, Admiral, 345.
 COLLINS, 303, Lient., 122.
 COLMAN, Benjamin, Rev., 340; arms and pedigree of, 154.
 Columbia, 21, 153.
 "Columbiad," Barlow's, 92.
 COLUMBIUS, Christopher, 13; song to, 92; bust of, 43, 115, 370.
 COLVAN, Oliver, 341.
 Common Prayer, Book of, 14, 83, 153, 219, 220, 251, 308, 312; first edition in Mohawk, 14, 219, 312.
 Companion, by Alfred Pell, 27.
 CONANT, 183.
 Concord, Mass., 22, 60, 61.
 CONDUCT, Lewis, Dr., 47.
 CONDUIT, 283.
 CONGAR, Samuel H., 21, 47, 210.
 Congress, Provincial, 61.
 Connecticut Historical Society, 17, 13, 43, 70, 335, 336; State, 2, 3, 4, 154; charter, 8; emigration to, 154; River, settlement at, 3; "Georgics," 51.
 CONOVER, Prof., O. M., 49, 82.
 CONRAD, Henry, 81.
 CONSTANTINE, Emperor, 25.
 Constitution of U. S., 57.
 Continental Congress, 51; where first held, 330.
 CONVERSE, Rev. Dr., 316.
 CONWAY, Gen., 392.
 CONY, Judge, 130.
 COOK, Daniel P., his life, 235.
 COOK, O. V., Rev., 241; Thomas M., 273.
 COOPER, John, Fennimore, 47, 139, 205; Joseph T., 370; M., 342; Peter, 21, 133; William D., 176; William F., 117; Judge, 47.
 COPELEY, John S., artist, 62, 275.
 Corporations have neither bodies nor souls, 230.
 CORAM, Thomas, Capt., projects a scheme for colonizing Nova Scotia, 25.
 CORBIN, Hannah, Mrs., 330, 361.
 CORCORAN, W. W., 93.
 CORDIS, Hannah, 157.
 COREY, Giles, 115.
 CORNELL, W. M., 176, 274; on the "clerical and medical professions," 337.
 Cornwall, Theodore Paleologus in, 25.
 CORNWALLIS, Lord, 203.
 CORREZ, letters of, 211.
 CORWIN's catalogue, 57.
 CORY, Ralph, Major, 159.
 COSTER, Lauren, 185, 284.
Cotechy River, 157.
 COTUREN, M. M., 49; history of Woodbury, Conn., 51; Wm., 235; A. J., 303.
 COTTON, 328, 324; Calvin, L. D., death of, 128; Mrs. Ann, 63; John, Rev., 2, 25, 79, 125; arrives at Boston, 3; Rowland, 25, 26.
 Cotton plant, 242; essay on, 255; early culture of, 274.
Count Ernest's River, 122.
 COUNTES OF ELLINGTON, 253.
 Covington, Tenn., 213.
 "Cowboys," 332, 333, 334, 236.
 COX, James P., 143, 241; S. H., Rev., 29; William, 133.
 COXE, A. Cleveland, Rev., 17.
 CRODICK, family of, 41.
 CRAFT, James, notice of, 300; see Craft's journal.
 CRAFT'S Journal, extracts from, 300-302.
 CRAIG, Isaac, 239.
 CRAMER, 350.
 CRAMOISY, 318, 319.
Crampon, N. Y., 294.
 CRANE, Jr., Maj., 311.
 CRAWFORD, 285; statue of Washington, 212.
 CREEL, Joseph, 82, 147.
 CREVEY, Madame de, 197.
 "Crisis," printed in 1754, author of, 80.
 CROCKER, O. C., 118, 147; Samuel L., 46.
 CROGHAN, Maj., letters from during the revolution, 180.
 CROMWELL, 221, 272; Elizabeth, 51.
 CROOKS, James W., 145.
 CROOM, Isaac, Col., 255.
 CROSBY, H., Prof., 143; Alpheus, 47.
 CROSS, Nathaniel, 117, 179, 240; Frances Charlotte, 217; River, 333.
Crown Point, 103, 109.
 CROZER, Samuel B., 174.
 CUESTA, Gen., 139.
 CUMBERLAND, Richard, Esq., 376, 377.
 CUMMINGS, Ariel I., 209; Dr., 170; Preston, 173.
 CURRIE, 257.
 CURTIS, family, 224; Capt., 329; Dane Bates, 67; Jasper, Esq., 24; John, Capt., 372.
 CUSHEA, Thomas, 238, 259; Nathaniel, 343; Judge, 262; William, 115.
 CUSICK, James, 167.
 CUSTIS, George Washington Park, 83; his character and death, 352; George Arlington, 212.
 CUTLER, Dr., 140.
 CUTTS, 283.
 CUTTER, 358.
 DAGGETT, David, Hon., 29; John, 43, 337, 338.
 "Daily American Star," 179.
 DALCHO, Fred., M. D., 243.
 DALE, Thomas, Sir, 89, 271.
 DALLS, J. B., D. D., 370.
 DALLA, George, M., 49, 95, 133, 208; obtains a curious map of Philadelphia, 136.
 DALLING, John, Lieut. Col., 150.
 DALRYMPLE, E. A., Rev., 77, 114.
 DANE & Co., 62, 236.
 DANDRIDGE, 307.
 DANE, John, 153.
Danvers Church Records, 123.
 DANY, Judge, 129.
 D'ARBLAY'S Diary, 281.
 DARDY, John, 150.
 DARLINGTON, William, Dr., 319; gathering of the clan, sketch of tribe, 319.
 Dartmouth College, 20, 46.
 DAVIDSON, Dr., 47.
 Davidson County, N. C., seal of, 179.

- DAVID, John, 84, 159; family, 87, 232.
 DAVIES, Saml., Rev., 359, 360.
 DAVIS, Geo. L. L., 29; Henry, D. D., 174; Isaac, 19, 51, 174; John, navigator, 176; John, 178, 374; John, Lieut., 214; Mercutio, queries concerning, 83; N. S., 17.
 DAVIDSON, 274.
 DAVY, Humphrey, Sir, 358.
 DAVES, Thomas, 238.
 DAY, Luke, 176; Pres., 143.
 DAYTON, William L., 21.
 DEADMAN, 318.
 DEAN, E. B., 141; J. M., 175; John Ward, 29, 46, 275, 287; Stewart, Capt., voyage to China, 172.
 DEANE, Charles, 19, 78; on Hutchinson Hist., 97-102; William M., 280; 207; Frigate, 238, 239.
 DEARBORN, Gen., 335.
 DE LOSCO, on the dollar mark, 245; "So help me God," 251.
 DE PRAHM, 376, 377.
 DEBELT, J., 220.
 DE BRY, 162.
 "Declaration of Independence," 169.
Delaware, Mass., 299.
 DE FORD, William Y., 207.
 DE KALB, Baron, 208; portrait of, 113.
 DELAMARCHE, 52.
 DELANCYS, influential tory family, 331, 332, 333.
 DE LANGLADE, Sieur Augustin, first permanent settler of Wisconsin, recollections of, obtained, 235-297; his early life, his descendants, 295, 324, 325; Charles, 241, 295, 325; early history of, 235, 295, 297; Domible, 235; Louis, Lieut., 296.
 DELANY, Dr., on the cotton plant, 242.
Delaware, 18.
 DE LIGNERY, 295, 296.
 DEMING, Mrs., female pioneer to Pittsfield, Mass., 128.
 DENISON, Daniel, 258; Major Gen., 175.
Dennmark, 7.
 DENNIE, Joseph, 379.
Depos, Wis., 324.
 DEPOT, Wartrace, 117.
 DEFEYSTER, Frederic, 21, 43, 115; Watts, J., Gen., on the Dutch, 115, 151.
 DERMER, Capt., 155.
 "Discovery and exploration of the Mississippi valley," 75.
 DE SOTO, 190, 342.
Des Paines River, 231.
 DE TOQUEVILLE, 176.
Detroit, Mich., 354; horse-fight, 343; garrison of, 169.
 DE VERVILLE, 295, 325.
Devil River, 329.
 DE VONSHIE, history of, 54.
 DE VRIES, Capt., voyages of, 254.
 DREW, Rev., 29.
 DE WITT, Rev. Thomas, D., 21, 23, 48, 177, 211, 8, 9.
 DE WORDE, Wyken, 185.
 DEXTER, Samuel, Rev., Diary of, 79; Samuel, John; reminiscences of, 94; John, 79.
 DEZOS, M., 159.
 DICKINSON, John, author of the "Farmer's Letters," is cleared, 265; Jonathan, 138; Capt., 108, 109.
 DICKSON, Robert, Col., 328; S. H., Dr., 336.
 Dictionary of "Literature, of British and American authors," 75.
 Dictionary, Biographical, see Allen.
 DICKY, 269.
Dighton Rock, purchase of, 233.
 DIMON, James, Rev., 114.
 DINWIDDIE, Gov., 62.
 DISSENTERS, 355.
 DIXON, B. Homer, 21, 62.
 DOANE, Bishop, 222.
Dobbs Ferry, 335.
 DOD, 59.
 DODGE, A. C., donation to the Wis. Hist. Society, 147; George S., Capt., 118.
 DODDSLEY, 377.
 "DOGS," 63.
 Dollar mark, when first used, 122; its origin, 186, 187, 245, 281.
 DONALDSON, John I., 77.
 DOOLITTLE, Amos, 298; J. R., 241.
 Dorchester antiquarian and historical society, report of, 77; sketch of, 181; its benefits, 233; book by Rev. John W. P., 237; meteorological journal, 238.
Dorchester, Mass., 3, 56, 57, 132, 138, 232, 237, 238, 249; removed to Windsor, 3; early schools in, 55, 57, 238; Blake's annals of, 132; meaning of its original name, 188, 249; history of, 223.
 DOREMUS, R. Ogden, 330.
 DOTY, James D., 49.
 DOUGLASS, James, petitions for grant on the coast of Nova Scotia, 23; Dr., 119; Major, 122; B., 119.
 DOUGRIE, Major, 122.
 DOUSMAN, John, 324, 227.
 DOWNER, Dr., 334.
 DOWNING, Sir George, Bart., 159.
 DOWSE, Thomas, 7, 11, 143, 142, 173; Biographical notice of, 7; proposes to give his library to the Mass. Hist. Soc., 7; death of, 11; fund of Mass. Hist. Soc., 143; library, 7, 11, 143, 143; Eleazer, 7; Lawrence, settles at Charlestown, moves to Sherborn, Mass., 7.
 DRAKE, Samuel G., 39, 31, 32, 43, 47, 95, 123, 145, 157, 247, 274, 288, 305, 337, 343; on witchcraft, 32; proposed history of N. E., 95; 1850 edition history of Pestin, 128, 288; portrait of, 288; on Rev. J. Boyce, 343; Richard, 50; Francis, 49, 50; Mrs. John, 59; Sir W. P., 59; John, of Devon Co., 59; Nicholas, 59.
 DRAPER, Latham C., 49, 83, 142, 147, 241, 295, 337, 359, 353; companion to, 83; on Cruise, 241; first settler of Wisconsin, 245, 324; Lieut., 231; John, 184.
 DRAYTON, Michael, 243; W. H., Hon., 265.
 DROWN, Solomon and Leonard, sketch of, 81.
 DRUILLETES, Father, 243.
 DRURY, E. W., 241.
 DRYDEN, 212.
 DUANE, William, Jr., 59, 207.
 DUCHANO, M., 324.
 DUCHARME, Joseph, 325; Laurent, 328.
 DUCHÉ, Rev. Dr., 269, 331.
 DUDLEY, 146; Denn, 19, 29, 46, 47, 79, 175, 237; visit to England, and remarks on genealogical researches in, 19; his paper on the principal towns of Cape Cod, 337; Joseph, Gov., 152, 253; set at liberty, 312; Samuel, Rev., 175; John, 175; James, 11, 175; E. Gerry, 175; Thomas, Gov., 47, 56, 90, 134, 175; poetry of, 56, 90, 143; home of, 175; association, 47; annual meetings, 143, 174.
 DEER, William A., 21, 209.
 DEFFIELD, George, Jr., 379.
 DEKE, John, Sir, 125.
 DUKE OF MARRLBOROUGH, 245.
Dukes County, notice of, settlement of, 127.
 DULANEY, Patrick, 317.
 DUMOND, Alexander, 325.
 DUMONT, A. H., D. D., 116.
 DUNBAR, Asa, Rev., 114.
 DUNCAN, Alex., Maj., 150.
 DUNGLISON, Robert, 240.
 DUNGAN, Edward, 319.
 DUNLAP, John, 221; 212, 316, 357, 358; Robert P., 113.
 DUNMORE, Gov., 168.
 DUPONCEAU, Peter S., 110, 193, 207.
 DUFRATZ, 288, 312.
 DURAND, paintings by, 339.
 DURFEE, Chief Justice, 175.
 DURRIE, Daniel S., 49, 82, 241, 347, 389.
 DURYLE, Peter S., 47.
Dutch, a paper on, by De Peyster, 255 [3].
 Dutch settlement at Hartford, DUTCH OF KENDALL, 298.
Dutchess County, 120.
 DUTTON, Henry W., 288.
 DWIGHT, Pres. of Yale College, 76; Theodore, 339; Hannah, 373.
 DUYKINCK, E. A., 177, 374.
 DYER, Mrs., 321, 323.
 EARLE, John R., 117, 240.
 EARLE, James S., 116.
East Hampton, L. I., 66.
 EASTMAN, Charles G., 24.
 EASTON, John, 171; on King Philip's war, 52; James, Col., 148, 149; Nicholas, 149.
 EATON, Joseph, Lieut., 288; Samuel Adams, 233; 243; J. H., 17; J. M., 77.
 EBBY, the Massachusetts magistrate, 243.
 ECKFELDT, Adam, 3-3.
 EDGLEY, Dr., 138.
 EDWARDS, John, 37.
 EDWARDS, Thomas, 1.
 EDWARDS, family, 152.
 EDWARD, 114, 51.
 EDWARDS, C., 17; Jonathan, D. D., 123.
Edwardsville, Ill., 17.
 EGGLETON, John, 17.
 EGGLETON, 233.
 EICHENBERG, William A., 117, 147, 189, 306, 459.
 ELBRIDGE, James H., Dr., 171, 124.
 ELIOT, Charles Wykes, 73; his history of N. E., 128; Samuel, Prof., 43, 76, 153; Ephraim, Dr., 243; D., 265; Andrew, Dr., 143; 143, 146; John, captures Meach, 148; Bible of, 249.
 ELIOTT, John, Rev., D. D., 79, 98, 171.
 ELIZABETH, (Queen), 59.
Elizabethtown, N. J., 83, 241, 333.
 ELLIOT, Robert, Major, 179.
 ELLIOTT, E. B., 44; P. L., 276.
 ELLIS, George E., D. D., on present at his histories, 255; Rev. Dr., 321; J. A., 147; William Smith, 147; A. G., Gen., 49, 241; Thomas H., Col., 193, 194; family pedigree of, 12, 24.
 ELLSWORTH, Oliver, 37.
 ELY, Ezra Styles, Rev. Dr., 316.
 EMANERICH, 24.
 EMERSON, 345.
 EMMET, Agass, 359.
 Encampment, 175, 151, 315.
 ENDCOTT, John, Gov. of Mass., 56, 135, 146, 338, 280; W. C., 45; W. P., 349; Charles M., 45; "Icar Tree," 338, 380.
England, 19, 60, 63; military tactics of, 60; coins struck for the American colonies, 297-300.
 ENGLAND, William, 123.
English emigration, poetry on, see America; lands, 349.
 Episcopacy, 355; in Maine, 54.
 Episcopal Church, History of, 53; in the American colonies, history of St. John's Church, Elizabethtown, N. J., 378.
 ERPING, Amelius P., Major, 159.
 ERSKINE, William, 231, 268, 271.
 Esquimaux, see Indian.
Esser Institute, 19, 44, 78, 114; Indian relics, 175; frigate, 19.
 Ethnological society, American, report of, 368.
 ETTING, Frank M., Esq., 81, 213, 231.
 Etymological Dictionary of names, 62.
 EVANS, Lewis, 181; 377.
 EVERETT, Edward, Hon., 7, 9, 19, 12, 13, 14, 52, 57, 93, 113, 114, 119, 224, 240, 346; on Dowse Library, 9, 10; on the death of Thomas Dowse, 12, 13, 14; notice of

INDEX.

- his oration on Washington, 93, 179, 240; portrait of, 143; Alexander II., 335.
- EWBANK**, 339.
- "Exp. talent,"** sloop, 152.
- EVANS**, 270, 348.
- EYRE**, William, Rev., 153; Wm., Lieut., 150.
- EYRES**, Kingsmill, 207.
- FABRICIUS**, Dr., 54.
- Facsimiles of autographs, 313.
- FÄHLING**, Walter, Dr., 307.
- "Famulists,"** 321.
- FARMER**, Moses G., 45; 373.
- FARNHAM**, Luther, Rev., on private libraries, 7, 96.
- FARNUM**, Jonathan, 243.
- FARRAR**, Timothy, Hon., 19, 31, 45, 144, 176, 203, 238, 305, 337, 357.
- "Father Abbey's will,"** 58.
- FARWELL**, Hon. L. J., 49; Gov. of Wisconsin, 147.
- FAXTLEBOY**, 381.
- FAUST**, 185, 284.
- FAY**, Jedaiah, Capt., 273.
- FLEATHERSTONHAUGH**, 284.
- FELT**, Jos. B., Rev., LL. D., 20, 31, 41, 173, 192, 214, 227, 229, 279, 290, 318, 373; Massachusetts Currency, 173, 214, 227.
- FELTON**, C. C., Prof., 29.
- Female Suffrage, 330-333; Richard Henry Lee's letter on.
- FENNER**, Gov., 315.
- FERGUSON**, William Boyd, monument of, 224.
- FERLAND**, J. B., Rev., 153.
- FERNANDEZ**, Gonzalo, 352.
- FERRIS**, Capt., 122.
- FIELD**, Benj. H., 48; Richard S., 21, 47.
- FIELDING**, 193.
- FIGANIERIE**, 318.
- FINCHAM** family, 128; Millard, 43; List of, 237.
- FILLY**, Laurent, 325.
- FINLEY**, Dr., 359.
- FISCHBOERN**, Wm., 183.
- FISHER**, J. Francis, 81; Jeremiah, 192.
- Fisheries, the evil results of attempts at monopolies in, 135; pearl, 231, 247.
- FITCH**, Benj., 142; Asa, Dr., history of Washington Co., N. Y., by, 127; Eleazer, C., 122.
- FITZGER**, John, Robert and George, 54.
- "Five Nations,"** see Indian.
- Flag**, the union, 53, 83, 120, 157, 217, 251, 277; meant to, 124; repudiation of its establishment, 17.
- FLAHERTY**, Edmund, 44.
- FLANNERY**, 152.
- FLANNERY**, Henry, 43.
- Florida*, 1, 1, 72, 74.
- Florida*, 1, 1.
- FLETCHER**, John and Thomas, 98.
- FLETCHER**, David, 229.
- FLETCHER**, Richard, 29, 49; George, Lieut., Col., 150.
- Florida Historical Society*, 22, 214.
- FLORIN**, 177, 241.
- FLORIN**, 273.
- FLOWERS**, C. T., 49.
- FLOYER**, Dr., 357.
- FLUCKER** family, 243.
- FOLGER**, 218.
- Fogg**, Francis B., 240.
- FOLKES**, Martin, 229.
- FOLLETT**, B., 241.
- FOLSON**, George, Hon., 21, 177, 254, 303, 338, 380; on Washington's portrait, 177; library, 339; Charles, 19.
- FOOTE**, 314.
- FORBES**, John, 23.
- FORCE**'s American Archives, 336; "tracts," 58, 70.
- FORD**, J. C., 49; G. L., Prof., 288; family, 288; Edward, 147, 148.
- FORREST**, Col., 73, 74.
- Fort Mims*, 347; George, Albany, 245; Chartres, 17; Pitt, 239; Duquesne, 120, 239; Sackville, 139; surrender of, 170; *Amsterdam*, N. Y., 23; Drummer, 64; Washington, 73, 183; Gage, capture of, 139; Nahucke, 166; Necessity, 158; Edward, N. Y., history of, 128, 151.
- FORSTER**, George, 325.
- FOSTER**, Theodore, and family, 81; Charles, 46; Dwight, 19, 173; William, 150; John, 232; H. L., 307; R. I., history of, 81.
- FOUL**, Rev., 340.
- FOWLER**, Samuel P., review of his Life of Harris, 255.
- FOX**, George, 185; gives land for a Quaker meeting house, 133; Joseph, 201.
- For River*, 324.
- FRAGNANI**, Chevalier Joseph, his portrait of Kane 339, 241.
- FRAMPTON**, Dr., 306.
- FRANCE**, Richard, Col., 172.
- FRANCIS**, John W., Dr., 21, 177, 373, 370, 378, 379; on historical worthies of N. Y., 370; Samuel W., ingenious invention of, 378; George, plants the charter oak, 5; E., Col., 311; the hermit, death of, 392.
- FRANK**, M., 118, 241.
- FRANKLIN**, Benjamin, 57, 83, 84, 85, 87, 106, 124, 144, 156, 176, 177, 181, 197, 209, 301, 307, 308, 311, 351; funeral of, 83, 86; portrait of, agent for procuring Walpole's grant, 123; statue of, 144; autograph letter of, 176; was he knighted? 209; copy of his account with Georgia, as their agent at the Court of St. James, 212; inauguration of the statue of, 351; U. S. senator, 236; Walter, 42; William Temple, 209.
- FRANKS**, Jacob, 234, 238, 239.
- FRASER**, Simon, 150.
- FRAZER**, T. Dickerson, 292.
- Frederick Co.*, Md., 317.
- Frederick Town*, Md., 317.
- FRIEMAN**, one of the founders of Mass. Hist. Soc., 143; Rev., missionary to the Mohawk Indians, 14; Samuel, Judge, 129; James, Rev., D. D., 221.
- FREMONT**, John C., 143.
- FRENCH**, Benjamin Vinton, 274; his donation to the Hist. and Gen. Soc., 209; Eli, 205; Jonathan, Rev., 49; War. officers, 122.
- FREY**, Henry, 241.
- FROST**, George S., 276.
- FROTHINGHAM**, Richard, Jr., 46, 143; N. L., Rev., 29, 208; 303.
- FRY**, Jacob, Gen., 241.
- FULTON**, Robert, 212, 358; and Price, 319; the Steam-*Fundy*, Bay of, 156.
- FURGUSON**, Robert, 350; Charles, 44.
- FUTVOGE**, George, 338.
- GAGE**, Gen., 109, 150, 176, 282, 304; at the battle of Lexington; Warren's letter to, 334.
- GAGER & Co.**, John, 191.
- GAILLARD**, 286.
- GAINE**, Hugh, 15, 220, 281, 308.
- GAINES**, Gen., 305.
- GALE**, Levi, 77.
- GALLARNO**, 329.
- GALLATIN**, Albert, 23, 338.
- GALLOWAY**, 207.
- GAMMEL**, William, Prof., 117.
- GARDEN**, Alexander, M. A., antagonist of Whitefield, 248.
- GARDINER**, John, 87; Robert J., 112; John L., 63; Robert H., 255; Dr., 238.
- GARDON**, 315, 380.
- GARNEAU**, F., 333.
- GARNET**, 339.
- GARRETT**, Henry, 172.
- GARRIET**, 215.
- GARRIEPY**, Alexander, 325.
- GAUCA**, Licentiate Pedro, 352.
- GATES**, Horatio, Capt., 314; Gen., 199, 289, 372, 374; appointment of J. Trumbull by, 289-292.
- GAY**, 255.
- GAYARRE**, Charles, 95.
- Gayhead*, 176.
- GAYLORD**, Horace, 16.
- GEE**, Joshua, an author, queries concerning, 26.
- GELASH-MIN**, Hattain, 442.
- Genealogical works, 220.
- Genealogists, American, 320.
- General Assembly, 61.
- General Armstrong, ship, 219.
- "Genius of Oblivion and other Poems," 256.
- Gentleman's Magazine, 50.
- Geographical Society, American, 48.
- GEORGE** I., 297; II., 181, 245, 264, 300; Ode to, 264; III., 61, 182, 212, 261, 273, 293.
- GEORGE**, Samuel K., 77, 237; his donation to the Chicago Hist. Soc., 237; James, 47.
- Georgia*, 190, 248, 311, 373, 377; History of, 190; Dr. Franklin's account with, 1776, 311; Colony of, 3, 3.
- GERARD**, 239.
- German Redemptioners, 274.
- "German Flats"*, 215.
- Germanstown*, 55.
- Germany*, North, 7; Pietists of, 54, 55; emigration to U. S., 52, 64.
- GERRALD**, Joseph, portrait of, 312.
- GERRISH**, S., 340.
- GERRY**, 238.
- GETTY**, James, 172.
- GIBAUT**, Pierre, Rev., 307.
- GIBBES**, R. W., M. D., 280.
- GIBBONS**, William, 282.
- GIBBS**, William, 116; K. B., 43.
- GIBSON**, George S., Jr., Dr., 172; Lydia, 301; Samuel, 301.
- GIFFORD**, Archer, 21, 47.
- GILBERT**, 293; W., 249; Farm, near Ryfield, N. Y., 293.
- GILCHRIST**, Rev., 114.
- GILES**, William, F., 76, 77, 113; Henry, Rev., 142; Thomas T., 180, 286.
- GILL**, I., 61.
- GILLASPIE**, 328.
- GILLESPIE**, J., 17.
- GILMAN**, Moses, Jr., 373; J., Dr., 17; Samuel, D. D., 377.
- GILPIN**, Henry D., 48, 81, 78, 213.
- GIRAudeau**, 292.
- GLADWIN**, Henry, Maj., 150.
- Glasterbury* Centennial, cited on the Staniford Records, 26.
- GLEASON**, Elon, 235; Orre, 379.
- GLEN**, James, Gov., of S. C., his answers to the "Lords of Trade," 376, 377; Genealogy of, 245.
- GLOVER**, John, 196.
- GOADBY**, R., 342.
- GOLTZ**, Hubert, 336.
- GOOCH**, Capt., queries concerning, 182; James and William, 183.
- GOODRICH**, E. T., 235; 286.
- GOODWIN**, 375; Nathaniel, and the Staniford Records, 26.
- GODWIN**, John, 380; family of, 121.
- GOODYEAR**, Stephen, queries concerning, 26.
- GOODYEAR**, Moses, 54.
- GORDON**, William, Rev. Dr., on Revolution, 21, 157, 209, 335; On the origin of "Yankee," 157; Brief sketch of, 209; Lt. Col., 103; Archibald, Major, 150; James, Col., 359; Gen., 359; Timothy, 46; Mr., 54.
- Gordon*, N. Y., 316, 380.
- Gordonsville*, Va., 314.
- GORMAN**, Judge, 129.
- GORMAN**, 286, 374; 374.
- CORRELL**, Lieut., 328.
- GOUGH**, Franklin B., 22, 380.
- GOULD**, Nathan H., 116; 280.
- GOULDING**, GROUT and TWITCHELL, families of, 224.
- GOWANUS**, 22.
- GRAAFFENREIDT**, Baron, 165.
- Grafton*, Mass., 305.
- GRAHAM**, J. D., Lieut., Col., 237; George, Maj., 150; Family, 119.

- GRAHAM'S Monument, 154.
 GRABAM'S *North America*, 223.
Grand Ohio Company, 83.
 GRANDGRANAM, 53.
 GRANT, MRS. 282, 316; James, Lieut. Col., 150; Francis, Col., 150.
 GRASS, Lieut. Col., 122.
 GRATZ, Eufard, letters from (Crogan), 180.
 GRALE, Herman H., 237.
Grace and Creek, Va., 122.
 GRAVEL, Michael, 329, Louis, 324.
 GRAVIER, R. Pere Jacques, Jeant. of Ill., 318; Letter (C. 75).
 GRAY, Francis C., 32, 45, 78; Biographical Notice of 32; James, 157; John, Rev., 174, William, 32; J. C., 11, 46, 208.
 GRAYDON'S Memoirs, 73.
 GREATON, John, Col., 311.
 GREAVES, Rev., cited on Hasty Pudding, 25.
 "Greek Philosophy," Grote's, 48.
 GREELEY, Horace, 288.
Green County, Wis., 147; *Bay*, Wis., tides in, papers relating to, 241; early settlers at, 295, 296; early history of, 321-330; sketch of Grignon, Roy and Follier, Reaume, 327; John Lawe, 328.
 GREEN, Samuel A., M. D., 192, 229; Henry W., 21, 47; Thomas, Rev., 241; T., 229.
 GREENE, Nathaniel, Gen., 22, 187, 196, 198, 239, 311; Sketch of, 197; Welcome A., 49; Albert G., 49, 241; Horace, Prof., 177; on the battle of Bunker's Hill, 145.
 GREENLEAF, Daniel, 293; Joseph, 100; 7.
 GREENOUGH, his statue of Washington, 212. 171.
Greenwich, East, R. I., 23, 24.
 GREGG, John, 172.
 GREGORY, Dudley S., 21, 47.
 GREVILLE, Sir Richard, 167.
 GRIESTE, Marguerite, Miss, 325.
 GRIFFIN, 263.
 GRIFFITH, William H., 172.
 GRIFFITH'S map of Maryland, 67.
 GRIGG, 286.
 GRIGNON, Augustin, 82, 147, 241, 295, 317, 324, 325; recollections of, taken by Draper, 295-297, and 324-333; Charles A., 241; J. R. Pierre, 339; Louis, 3-8; Peter H., 241; Sr., Pierre, 241, 324; sketch of, 323; family, 3-5.
 GRIGSBY, H. D., 107, 239; his discourse on the Virginia convention, 159.
 GRINDAL, Edmund, Bishop, proved to be a Puritan, 242.
 GRINWELL, Charles A., 237.
 GRISWOLD, Rufus Wilnot, Rev., D. D., his death, 283; bequest of, to the N. Y. Hist. Soc., 370; his will, 379; Merville, 379; Chauncey, 379; Rufus, 379; John, 379.
 GROSER, William, Rev., 174.
 GROSVENOR, Seth, his legacy to the N. Y. Hist. Soc., 370.
 GROTE, George, the historian, Greek philosophy by, 48.
Groton, Conn., 87.
 GROUP, Jonathan, his telegraphic queries, 244.
 GRUMLY, John, 182.
 GUYME, John, Hon., inscription on his tomb, 278.
 GUEDVILLE, the hotel, 280.
 GUGNAS, P. Michel, 357.
 GULZOT, 176.
 GUNTER, Geo. W., 143.
 GURNEY, John, 391.
 GUYMORNEAU, J. C., Rev., 307.
 GUYOT, Prof., 43.
 HACKLUIT, 243.
Hadley, South, Mass., 175; Mass., History of, 160.
 HAGUE, William, Rev., D. D., 174.
 HALDINAND, Gen., governor of Canada, 15; Fredk., Lieut. Col., 150.
 HALE, Edward Everett, Rev., 19; Sarah J., 256; Hon. Alma, 52.
 "Halfpenny," 1773, by whom coined, 153.
 HALL, B. H., 24; review of "college words and customs," 253; and Sellers, 249, 220, 281, 308; 311; Nazaretti, 375; Rowland, 335; Peter, Rev., 221; Richard, 345; J. Prescott, 116; Ensign, 2; Richard Clarence, Rev., 17; Robert, Rev., 174; William Taylor, 172; Samuel and Ebenezer, 60, 61.
 HALLECK, Fitz Greene, portrait of, 379.
 HAMBLETON, Andrew, 343.
 HAMILTON, Alexander, Gen., 21, 22, 199, 201, 202, 276, 334, 335; efforts to save ANDRE, 199; on ANDRE'S death, 201, 202; John A., 172; William, 37; Duke, 239; Frederick, Major, 150; friend of Dr. Mason, 356; Col., Gov., of Detroit, capture of by Clark, 169, 170, 333; Schuyler, 53, 283; Report on Manufactures, 171; hist. of the National Flag, 283.
 HAMLIN, E. L., 112.
 HAMMATT, Charles E., Jr., 158.
 HAMMOND, O., 396; Richard, 280.
Hampden, Sidney College, 76.
 HAMPTON, 51, 357.
 "Hampshire folks," ETHAN ALLEN'S letter on, 341.
 HANAN, John, 7.
 HANBURY, 272, 273.
 HANCOCK, John, Gov. of Mass., 55, 109, 121, 153, 212, 213, 251, 324, 327, 289, 292, 301, 350, 374, 390; James, sketch of, by his grandson, 301.
 HAND, Edward, 196, 197.
 HANNAIS, Wm H., 148.
 HANSON, 219; Randolph, 69, 70.
 HARBRY, Capt., 122.
 HARBY, Elizabeth, 51.
 HARRIGNER, 68.
 HARRIOT, Thomas, 162, 163, 164.
 HARLAN, Col., 84.
 HARMER, Gen., 84, 375.
 HARLEY, Robert, 65.
 HAROLD, 298.
 HARPER, John, 394.
 HARRIS, Dr., "he laid the foundation of Encyclopedias," biographical notice of, 125; Charles, 179; Benjamin, 231; Samuel D., Col., notice of, 335; J. Morrison, 76, 77; William T., 37, 128; voyages, author of, 125.
 HARRISON, President, 154, 327, 345.
 HARSEY, 285.
Hartford, Conn., 2, 3, 4, 109; settlement of, 2, 3.
 Harvard College, 27, 31, 60, 87, 238, 264, 395, 340, 351; queries concerning Sir John Davie, a graduate of, 87; and John Rogers, 27; club, 20, 34.
 HARVEY, Gov. of Va., his administration, 377; Matthew, 145.
 HASTINGS, Jonathan, 91; Capt., 122.
 Hasty Pudding, account of, by Joel Parlow, 25.
 HAUCHMANOY, M., 213.
 HAYEN, Luther, 17; Samuel F., 18, 19, 24.
 HAYENS, 47; Skinner, L., Judge, 142.
 HAYENSTRAW, N. Y., 295.
 HAYLAND, William, Lieut. Col., 159.
 HAWKS, Francis L., Rev., Dr., 32, 48, 64, 128, 143, 313; Hist. of N. C., 32, 64; Major, 122.
 HAYES, Isaac J. Dr., 18, 380; on the Esquimaux, 5, 23; David A., 21, 47, 211.
 HAYNE, 204; J. W., 396.
 HAYLAND, George R., 207.
 HAYWARD, Elijah, 45.
 HAZARD, 315; Samuel, 306.
 HAZEWELL, Charles C., 39.
 HAZZARD, Samuel, 370.
 HEADLEY, J. T. Hon., 142, on New York during the Revolution, 21, 22, 23.
 HEALY, George P. A., 106.
 HEAP, George, picture of *Philadelphia*, by, 137.
 HEARD, Sir Isaac, 68.
 HEATH, William, Gen., 311, 334, 337; at the battle of Lexington; relics of, 334.
 HEARD, Learned, 235.
 HECKEVELDER, —, missionary to the Indians, 26, 53, 222.
 HEICH, B. M., 237.
 "Heidel," 58, 322.
 HELME, W. H., Dr., 399.
 HEN, Robert, 65.
 HENCHMAN, Daniel, 55.
 HENCKMAN, Father, queries concerning, 244; reply, 316, 343.
Henrico, Va., 271.
 HENRY, Patrick, Gov., 159, 160, 169, 232, 330, 339, 343; against the Stamp Act, 159; Joseph, L. L. D., 3-6; James, 198; Matthew 35, 77, 210; Morton P., 81; Wm. S., 47; Joseph, Prof., 142.
 HENSLAW, Henry, 237.
 HERBERT, George, on emigration to America, 314; Rev. Dr., 248.
 HERGENDE, John, 81.
Heron Island, 188.
 HERRICK, Edward C., 233; "He try'd to live without her," etc., author of, 55, 91.
 HEWS, 207.
 HEYLYN, Peter, Dr., 215, 349.
 HEYWOOD, S. P., 8.
 HIBBENS, Wm. M., 245, 243.
 HIBMAN, A., Maj., his donation to *Town Hist. Soc.*, 213.
 HIGGINS, V. H., 17, 142.
 HILL'S Expedition against (Quebec), 243.
 HILLOWAY, 259.
 HIMMEL, Anthony, 77.
 HINKS, Samuel, 17.
 HINMAN, D. B., 110.
 HINTON, John Howard, on Major Andre, 263.
 HIRST, Grove, 285.
 Historical Societies, see Alabama; American Baptist; Carolina; Chicago; Connecticut; Dorchester Antiquarian; Florida; Litchfield; Maine; Maryland; Massachusetts; Michigan; Middlebury; Minnesota; Moravian; New Jersey; Newport; New York; Pennsylvania; Presbyterian; Rhode Island; State (Wisconsin); State (Iowa); Tennessee; Virginia.
 Historical Magazine, RICHARDSON'S, 19, 47, 49, 63, 76, 78, 80, 81, 209, 238; recommendations, 19, 78, 81, 209, 338; its American character, 63.
 History of Maine, WILLIAMSON'S, 55.
 History of Virginia, by WILLIAM STITH, 27.
 HITCHCOCK, Edward, Dr., 29, 175.
 HODLEY, Charles J., 32, 95, 101, 335; notice of his *New Haven* Records, 191.
 ROBERT L. Smith, Rev., 333.
 HODGMAN, Edwin R., Rev., 395.
 HODGSON, on some curious MSS., 368.
 HOEBER, Christian R., 178.
 HOGE, Moses D., Rev., 117.
 HOLDEN, Edward, 77, 233, 395; on the veteran clock maker, WILLARD, 395.
 HOLDRY, Capt., 122.
 HOLLAND, 2, 74; company, 167; Park, 112.
 HOLLIS, Thomas, Esq., 229, 298; John, 129; Abiel, 4; William, settles at Windsor, 3; Col. 328; Am. Annals, 289.
 HOLSMAN, D., 47.
 HOLTON, 268; Family of, 54.
Holbrook, Mass., 264.
 HOMER, A., 57.
 "HORESTUS," 293.
 HONORIUS, 227.
 HOOD, Hope, Gen., 239.

- HOOKER, Thomas, Rev., 50; his wife, 2; his wife, 8.
 HOOPER, Rev., 183.
 HOPK, James Barron, Esq., his poem, 132.
 HOPKINS, Rev., 20, 242; on *Justice*, 242; B. F. H., 24, 82; John, 7, 113; Robert, Judge, notice of St. Joseph, 81; Stephen and Esck, 81.
 HOPKINSON, Judge, on Religion, 312; Francis, 62.
 HOPPER, 373.
 HOPSON, Peregrine Thomas, 130.
 HORACE, 137.
 HUBLECK, J. E. Dr., 236.
 HUNGLOWER, Joseph C., 21, 290, 32.
 HOBBS, Introduction of to Am., 174.
 HOSACK, D. Dr., 23, 254; De Witt Clinton's opinion of, 177.
 HOSFORD, E. 248.
 HOSMER, Charles, 235; James B., 237.
 HORTON, 212.
 HORTON, Franklin B., 23, 127, 171; W. M., 241; 32, 380.
 HORTON, George F., 24, 174; H. P., 143; family, 53.
 HOTELL, Joseph, 325, 327.
 HOTCHIN, 324.
 HOTCHIN, Words, cited on Yankee Doodle, 25.
 HOUTHER, 238.
 HOWARD, J. J., 151.
 HOWE, William, Hon., 150; Earl, 53; 314; R. Major, Gen., 196, 197; Matthew, 172.
 HOWELL, Rev. Dr., address of 174; 236, 315, 374.
 HOWLAND, JOHN, "the life and recollections of" by Stone, 224; Benjamin F., 30, 115.
 HOWLAND, 152.
 HOTT, David W., 255; Family, 32; notice of, 255.
 HUBBARD, William, Rev., 252; Indian Wars, 97, 223; sketch of author and various editions of his work, 252, 318; Bela, 276; Gov., 65; Edwin, his ancestral tree, 395.
 HUBBELL, J. S., 172; W. Capt., 289.
 HUBER, 160.
 HUDSON, Henry, Capt., voyages of, 254; 58, 375; Charles, history of *Lexington*, Mass., 32; Hendrick, 23, 31.
 HUBNER, Louis R., 178.
 HUGHES, Archbishop, 143; James M., 34.
 HUGHES, 155.
 HULL, John, 372; his military operations, 225, 226; dowry of his daughter, 226; diary of, 371; Major Gen., 332; surrender of, 374.
 HULTON, Henry, and Capt. Preston, 215.
 HUMBOLDT, Alexander Von, 13; his letter to Hiennan, 214.
 HUME, 197, 273. [222]
 HUMPHREY, John, Dep. Gov., of Wis., 147, 296; of Quebec, 133; of Ill., 236; ways, 375; atrocities in N. E., 228-231; Pechonians, 210, 270; origin of, 122, 186, 254; Thanksgiving, 229; Algonquins, 189, 183, 243, 320; Delawares, 210; "Doages," 63, 67; Esquimaux, manners, customs, government, language and religion, 5, 6, 7; Iroquois, 82, 185, 243; Menomonees, 325, 327, 329; Mohawks, 108; language, 332; Narragansetts, 179; Oneidas, 157, 506; Ottawas, 248, 295; Patuxent, 67; Piscataways, 67, 68, 72, 345; Pequot war, 146, 263; Massachusetts, sketch of, 132-135; Seminoles, 179, 251; Sauks and Foxes, 293; Senecas, 63, 67, 63, 69, 72, 168; Susquehannocks, the fall of, 63-73, 134; Tamorons, 259; Tarratines, 135; Tuscaroras and other tribes of N. C., 151-163; Winnebagoes, 323.
 INGERSOLL, Lieut. Col., 122.
 INGRAHAM, 279, 377. [376]
 INGRAM, David, travels of, initial, middle names, 25; Christian names, 51.
 INOCULATION, introduction of in America, 149.
 INSANITY, statistics of, 52.
 IOWA HIST. SOC., see State Historical Society.
 IRELAND, New, 55.
 IROQUOIS, see Indian.
 IRWIN, Matthew, 325.
 IRVING, Washington, 133, 204, 212; his life of Washington, 183.
 ISLAND, Block, attacked, 23; Prudence, under the jurisdiction of New York, 23.
 ITALY, 22.
 IVES, William, 255.
 JACKSON, 227, 293; Andrew, Gen., 27, 95, 117, 222, 286, 370; his Kitchen Cabinet, 27, 35, 222; Prof. A., 285; Joseph, 148, 241.
 JACOBS, William, B. Rev., 174; John, 325.
 JACOBES, D. C., 276.
 JAMES, George, 312; I., 50, 271; H., 3, 297, 380.
 JAMES RIVER, 71.
 JAMESON, Lieut. Col., 293.
 JAMESTOWN, Va., 71, 192, 271.
 JAMIESON, Col., 333, 335.
 JANNAY, Pierre de, Rev., 307.
 JARVIS, 218; Dr., 44, 254; John, 250; Samuel, L. 23; William B., 49, 82.
 JASON, Robert, Sir, 85.
 JAY, Peter, Augustus, 23; John, 115, 357; Judge, 262; John, 320, 333.
 JEFFERSON, Thomas, 51, 52, 107, 115, 160, 169, 193, 192, 196, 240, 205; editions of his Notes on Virginia, 52; Jacobin club, 52; Portrait of, 107.
 JEFFERSON, Fort, 170.
 JENKINS, M. Courtney, 77.
 JENKS, William, Rev. Dr., 18, 23, 46, 337.
 JENNINGS Estate, 52.
 JENNISON, Samuel, 13, 19.
 Jesuit Letters, 75.
 JOHNSON, Dr., 247, 281, 282; Capt., 122, 152, 252; Andrew, 180; Arbelk, 55; Isaac, 55; Samuel, Dr., 210; Richard, Col., 85; Wm. E., Rev., 257; Wm. S., 399.
 JOHNS, Kenney, 172.
 JOLIET, 233.
 JONES, 186; George, 18; Horatio G., 81, 128, 142, 174; John Paul, 120; Sam., 301; Stephen, 279; William, Sir, 222; George Wymberley, 377; Nathaniel, 211; D. W., 241; David, 239; Hugh, 213; Gabriel, 241, 158.
 JORDAINE family, 54.
 JORDAN, John, Jr., 81; Robert, 54.
 JOURDIN, Joseph, 325, 329.
 JOY, Arad, 147.
 JOYNS, Baker, Capt., 341.
 JUDD, Sylvester, 100.
 JUNEAU, Solomon, 326.
 Kamschatka, 6.
 KANE, Elisha Kent, Dr., death of, 95, 115, 116; portrait of, 241, 339.
 KAPP, Frederick, 100, 211.
 Kaskaskia, Ill., 16, 169.
 KASSON, Mary Ann, 280.
 KAY, J., 312.
 KERE, Lahmen, 368.
 KEELIN, O. A., 288.
 KEITH, William, Sir, 133, 132.
 KELPIUS, John, 54, 55.
 KEMBLE, John, 309.
 KENDALL, Amos, member of Kitchen Cabinet, 27, 122.
 Kennebec and St. Croix, 102.
 KENNEDY, John P., Hcn. 76, 77, 114; reports on the Peabody Institute, 173; James, Col., 150.
 Kenosha, Wis., 147; history of, 241.
 Kensington, 177.
 KENT, 349; Benjamin, 237; James, 23, John, 280; Rebecca, 251.
 Kentucky, 17, 163, 245, 283, 289; items of early history, 108-170; meaning of, 245, 283.
 KENZIE, J. H., 17.
 KEPPEL, Admiral, 185; portrait of Washington, 143; Thomas, Rev., 145; George, Capt., 149.
 KERFOOT, John B., 172.
 KEY, John, 139.
 KEYSER, Charles S., 81, 116.
 KIDDER, Edward, 46; C. 77; Frederick, 239, 337; on the North Carolina Indians, 161-163, 176.
 Kinderhook, N. Y., 108.
 KING, Charles, 23; David, cn hist. of R. I., 145; Henry F., 175; Joshua, Gen., 333; Joshua I., 239; Rufus, 371.
 Kingsbridge, N. Y., 22, 143, 105, 294.
 KINGSBURY, 233; John, Lt. Col., 121, 251. [239]
 KINGSLEY, 240, 270; Prof., Kingston, C. West, 371.
 KINNEIDER, Lord, 212.
 KINNESLEY, Ebenezer, queries concerning, 87.

- KINNICUTT, Thomas, 19.
KINZIE, James, 148.
KIRK and MERCEIN, 318.
KIRKLAND, 167.
Kitchen Cabinet, 27, 222.
KNAPP, Samuel, L., his "Library of American History," 222, 253; Samuel, 253.
KNEELAND, J., 343; and Green, 55.
KNOWLES, Levi, 174; Mrs., 216.
KNOWLTON, genealogy of, 93; Col., 273.
KNOX, John, 339; H., 196, 197.
KNYPHAUSEN, Gen., 104, 153, 191, 199.
KONIG, Jacobus, 234.
KONKAPOT, Levi, Jr., 306.
KOSUTH, 198.
KREGL, J. Rev., 174.
LA BRUN, Abram, 296.
LACLEDÉ family, 82.
LADD, William, 274.
LA DUKE, Baptist, 224.
LAFAYETTE, 130, 131, 198, 199, 212, 298, 299; visits Maine, 130; letter to Dr. Thatcher, 131; education of, 198.
Lafayette Co., Wis., 147.
LA FOREST, 234.
LAGRAL, 324.
LA HONTAN, Baron, 289.
LAKE, Sir Edward, 26; John, 279, 348; Thomas, 29.
LAMB, Charles, 203.
LAMEDINE, James R., 111, 113, 172, 208.
LANBERT, Rodolph de, 51.
LAMMAS, 298.
LAMMOT, 297. [37.
LAMORINIE, J. Bte., Rev., 180.
LANCISI, 359.
Laudolph, PALEOLOGUS, buried at, 25.
LANE, 162; E., 142; family of, 128, 224; Job, 221.
LANGHEIN, John Baptist, 325.
LANGLEYS, 59.
LANMAN, Charles, 333.
LAPHAM, I. A., 49.
LARGEN, 345.
LARNED, Charles, Gen., 333; Sylvester, 338.
LA ROCHE, Dr., 229.
LA ROCHE, P. H., 225.
LA SALLE, 136.
LASSETTES, Peregrine, Maj., Gen., 150.
LATROBE, J. H. B., 44, 77; Osman, 172.
LAURENS, Henry, 289; papers of, 306.
LAWE, Judge, 241, 327.
LAVIGNE, John, 325.
LAWRENCE, 224; William B., 23; Samuel, artist, 144; John, Rev., 288; John, Judge, 195; Bartholomew, 318; Eugene, 48; Charles, 150; T. B., 174; H. K., 49; Family, 288.
LAWSON, 162, 164, 165; A. J., 148.
LEAKE, 297.
LEARE, C. L., 191.
LE BOEUF, Antoine, 325.
LECHFORD'S "Plain Dealing, or news from England," 58.
LEE, Richard, Henry, 160; property of widows voting, 330; Charles, Gen., 373; Charles Carter, 103; L. Collins, Judge, 77; Henry W., Rev., 46; Eliza Buckminster, 29; Bishop, 143; Jas. 263; Henry, Gen., 201; Major, 180; Franklin, 174; L. Collins, 77, 350.
LE COMTE, 308. [149.
LEESIE, letter to Mrs. Polk.
LEET, William, Governor of Conn., 79.
Legislature, Mass., act of, for Libraries, 64.
LEIB, 286.
LEIBERT, Eugene, 178.
LEIGH, Egerton, 259.
LENNI-LENAPE, 58.
LENNOX, Charlotte, Mrs., queries concerning, 215; reply, 281.
LEONARD, Daniel, 55, 159; Lewis, Rev., death of, 171; Ebenezer, Gen., 274; Dexter M., 345; Benjamin, 365.
LENON, JAMES, 333.
LESCARBOT, 349.
LESLIE, George, Rev., 121, 159.
LESTRANGE, Roger, 253.
LEYERETT, John, C. C. of Mass., 56, 77; John, 225, 252.
LEYERING Family, 128, 313, 375.
LEYETT, Francis, cotton plant introduced by, 274.
LE VIGILANT, 156.
LEWIS, 350; Morgan, 23, 289; H. M., 148; Meriwether, 379.
Lexington, battle of, 60, 313, 314; Ky., 253.
LEYDEN, John, the Scotch poet, 339.
LEYMAN, Maj. Gen., 151.
"Libertine," 322.
Library, 93, 224, 310; N. Y. State, 74, 310; New Bedford, free, 64; free, 236.
Liechtenau, missionary station in North Germany, 7.
LILLINGTON, Col., 319.
LILLY, Alonzo, 41, 77, 114.
LINCOLN, Levi, 13, 19; Gen. Benjamin, 257.
LINDSEY, J. B., Dr., 306, 371.
LINGARD, 272.
LINN, William, Rev., 23.
LISLE, Robert, 76.
Litchfield Centry Historical and Antiquarian Society, 112.
Litchfield, Conn., 51.
Little Kan-kan-lin, 327, 329.
LITTLETON and WEST, essays of, 123.
LIVERMORE, George, 8, 19, 49, 115, 143; on the Dowse Library, 8.
LIVINGSTON, 358, 373; Gov., 154; Brackholst, 23; Henry B., 182; John, 182.
LLOYD, 286; Dr., 262.
LOCHER, Franz, on Germans in America, 32.
LOCK, 197; William, 122; J. L., 184.
LOGAN, Geo., Chief Justice, 265.
LONG, 189, 192.
LONG, 57; 1445 B., 172.
LONGFELLOW, 14; Ben, 112, 255.
Long Island, 24, 73, 74, 163.
LOCKWOOD, James H., Judge, 49.
"Lord, by thy spirit, try us," written by whom, 153.
LORD, 21; Nathaniel, 29.
LORING, James Spear, 21, 39, 264, 233, 259, 274, 237, 333, 337; on Dr. Corden, 269; on Samuel Adams, 233, 234; on John 1st, 264, 274; on Warren's birth, p. acc, 337; on relics of Warren, 333, 337.
Loserville, name given to Cincinnati, meaning of, 87.
LOSSING, Benson J., 62, 183, 155, 251, 276, 357.
LOTHROP, Samuel K., Rev., 10, 41, 113.
LOUGHBOROUGH, Lord, 55; John, Dr., 148.
LOUIS XIV., 353.
Louisia, 359.
Louisiana, siege of, 157.
Louisiana, 216.
LOVELL, James, 284, 290, 374.
LOWELL, John, letters of, from Adams and Otis, 257, 264; Charles, D.D., 29, 257, 275.
LOWRY, David, 301.
LOWTH, Bishop, 300.
LOXLEY, Benj. R., 174.
"Loyalists," 117.
LOYD, Capt., 219.
LUCAL, Constable Miguel, 372.
LUDWIG, Hermann, Ernst, 32, 33, 46, 119; memoir of, 33.
LUMPKIN, Jacob, 242.
LUNT, W. P., Rev., 46, 143; his death, 263.
LUSK, J. T., 17.
LUZENSAS, Francis, 296.
Lynn, Mass., 373.
MACHAULT, M., 150.
MACKAY, A. J., 49.
Mackinac, Canada, 295, 328, 329; capture of, 296, 328.
MACKINTOSH, James, Sir, 242.
MACLEAN, —, 47.
MADISON, Francis, 341; Jas., 44, 84, 159, 160, 264.
Madison, Wis., 49; council of, 147.
MAGAW, Col., 73, 183.
Magnalia, by Cotton Mather, 28.
MAGOON, E. L., 379.
MAGULL, Capt., 216.
MAHON, Lord, 193, 205, 288.
Maine, Hist. Society, collections of, 55, 320; sketch of, 76; semi-annual report of, 112; 1 offices of its former presidents, 255.
Maine, 51; Ancient Dominions of, 193; early grants of, for educational purposes, 113; the Dutch of, 256.
MAKEPEACE, William, 46.
MALCOM, Thomas S., Rev., 174.
Malden, Mass., 344.
Manderneck, N. Y., 22.
Manahat Cove, 52.
MANDUIT, 162.
Manhattan, its signification, 23, 58, 88, 89; purchase of, 177.
MANHART, C., 17.
MANNING, 173.
MARION, Sophy, 171.
MARSHALL, J. P., 64.
MARTELLUS, 280.
Mar., a curious French, 57.
MARPLE, T. J., 148.
Marshall ad. Mass., 185.
MARSHALL, Count de, on American death, 105, 201.
MARSHAND, 321, 322.
MARCY, family of, 313; William L., 29, 334.
MARONG, Edward P., 17.
MARQUETTE, 229.
MARRETT, 277.
MARRIAGE, 347.
MARSHNER, William, letter of, 73.
MARSHALL, Captain, 236.
MARSH, J. L., Cutting, 118, 147; D. V., 43; George P., 21.
MARSHALL, 22; Christopher, 50; his picture of, 100; Samuel, 147; T., Col., 311.
MARSLAND, 297.
MARTIN, Capt., 371.
MARTINS, Prof., 199.
Martin's Vineyard, and Boston, telegraph between, 244; under the jurisdiction of New York, 23.
MARTIN, Abraham, 118; Morgan L., 49, 293, 329; Noah, 46; Stoddard, H., 148; Thomas, 290.
MARVELL, 251; Andrew, 243.
MARVIN, J. J., 147; Theophilus R., 44.
"Mary and John," the ship, 57.
Maryland, Indians in, 65-73; books and authors of, 298; early coins of, 227, 297, 298; early periodicals in, 317; Institute of, 73; historical society, 17, 43, 65, 76, 113, 114, 172, 207, 268, 237; reception of George Peabody, 76; donation of Mr. Peabody, 113, 114; report of, 207, 308.
MASON, 343; Lowell, Dr., first Am. doctor in music, 347; Arthur A., 189; Geo., 160, 163; portrait of, 107; George C., 113; Francis, 174; Laman, 20, 44; John M., 28; life of, 353; John Y., 180; James M., 180; J. M., 224; Col., 66, 67, 68, 69; Gen., 147; Capt., 230.
"Massachusetts," 121, 159; title of, 249.
Massachusetts, 3, 54, 55, 56, 59, 60, 92, 93, 97-102, 107, 108, 126, 156, 190, 189, 260, 231, 264, 295, 372; General Court, 3; Bay Colony, 54, 55; Loyalists of, 53; history of, 93; Hutchinson's history of, 97-102; history of, by Barry, 126; currency in, 372; mone in, 159; supplies

- for the army, 240; dispute with N. Y., 244; "General Association," 188; magazine, 38; Province House, 279; Historical Society of, 7, 8, 11, 19, 43, 45, 78, 97, 114, 133, 144, 155, 208, 274, 310, 333; officers, 143; publication fund, 112; Everet's remarks on old English titles-book, 143; its collections of British documents, 208.
- MASSAY, Capt., 282; Eyre, Col., 150.
- MASTER, Thomas, 138.
- MATHER, Cotton, 23, 55, 65, 78, 79, 141, 343; his Magnalia, 23, 243; suggests the practice of inoculation, 141; Increase, 65; Richard, journal of, 223; Samuel, 97.
- MATHEW, George, narrative of, 142-147; Edwards, Gen., 192.
- MATHEWS, 238.
- MATILDA, Lady Caroline, 301.
- Mataponi, meaning of, 103, 240, 284, 310.
- Matwamun Run, 67.
- MATTHEWS, mayor of New York, 73, 74; H., 83.
- MAUNSELL, Jno., Maj., 150.
- MAURY, M. F., Lieut., 306.
- MAVERICK, Antipas, 151; John, 27; Samuel, queries concerning, 27.
- MAXWELL, John S., 172; William, 150; sketch of, 75, 78; his death, 75, 17, 118.
- MAYER, Brent, 75, 174.
- "May Flower," ship, 140.
- MAYHEW, 374; Wm. E., 76, 77.
- MAZYCK, A. H., 306.
- MCCABE, John C., 172.
- MCCAGG, E. B., 17.
- MCCLEARY, C. W., 142.
- MCCLENTOCK, JAMES R., on the "Washington cent," 312-314.
- MCCONNELL, Murray, Maj., 231.
- MCDONALD, 210; Col., 326; Donald, Gen., taken prisoner with his soldiers, 319.
- MCDOWELL, Robert, 237.
- MCDONNELL, R. H., Jr., 179.
- MCDONALD, 237.
- MCGRATH, 357.
- MCKEAN, Thomas, 84.
- MCKEES, John, 112, 113, 188.
- MCMAN, Robert, 297; William, 75.
- MCLEAN, Col., 55.
- MCLIOD, 21.
- MENAL, Capt., 269.
- MENPHEON, John, 311; Jas., 313.
- MENJES, William, 138.
- MENDALL, Bishop, 53, 214, 314, 59; his "Old Churches and Families of Virginia," 314.
- MERRIS, family, 122; Samuel, 79.
- MERSON, Jane, Mrs., letter to Franklin, 176.
- MERE, Alexander B., address by, 275.
- MEIGS, John Jr., 150; J. R., Jr., 120, 211; Lieut. Col., 289.
- MELANCTON, of Bible, 115.
- Medecina, by Alfred Pelt, 27, 56.
- MELLEN, G. W. F., 155; Chief Justice, 255.
- MELVILLE, Thomas, Major, 238; Franklin Statue, inauguration of, 351; "Memoirs of youth and manhood," 57; review of, 351.
- Memorance City, Wis., 206.
- MENZIES, William, 242.
- Mer-Bronjo, 347.
- MERCER, 234; George, Col., 85.
- MERCEY, Col., 158.
- Merchant's marks, use and origin of, 155, 222.
- MERLIAM, E., 54.
- MERRIAM, James W., 357.
- MERRICK, Pliny, 19.
- Merrinack Valley, Researches and Record of, 192, 256.
- MESSAYER, C. M., 307.
- METHAN, George, 213.
- Metropotamia, 51.
- Metapponi Church, 242.
- Mexico, 22; Indians of, 173.
- MIANTONIMON, 143.
- MICHAUX, Pierre, 357, 358, 359.
- Michigan, 274; when and by whom settled, 358, 354; State Hist. Society, see State Hist. Soc.
- Michiganian, 51.
- Michilimackinac, when occupied by an English garrison, 125, 159, 189.
- Micklenburg, resolutions, 160.
- Middlebury, Vt., 64; Historical Society of, 82.
- MIFFLIN, 374; Thomas, 84.
- MILES, Pliny, 330; Master, 27.
- Military books of the Revolution, 60, 61.
- MIL Old Stone, at Newport, R. I., 88, 158.
- MILLER, D. H., 257; Samuel, 28, 556, 357; Lieut. Col., 122.
- MILLIKEN, James H., 172.
- MILLS, Simeon, 49, 82; Wm., Capt., 311.
- Milton, Mass., 86, 235.
- MILTON, Michael, 282.
- Milwaukee, Wis., 49.
- MIXER, Charles, 81; Henry, 287.
- Min-ne-kau-nee, 206.
- Minnesota Historical Society, annals of, 126.
- MIXOT, George, 238.
- MIRICK's History, 152, 380.
- Mississippi, History of, 190; river, meaning of, 183, 222, 223, 293; various names of, 342.
- Missouri, 17.
- MICHELL, Jonathan, 79; Nahum, 63; Dr., 329; "Necessities of American sciences," 358.
- MITFORD, Miss, 60.
- MOCAPACFARLAND, Wm. H., 190.
- "Modern Chivalry," 152.
- MOFFAT, J. C., 47.
- MORA, 54.
- MOHGAN, 131.
- MOGROD, H., 340.
- Mohawk Book of Common Prayer, History of, 14, 219, 312.
- Mohawks, see Indians.
- MOHR, Frederick, 148.
- MOMFORT, Stephen, 55.
- MONAUTON, 58.
- MONCKTON, Brig. Gen. Robert, 150.
- MONCRIEF, Major, capture of, 73, 74.
- Money, Provincial and Continental paper, 279, 319.
- MONEYPENNY, Alex. Maj., 150.
- MONAHAN, Michael M., 240.
- MONTAGUE, William, 20, 335; William H., 20.
- MONTGOMERY, Rich'd., Gen., his marriage bond, 182; Archibald, Lieut. Col., 150.
- Months, when first designated by numbers, 151.
- Monticello, views of, 102.
- Montpelier, Vt., 24.
- Montreal, C. E., 15, 24.
- MONTRESSOR, Col., 113.
- MOON, capture of, 148.
- MOOR, Major, 122; Thoroughgood Rev., 122.
- MOORE, Benjamin, 309; Jas., Col., defeats the Tuscarora Indians, 167; Geo. H., Esq., 14, 21, 32, 43, 177, 209, 254, 370, 379, 390; Gordon's history, 32; T. V., 75, 76; T. W. C., 177, 211; Gen. William, 370.
- Moore's Creek Bridge, the battle of, 319.
- Moravian Historical Society, formation of, 178.
- Moravians, 7; of North Carolina, history of, 288.
- MORGAN, Samuel D., 117; John, Capt., 371.
- MORMOUS, 17, 236.
- MORRIS, 308; Robert, 44, 120, 231, 232; Gouverneur, 23, 254; John B., 76; Captains Charles and Thomas, account of, 84, 216, 217; Chas. M., 11, 119; Anthony, 138; Roger, Lieut. Col., 150; J. G., Dr., 113, 172, 208; Robert Hunter, 211; Col., 300, 381.
- Morrisania, N. Y., 331.
- MORRISON, 242; & BARRETT, supplies for Convention troops, 24.
- MORISON, N. H., 77.
- MORSE, family of, 224; Abner Rev., genealogical works of, 224; C. H., 49, 341, 322, 354; S. F. B., 29.
- MORTON, Albertus, Sir, 91; Jno., 84.
- MOTLEY, J. Lathrop, 18, 190.
- MOTT, Henry, Dr., 357; Valentine, Dr., 357.
- MOULTRE, James, Dr., 396.
- Mount Holly, N. J., 312.
- Mount Vernon, 352.
- MUDGE, B. F., 78; 344.
- MULFORD, I. S., 47.
- MUNFORD, T. Capt., 310.
- MUNSELL, Joel, 95, 127, 223, 238.
- MUNSTER, Hubert de, 150.
- MURDIN, 242.
- MURISON, Thomas, 159.
- MURPHY, Henry C., 31, 254; W. Walton, 276.
- MURRAY, 47, 210, 211; John Lord, Major Gen., 150; Alex., Lieut. Col., 150; Jas., 150; Humphrey, 151; Impey R., 237; Nicholas, 21; Thos., Major Gen., 150.
- Music, first American Doctor of, 341.
- Mutsunee Indians, manuscript of, 205.
- MYERS, Gustavus A., 180; William B., 107.
- MYGATT, Wallace, 147.
- NAGOT, 159.
- NALOGOK, Esquimaux chief, 6.
- Names, Christian, 25, 51; Dictionary of, 62; added, 56; of localities, 77; Suffolk surnames, 223.
- Nantasket, Mass., 57.
- Nanticoke, 18.
- Nantucket, under the jurisdiction of New York, 23.
- NAPOLEON, bust of, 370.
- Narragansett Bay, 313.
- Narragansetts, sachems of, 179.
- Nashborough, Tenn., 180.
- Nashville, Tenn., 370.
- "National Institute for promotion of Science," 93.
- Natural Bridge, Va., 62.
- Nauvoo, Ill., 17.
- NA-YA-TO-SHING, war club of, 241.
- Nazareth, Pa., 313.
- NEALE, genealogy of, 32.
- NEELY, Matthew, 277.
- NEILLE, Edward D., 126.
- NELSON, 200; A., 180.
- Nephew, its use, 153.
- Nepomet Indians, 237.
- Neus River, 165.
- New Abion, Plantagenets, 58.
- New Amsterdam, N. Y., 23.
- Newark, N. J., 21, 322.
- New Bedford, Mass., 64.
- Newburgh, N. Y., 22, 208.
- Newburyport, Mass., 262, 263.
- New England, 54, 57, 58, 69, 63, 64, 65, 95, 128, 153, 260, 278, 279; Primer, 343; merchants, 310; climate, 54; early books on, 58; colonies, 59; history of, 64, 123, 153, 189, 375; coinage of, 214, 225-227, 297; map of, 253; early manners of, 288; relief from Va., 377; Historical and Genealogical Register, 57, 131; editor of, 30, 182; Historical and Genealogical Society, 19, 46, 57, 79, 115, 144, 176, 181, 182, 208, 223, 239, 274, 305, 397, 363-367; officers, 43; depositing Parish records, 79; report of, 176; notice of Rev. Dr. J. L. Blake, 274; meeting, Sept. 2; a plan and survey of ancient mounds of Ohio, 395; report of; donation of books; ALOFSEN's donation, 337.
- Newfoundland, 156.
- New France, 58.
- New Hampshire grants, 236.
- New Haven, Colony Records of, 32, 95, 191.
- New Jersey, 47, 80, 89, 300; female suffrage in, 361-363; Colonial documents of, 210;

- from DeWitt Bowen, 149;
 Memorial to, 149; their in-
 stitutions, 152.
 MASON, S. S.
 MASONRY, Bortine, 241;
 history, 241.
 PINES, portrait of Washing-
 ton, 121.
 MASON, John, 23, 177, 211.
 MASON, his connection with
 the N. Y. Hist. Soc., 254.
 MICHIGAN Indians, 67, 68,
 216, 218; Bert, 72; "Fischer
 of Lake Huron," 116.
 MICHIGAN, 275, 276, 333, 353.
 MICHIGAN, 314.
 MICHIGAN, Mass., in 1775, 107,
 108.
 MICHIGAN, Pope, 213.
 MICHIGAN, 213.
 MICHIGAN, derivation
 of, 11.
 MICHIGAN, 379.
 MICHIGAN, the new Albion,
 queries concerning, 27,
 31, 32.
 MICHIGAN, 32.
 MICHIGAN, N. Y., 334.
 MICHIGAN, Edmund, Sir, 69.
 MICHIGAN, 3, 174, 229, 231, 247,
 257; *Emerson's History of*
 77; in England, 54; New,
 54; Colony, 29.
 MICHIGAN, 61, 240, 270,
 315; vindication of her
 character, 240, 270.
 MICHIGAN, 64.
 MICHIGAN, Edgar A., 32; portrait
 of, 329.
 MICHIGAN on English emigra-
 tion, 243; the earliest date
 of, 251, 314; "modern
 spirit of," in 1729, 59.
 MICHIGAN, 118.
 MICHIGAN, slang, 244; "Truth,"
 author of, 57.
 MICHIGAN, Sarai, Indian curiosi-
 ties, 145; her portrait, 147.
 MICHIGAN, 217.
 MICHIGAN, Gov., 166.
 MICHIGAN, 52.
 MICHIGAN, Mark M., 148;
 Seth, Gen., letters by Thos.
 Allen, 197.
 MICHIGAN MSS., 275, 253.
 MICHIGAN, William, 233.
 MICHIGAN, Alfred, his journal,
 192, 275.
 MICHIGAN, 17, 253.
 MICHIGAN's Colony, 112.
 MICHIGAN, Nicholas, 172.
 MICHIGAN, F. A., 816.
 MICHIGAN, Judge, 241, 229; set-
 tles at Green Bar, 244; edu-
 cation, trade with the Indi-
 ans, marriage, 225; public
 services, 229; Louis B.,
 323.
 MICHIGAN, W. D., 277.
 MICHIGAN, in private hands,
 list of, 278; found, 310.
 MICHIGAN, O., mounds of,
 275.
 MICHIGAN, N. H., 312.
 MICHIGAN, Dr., 257.
 MICHIGAN, Rev., 247.
 MICHIGAN, 67, 68, 71;
 69; history of, 63.
 MICHIGAN, 153, 136, 216;
 John T., 241.
 MICHIGAN, Stacy G., 21, 47.
 POWELL, Samuel, 84.
 POWELL, *History*, sacking the
 garrison at, 130.
 POWERS, 241; J. D., 49.
 POWHATAN confederacy, 66;
 king of Virginia, 271.
 POWHATAN, 14.
 POWHATAN, Gov., 112, 183; on
 Indian lands, 133.
 POWHATAN, Thomas, 151.
 POWHATAN, 357.
 POWHATAN's poems, edited by R.
 W. Gilwell, 25; editions
 of, 50; claudes of, 50, 60.
 POWHATAN, Wm. M., 148.
 POWHATAN, Enoch, 77; Daniel,
 155; J. D., 73; Samuel,
 311; Zadock, 21.
 POWHATAN, 375; Historical
 society of, 269.
 PRESCOTT, A. A., 269; Gen.,
 373; William H., 32, 130,
 306; his histories, 253.
 PRESTON, Capt., 245; Dr.,
 50; 159.
 PREVOOST, Augustus, Major,
 150; James, 150.
 PREVOOST, Geo., Gov., 323.
 PRICE, —, 153.
 PRICE, J. S., 17.
 PRICE, 273.
 PRICE, ship that bore Gen.
 Wolfe, 250.
 PRICE, 242; Thomas, Rev.,
 337; library of, 93, 107;
 MacCoe, 122.
 PRICE, Admiral, surveys
 New England shores, 131.
 PRINGTON, J. A. Dickenson,
 150.
 PRINGLE, Lieut., 123.
 PRINTERS, early, queries con-
 cerning, 185, 234; history
 of, 55, 59.
 PRINTING, invention for, 378.
 PRINTZ, John, Gov., letter
 from Gov. Winthrop, 239.
 PRIOR, 232.
 PROCTOR, Thomas, Col., que-
 ries concerning, 184.
 Propagation society, 14.
 Prospect Hill, 170.
 PROUT, Ebenezer, 342.
 Providence, R. I., 23, 315;
 view of, in 1809, 170.
 Provincials, 56; paper money,
 279, 349; Congress, 61.
 PROVOST, Samuel, Bishop,
 309, 330.
 Providence Island, history of,
 171.
 Prussians, military discipline
 of, 60; regulations, 61.
 PRYCE, J. V. L., 269.
 PRYCE, Abraham de la,
 243.
 PUFFENDORF, 197, 199.
 PULASKI, Count, 239.
 PULLING, Lieut., 123.
 Pulpit, American, annals of,
 25.
 PULSTRETT, David, 20, 46, 115,
 116, 145, 274; 185, 221, 222,
 237.
 Puritanism and Bishop Grin-
 dall, 242.
 PURDIE, 151.
 PURVIANCE, Robert, 17.
 PUSEY, Dr., 51.
 PUTNAM, A. W., 117, 179,
 189, 213, 249; his paper be-
 fore the Tenn. Hist. Soc.,
 214; B. A., 43, 333; Israel,
 Gen., 145, 294; Rufus, Col.,
 311.
 PYNCHON, William, 61.
 PYNCHON, Lieut. Col., 123.
 QUAKERS, 152, 352, 355.
 Quarries, meaning and origin
 of, 216, 247.
 Quebec, C. E., 15.
 Queen Elizabeth, 50, 242.
 QUINCY, Samuel, Rev., que-
 ries concerning, 184; reply,
 248, 249; Josiah, Jr., 354,
 355; Josiah, Sen., 30, 45,
 113, 236; Dorothy, 275.
 QUINCY, John W., portrait
 of, 307.
 Quotation wanted, 343;
 nays, the origin of, 59.
 RAILWAY, 211.
 RALPH, Sir Walter, 64, 89,
 132, 168; his culture of po-
 tatoes, 163.
 RAMSAY, 183; history of
 American Revolution, 223;
 Charlotte, queries concern-
 ing, 215; James, Col., que-
 ries concerning, 281, 232;
 Col., 333.
 RAND, Edward S. Jr., 269.
 RANDALL, Henry S., 118;
 life of Jefferson, 192.
 RANDOLPH, Gov., remon-
 strance of his daughter,
 240, 270; J. W., 159; Ed-
 mond, 169; George W.,
 189; John, 199; Peyton,
 first president Continental
 Congress, 321; Richard,
 letter of, 310; Ryland, 61.
 RANKIN, Therese, 323.
 RANTOUL, Robert, 30.
 RANNEY family, 177.
 Rappahannock River, 71.
 RAUM, John O., 209.
 RAWDON, Lord, on Andre's
 death, 201, 204.
 RAWSON, Grindall, 79; Ed-
 ward, 225.
 RAY, C. H., 17; Isaac, 52.
 RAYNAL, Abbe, 228, 304.
 READING, Alexander, 223;
 Charles, 324, 323; educa-
 tion, marriage, habits, 326;
 first Justice of the Peace at
Green Bay, 327; Noel, 327.
 Record Publications, British,
 49.
 REDFIELD, William C., 99;
 biographical notice of, 139.
 REED, 256; B., 301, 362; Ed-
 ward, 348; Edgar H., 46,
 333; Hodge, 46, 333; Jos-
 eph, 393; J., Major, 150.
 REESE, Andrew, 237.
 REICHEL, Edward H., 173;
 Levin P., 238.
 RED, 57; Capt., 253; letters
 in relation to the flag of U.
 S., 217-219.
 REIDSEEL, Madam, 193.
 Relationship, curious, 280.
 Relics, collecting of, 335; see
 Indian relics.
 "Religious Remembrancer,"
 first religious newspaper in
 the U. S., 247.
 REVERE, Paul, Col., 293;
 paintings by, 69.
 Revolution, Doc. Hist. of, by
 Gibbs, 240.
 Revolution, American, 20, 56,
 60, 61, 62, 73, 81, 102-106,
 107, 117, 147, 159, 160, 168-
 170, 185, 193-205, 206, 209,
 213, 231, 232, 240, 275, 258,
 260, 263, 269-270, 273, 274,
 277, 279, 302, 314, 321-336,
 349; military books of, 39;
 61; an Englishman's ac-
 count of, 102-106; loyalists
 of, 117; origin of, 159, 160;
 the Indians and the Colonies,
 167; life of Gen. G.
 R. Clark, 168-170; sacking
 of the garrison at Powell's
 Hook, 180; fortification at
 Camden, Me., 181; American
 prisoners in England, 185;
 Paine's letter, in 1779,
 206; Gordon's record of,
 209; New Jersey regiments,
 209; Mrs. Bell's pass-
 port, in 1776, 213, 231,
 232; ammunition, in 1776,
 257; maritime courts, in
 1777, 253; distress of the
 army in the fall of 1780,
 260; clothing for the army,
 263-270; satirical verses
 upon the times, 277; ac-
 count of clothing for the
 troops, 311; results of the
 battle at Moore's Creek
 Bridge, 319; capture of
 Andre, 193-205, 331-336;
 "cowboys," 332, 336.
 Revolutionary letters, 73, 81,
 107, 147, 159, 206, 259-292,
 354, 374; letters of Rev.
 Thomas Allen, 177; Cro-
 gran to Gratz, 189; Thos.
 Paine, in 1779, 266; letters
 of Samuel A. Otis, 266,
 270; letters to J. Trumbull,
 on his resignation, 1777,
 289-292, 374; from Gen.
 Gates to Hon. James
 Lovell, 289; Lovell to Gen.
 Gates, 290, 291; Lovell and
 Trumbull, 292, 374; letter
 from Rev. Caleb Wallace
 upon the war, 354.
 REYNOLDS family, 229.
 REYNOLDS, 267, 239; Prof.,
 64; John, 190, 222; sketch
 of Gen. Clark, 163-170;
 Thomas, 148.
 Rhode Island, 63, 93, 145, 146,
 171, 312, 339; records of the
 colony, 63, 93; sketch of
 the early history, 145, 146;
 newspapers of, 171; His-
 torical Society of, reports
 of, 23, 49; history of *Roster*,
 R. I., 81; outline of, an article
 on the "loyalists," 117;
 annual report, books, pam-
 phlets, works of art and
 curiosities, valuable works
 of local history, 170-172;
 resolutions in relation to
 monuments commemora-
 tive of past events, 179;
 report of, Parsons on In-
 dian names, 240, 338; 338;
 a paper read before the, on
 "Black Island," 370.
 RHODES, James, 315; John,
 339.
 RICE, Dr., 275.
 RICH, 316, 346, 347, 373.
 RICHARDS, Gabriel, 333;
 James B., 209; James,
 Rev., 112; James, 232; J.
 M., Rev., 174.

- RICHARDSON, Charles B., 19, 47, 117, 255, 333; James, 147; Joseph, Rev., 238, 337; William A., 145.
Richmond Island, 176.
 RICHMOND, John W., 340.
 RIDLEY, Matthew, 269.
 RIKER, 177.
 RILEY, William, Dr., 17.
 RIPLEY, Philip, 235.
 RISHWORTH, Edward, 245.
 RITCHIE, 56.
 RITTENHOUSE, David, 124; William, Nicholas and Carrett, 124; David, 84.
 RIVERS, Wm. Jas., 393.
 RIVES, William C., 118, 180.
 RIVETT, Esq., 123.
Rivake, signification of, 120, 118; river, 132, 154; Island, 113.
 ROBBINS, Chandler, Rev., 45, 44, 78, 143, 176, 208, 357.
 ROBERTS, David, 24, 45; Arch., 30; John, 302; Robert E., 276.
 ROBERTSON, 212, 218; South America, 223; Archibald, his portrait of Washington, 177, 211; Felix, Dr., 213, 214; Frederick D., Dr., on De Soto's camp, 213; James, 159.
 ROBESON, William P., 21, 47.
 ROHIE, Mercy, 121.
 ROBISON, Gen., 294.
 ROBINSON, 285; Edward, D. D., 30, 48; Conway, 117, 180; Gen., 158; John, Rev., wife of, 132; Prof., 335.
 ROCHAMBEAU, 133, 139, 201.
 ROCHELLAVE, 133.
Rock Creek, 345.
Rock of Dumbarton, 346.
 ROCKSBOROUGH, 55.
 RODGERS, Robert, Maj., 150; Major, 189; William T., 200, 211.
 ROGERS, Capt., 169, 294; Ezekiel, Rev., his escape from England, 148; Henry E., presents rare books to the Conn. Hist. Soc., 333; John, queries concerning, 27, 79; John, Rev., letter from Pemberton, 234, 235; Nathaniel, Rev., 148; N., Major, 311; family of, 344; Ranand, K., 21; memoir of, 189, 223, 279.
 ROGERSON, James, 339.
 ROLETTE, Joseph, 323.
 ROFFE, John, husband of Pocahontas, 62, 89, 270, 271.
 ROLLO, Andrew, Lord, 150, 157.
 Rolls Office, 49.
 ROMAN, J. Dixon, 172.
 ROMER, James, 323, 334, 325.
 ROMEYN, Worthington, 48.
 Romish Hierarchy, 52.
 RONDEL, 327.
 ROOSEVELT, 21.
 ROSES, Judge, 283.
 ROSE, William, 172; Lieut., 123.
 ROSSLER, 138.
 ROSS, Charles, Col., 336; Robert, Maj., 150; James, 49.
 ROSSE, Lord, 306.
 ROUNTREE, Major John H., 49.
 ROUSE, John, Capt., family of, a sketch of his life, 156.
 ROWLAND, Thomas, 353.
 Rowley, Mass., escape of Rogers from England, 148.
 Roxbury, Mass., 7.
 ROY, Joseph, 324, 325; Annable, 235, 324, 325, 330.
 Royal Academy of History, 352; American Magazine, an account of, 90.
 ROYALL, Isaac, Col., 235.
 ROYS, S. H., 148.
 ROZIER, Benjamin, 72.
 RUBLEE, Horace, 49, 82.
 RUDING, 226, 297.
 Rules and regulations for Massachusetts army, 61.
Rumstick Point, origin of the name, 313.
Rumsey of Island, 178.
 RUSH, Benjamin, 359; Jacob, 231; Richard, his "Washington in Domestic Life," 191.
 RUSSELL, Capt., 123; Daniel, family arms of, 153; Edward G., 274; J. L., Rev., 19, 78, 175; Thomas, 233.
Russia, coins of, 235; table of the emperor, 333.
 RUTHFORD, 323.
 RYAN, E. G., 49.
Ryfield, N. Y., 293.
 SABBATH, —, 100.
 SAEPA, Senor, 332.
 SABINE, Lorenzo, 150.
Saco, 133, 134.
SACS, 248.
Sagadahoc, 192.
 SAGAMORES, 322.
 Salem Athenaeum, account of, 175.
Salem, N. C., 288; Mass., 19, 54, 60, 272, 333; N. Y., 334; North, 339; South, 339.
Saltbury, 255; records, 373.
 SALSBUURY, Bridget, 121; Stephen, 18, 44, 173, 357.
 SALLE, Sieur de la, 347.
 SALTONSTALL, G. O., 282.
 SAMOSIT, 132, 134.
 SANDROUTH, Thomas, 213.
 SANDERSON, Robert, 372.
Sandy Hook, 80.
 SANDYS, Edwin, Bishop, 242.
 SANFORD, Giles, donation of to the R. I. Hist. Soc., 339.
Sanguine, 223.
Saratoga, N. Y., 22, 51.
 SARGENT, 94; Daniel, 313; Epes, 243; E. P., 78; Ezekiel, 243; J., 86; Lucius Manlius, 1; Winthrop's "Braddock's Expedition," 11.
 "SASSACUS," or the Indian wife, 56.
 SAUNDERS, Charles, Sir, 250.
 SAUNDERS, Robert, 223.
 SAVAGE, 191, 322, 323; Arthur, 20, 35; E., portrait of Washington, 212, 373; James, Hon., 11, 30, 45, 78, 134, 176.
Savannah, Ga., 274.
Savannah, Va., 334.
 SAXE, J. G., 113; Marshal, 61.
 SCAMMON, F., 17; J. Y., 17.
 SCHAEFFER, J., 23.
 SCHELL, AUGUSTUS, 21, 43.
Schoenectady, N. Y., 14.
 SCHLEY, Thomas, 318.
 SCHMIDT, L. W., 190.
 SCHUCHT, Father, 213.
 SCHOFFER, 185.
 SCHOFFY, John, 240.
 SCHOOLCRAFT, Henry R., 23, 167, 188, 248, 275, 353.
 Schools, free, 56.
 SCHOOTEN, Antoine, 346.
 SCHROEDER, John F., death of, 123.
 SCHUYLER, Col., 14; George L., 276; Peter, Col., 316; Philip, Gen., 185, 251, 291, 372; papers of, idea of uniting the city of New York with the lakes by canals, 276; Philip Pietersen, 316; Van Rensselaer, Maj., 276.
 SCOMBURGH, Duke, 230.
 SCOTT, Gen., 179, 305; John W., 315, 347; Robert, 394; Walter, Sir, 202; marble bust of, 143.
 SCRIPPS, J. L., 147.
 SEABURY, Samuel, Bishop, 220.
 SEARS, David, 11, 143; Edmund H., pictures of the olden time, 30; library, 310.
 SECKER, Bishop, 309.
 SEDGWICK, Catherine, 30; Roderick, 152.
 SEEMULLER, John R., 172.
 Seminole, see Indian.
 Seneca, see Indian.
 Sermons before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 309; before the Trustees for establishing colony of Georgia, 373.
 SERVOSSE, Elias Boudinot, 177, 212.
 Seventy-six, Society of, 81.
 SEVIER, John, Gov., militia of, 117; Gen., 168; John, 121, 350.
 SEVALL, Hannah Hull, weight of, 189, 225; Judge, 184; Jonathan, 159; Prof., 234; Rufus K., 192; Samuel, 275.
 SEWARD, Anna, her poem against Washington, 202.
 SEVELL, Judge, 129, 285.
 SEYMOUR, Thomas H., 235; table presented by the Russian emperor, 336; W. N., 143.
Shackamaxon, treaty at, 177, 178.
 SHACKBURN, Dr., 221, 245, 314.
Shackelford, Va., 278, 280.
 SHACKFORD, Dr., 26.
 Shaftsbury Association, history of, 174.
 SHANNON, John, 150.
 SHARPLESS, 212.
 SHATTUCK, Lemuel, 44.
 SHAW, Lemuel, 10, 11, 30; 298.
Shawmut, etymology of, 122, 158, 188, 240, 272.
 SHAYS, Daniel, 176.
 SHEA, John G., 51, 147, 318; on Catholic missions, 75; on Mohawk language, 202, 258.
Shelogan, Wis., 147.
 SHEDDAN, S. S., 47; Rev., 211.
Shepsot, 192.
 SHEFFIELD, William F., 116; William P., 171; on *Block Island*, 24.
 SHELBY, Gov., 108.
 SHIELDON, Col., 194, 293, 294, 311.
Shelter Island, 184.
 SHEPARD, Jeremiah, 272.
 SHEPHERD, W., Col., 311.
 SHERBROOK, 74.
Sherborn, history of, 354.
 SHERLOCK, Bishop, 300.
 SHERMAN, 211; H. B., 47; Henry, history of the U. S., 192.
 Shillings, "Bogus Pine Tree," history of, 214, 226, 238.
 SHIPMAN, S. V., 49, 82.
 SHIPPEN, Edward, Mayor, house of, 138; Joseph, 138; Philip, 51.
 SHIRLEY, Gov., 156, 221; a brigantine, 55.
 SHOEMAKER, Samuel M., 172.
 "Short Story," authorship of, 321, 324.
 SHURT, Abraham, authority among the Indians, 134.
 SHURTLEFF, Nathaniel B., 19, 30, 45, 143, 351.
 SIBLEY, John Langdon, 58.
 SIGOURNEY, L. H., 30.
 SILLMAN, Benjamin, Prof., 30, 142.
 SIMMS, W. Gilmore, revolutionary letters collected by, 73, 107, 147, 186, 206, 266, 289.
 SIMON, 156.
 SIMSON, 274.
 SIMS, Richard, 176; manual for genealogist, topographer, and antiquary, 30.
Sine Sing, N. Y., 294, 334.
Sincke, country of, 57.
 "SIR HILARY," 50, 60.
 SITH, William, 89.
 Sixth Nation, 167.
 SKINNER, Thomas H., 370; M., 17.
 SKIPPON, Philip, Sir, 125.
 SLACK, S. R., 274.
 SLAP, Major, 123.
 SLOAN, Hans, Sir, letter to Cotton Mather, 142; Geo. F., 172.
 SMEDLEY, Lieut. Col., 123.
 SMETHWICK, John, 243.
Smith's Strait, 5, 6.
 SMITH, 268, 333, 355, 359; history of New York, 254, 282; Azariah, 375; Ballard, 46; Buckingham, on the Royal Academy of History, 352; on Spanish dominion in U. S., 127; C. B., 118; C. M., 312; Col., 205; Elias, 316; Elihu H., 359; Erasmus, 235; Gen., 218; Henry M., 337; John Russell, 191; John Cotton, 30; J. Spear, 76, 77, 267, 281; John, Capt., 270, 279; his schemes of colonization, 134; birth place and age, 313; John Blair, Rev., 359; Joshua

- II. 124, 195; Joshua, at whose house Arnold and Adele met, 295; J. V. C. E. dedication to Mass. Hist. Soc., 8; Josiah, of B. S. Soc., extract of discourse, 7; L. A.; 47; Parson, 61; R. H., 57; R. Carter, 12; R. L., 313; Ralph, 12; Samuel Stanhope, 10; 353; Samuel, 373; Samuel W., 73, 77; Sydney, 2; Thomas, Capt., 79; Wm., 221, 37; William R., Gen., 47; Wm., Jr., 391; Wm. Rudolph, Gen., 241; William, 77, 357; W. P., 77.
Friesonian Institute, 205.
MOOREHEAD, 27.
STYER, Edw. Rev., 43.
STONER, Geo. Wms. Ross, 111.
STONE, Henry the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 3, 9.
"The Stone God," origin of, 24, 24.
SOMMERBY, H. G., 283, 293.
Sons of Liberty, N. Y., 333.
SOPHOCLES, E. II., Prof., 36.
SPALDEN, 295, 296, 323.
Spaulding, Marshall, 139.
"Speech of the goose," its origin, 24.
Spain, see Spain, 22, 43.
Spanish America, see Carolina, S. South.
South Carolina Historical Society, report of documents in the Colonial office in London, papers of Henry Laurens, State appropriation 160, 3, 5.
South Greenland, 3.
South Sea Bubble, 347.
SPADA, Cardinal, 315.
SPALDING, B. B., 13; 274.
SPALLINGS, early discoverer of gold in New Mexico, 287.
SPARKES, 243; Nathaniel, 24; John, Rev., 286; Mrs., 151.
SPARKS, Jared, 19, 63, 142, 142, 21, 295, 241.
SPARKE, Luther, 237; 350.
"Speaker John O'Connell," 52.
"Speedwell" ship, 119.
SPELMAN, 311; Gen., 269; Joanna H., 172; Lieut., 12.
SPRING, John, Maj., 150.
Spring Garden Sea, 6.
SPURGEON, Wm., 241.
SPURWOOD, Gov., 118, 133.
"Spurs concerning," 214, 24.
SPURWOOD, William, 231.
"Spurwood's annals of the American people," 29, 259; Wm. B., 319.
"Spurwood, Wm., Rev., 56.
Spurwood's burning of, by the British, 15.
"Spurwood, Capt. Thomas, 57.
SPURWOOD, 215.
STEAD, V. M. de, 237, 350.
STEADMAN, 21.
STEADMAN, G. H., 153, 153.
STEADMAN, C. C., 117.
STEADMAN, 236.
STEADMAN, Miss, 23.

- TIDD, 333, 334.
 TILSTON, Nathaniel W., 237;
 Edward P., 77.
 TILLOTSON, 378.
 TINKHAM, E. J., 17.
 Tobacco, early use of, 164.
 TODD, 329.
 " Toledo War," 354.
 TOLL, Thomas, 151.
 TOMLINSON, 336.
 TOMOCHICHI, son of, 313.
 TOMPKINS, Gov., 373.
 Tories, 48, 109, 331, 332, 375.
 377; sent to Nova Scotia,
 377; bitter hostilities, 331,
 332.
 TOTTELL, pedigree of, 49,
 50.
 TOWNE, Benjamin, 59.
 TOWNSEND's fleet, 156; A.
 A., 241; J., 23.
 Townsend, West, Vt., 24.
 TRACY family, 380.
 TRASK, 30, 46, 238, 305, 337,
 337; Wm. P., on free
 school in *Dorchester*, 238.
 TRATTEL, Marmaduke, 298.
 TRAVERS, William H., 77.
 TREET, Gov. of *Connecticut*,
 and the charter, 4.
 TRELAWEY, Jonathan, 54.
 TRENCH, Richard Chenevix,
 153.
 TRENT, William, 85, 86.
 Trent River, 155.
 TRENTON, N. J., 21, 47, 209,
 269, 332.
 TRESPOTT, W. H., 303.
 TRESSE, Thomas, and first
 paper mill in America, 1-4.
 TROY, N. Y., 24; *West*, 316.
 TRUBNER, N., 49.
 TRUWORTHY, Mary, 76.
 TRUMAN, Thomas, Major, 63,
 69, 70, 84; trial for the murder
 of Indian chiefs, 72, 73.
 TRUMBULL, 154, 191; his
 Washington, 212; Indian
 wars, review of, 375; Gurdon,
 43; Henry, 375, 379; J.
 Hammond, 13, 75, 235;
 John, 318; his letters,
 289-322; his relation to Gov.
 Hancock, 374.
 TRUST, Jacob, 172.
 TRYON, Gen., 104.
 TUCKER's memoirs of Jarvis,
 250; 169; George, 23; St.
 George, 227; satirical verses
 on revolutionary times, 277;
 Richard, 153.
 TUCKERMAN, H. T., 52.
 TUDOR, William, 57.
 TULLIKENS, John, Major,
 150.
 TURELL, 154.
 TURNAUX and Rich., 53.
 TURNBULL, Nicholas, 274.
 TURNER, 239; W. W., Prof.,
 173; Robert, letter of, 151.
Turtle Bay, 104.
 Tuscara, see Indian.
 " *Tuscarora*," 53.
 TUSKALOOSA, Alabama, 255.
 TWITCHELL family, 224.
 TYLER, oration at James-
 town, Va., 192.
 TYNG, Dudley, 175; Edward,
 Col., 156; Jonathan, 232.
 TYSON, Philip T., 208.
 UHLER, Philip, 207, 203.
 UNDERWOOD, J. C., 80.
Ungava Bay, 6.
 United States, 48, 51, 57,
 64, 192, 291, 316; book cir-
 culation in, 48; constitu-
 tion, 57; German emigra-
 tion to, 52, 64; govern-
 mental history of, 192; first
 newspaper, 228-230, 254,
 280, 316.
 UNKONGOT, 133.
 UPERNAVIK, 6.
 UPHAM, Col., 202; Charles
 W., 45, 114.
 URQUHART, 243.
 USHER, Lieut. Gov., 57.
 VAN BERGEN, S. M., 143.
 VAN BEUREN, Beckman, 357.
 VANBIBBEM, W. Chew, 172.
 VAN BRAAM, Jacob, 119.
 VAN BUREN, Martin, 143.
 VAN CLEEVE, T. D., 209.
 VAN CORTLAND, Col., 331.
 Vandalia, account of, 85,
 124.
 VANDERLYN's "Ariadne,"
 339.
 VAUDREUIL, Philip de Ri-
 gaud de, 150.
 VANE, Henry, his services
 for Rhode Island, 143.
 VANN, John, 325.
 VAN RENSSLAER, Richard,
 313; C. D. D., 370; Ste-
 phen, 276.
 VANSANT, Joshua, 77.
 VAN SANTEN, L., his letter
 to James Bowdoin, 34.
 VAN TWILLER, Gov., 154,
 187.
 VAN VLECK, H. J., 178.
 VAN WART, Isaac, 205, 203,
 313, 320, 333, 334; death of,
 333; capture of Andrew, 331-
 333.
 VARICK, Richard, Col., let-
 ters to Schuyler, 277.
 VARNES, William P., 23.
 VARNUM, 286.
 VATELL, 197, 199.
 VATEMARE, A., 147.
 VAUGHAN, 57.
 VEXNER, Thomas, Wine
 Cooper of Salem, 272.
 Verina, origin of, 55, 89.
 Vermont Historical and Anti-
 quarian Society, 24.
 Vermont, 24, 64, 290, 299, 370;
 Eastern, history of, 64; *Vt.*
 cents, 299.
 Vennounters, the song of the,
 374.
 VERON's memoirs, 52.
 VERPLANCK, Gulian C., 23,
 254.
 VERRAZZANO, 131, 370.
 Verses, satirical, 277; curious,
 152.
 VERTAAUER, 75.
 VETROMILE, Eugene, an "In-
 dian Good Book," 319.
 VIEAU, Jacques and Nicholas,
 324.
 VILE, Egbert L., 211.
 VIGOR, 337.
 VIGNOLA, Jacomo Barozzio
 de, his work on Five
 Orders of Architecture,
 213.
 VILLENEUVE, M., 213.
 VIMONT, P., Barthelme, 58.
 VINCENNES, 169, 170; cap-
 ture of, 334.
 VIXING, Benjamin, 133.
 VINTOX family, 123.
 Virginia, 27, 52, 53, 59, 65, 69,
 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 75, 76,
 85, 270, 271; history of, 27;
 notes by Jefferson, 52;
 Williamsburgh edition of,
 59; an ancient epiphany in,
 85; ancient inscriptions in,
 241, 242, 277; "the Starving
 Times," 242; ode to the
 Virginian voyage, 213;
 Spotswood's MSS., 244,
 286; coins for 2388; early
 prospects of, 377; Old
 Churches, Ministers and
 Families of, 318; conven-
 tion of 1776, 159; Historical
 Society of, 62; report of
 the Executive Committee,
 paintings, death of Pres.
 Maxwell, 106; notice of,
 117; officers of, 180.
 VOLNEY, 558.
 VOSE, Joseph, Col., 311.
 Vulture, 154, 155, 196.
 WADDELL, James, Wirt's
 blind preacher, 280, 314;
 interesting sketch of, 359.
 WADDINGTON, John, picture
 of the "Pilgrim Fathers,"
 149.
 WADSWORTH, Joseph, car-
 ries off the Connecticut
 charter, 4.
 WAINWRIGHT, John, 249.
 WAITE, John, Capt., 244;
 Samuel and Thomas, 341.
 WAKE, 143, 144; Deer, 3, 11.
 WAQUIMACHUR, a sachem, 3.
 WALCOT's New Pilgrim's
 Progress, 242.
 WALDO, Lotin P., 235.
 WALDRON, Richard, 57.
 WALES, Elisha, Capt., 273;
 William, 117.
 WALKER, 377; C. I., 253,
 333; letter of, 337; James,
 190; Pres., 176; Wm.,
 Major, 150.
Walabout, settlement of, 177.
 WALLACE, B. J., 370; Caleb,
 letter of, 177, 334; John
 William, 370, 339.
 WALLER, Littleton, T., 107.
Walloon Bay, 177.
 "WALPOLE Grant," 86;
 Thomas, letter of, 85.
 WALTERS, Col., 333.
 WALTON, William B., 143.
 War of 1812, cause of, 153,
 249, 286, 315, 374.
 WARBURTON, Bishop, 379;
 Hugh, Maj. Gen., 150.
 WARD, Ichabod, Capt., 273;
 John, 152; Roswell B., 235;
 S. D., 17; Townsend, 81,
 112, 213, 249; Wm., 318.
 WARNER, Andrew, 21, 47,
 48; Capt., 310.
 WARRELL, 171.
 WARREN, Joseph, Gen., 20,
 32, 45, 224, 230, 243, 248, 275,
 337, 339-337; inauguration
 of his statue, 224; remains
 of, 243; coat, 275; birth
 place, 337; dress, 338; relics
 of, 333-337; Charles, 179;
 Commodore, 173; C. H., 73;
 John, Mass., 333, 335, 377;
 John C., 333, 335; John, 335.
Wareick, Mass., history of,
 123.
 WASHBURN, C. C., 241, 339;
 Emory, 18, 30, 63; on slav-

- WELLES, Gideon, 235; John, his connection with the Stamford Records, 26; Thomas, Gov., 26.
- WELLINGTON, W. W., 8.
- WELLS, Thomas, 373; William P., 385; William V., 91.
- WELSH, image of king Hendrick, 121; Lieut. Col., 150; Thomas, 343.
- WENDEL, David D., Col., 180.
- WENDELL and PITT, 268.
- WENDOVER, 53, 283; Peter H., resolution to alter flag of the U. S., 217-219.
- WENPAWWECKEN, Susannah, 186.
- WENTWORTH, John, Sir, 170; John, 46.
- WERDEBAUGH, Henry J., 172.
- WESLEY, John, Sunday Service of, 221.
- WESSON, James, Col., 311.
- WEST, early missions in, 307.
- WEST, essays of, 123; Benjamin, 344; miniature of, 319; C. L., 340; Francis, 57; "the Great," 63, 66, 75.
- Westchester Co., N. Y., 331; cowboys of, 332-333.
- WESTCOTE, 50.
- "Western Gleaner," early periodical, 350; books, early, 283; periodicals, early, 258, 350.
- WESTMINSTER Massacre," 64.
- VESTON, Plowden, Charles Jeanet, his *South Carolina* documents, 373; treachery to the Pilgrims, 134.
- West Point, 194, 195, 199, 295, 353.
- Wethersfield, Ct., 3, 23, 250, 348; settled, 3.
- WETMORE, Prosper N., Gen., 80; William S., 116.
- WEYMAN, William, 14, 15, 221; his death, 15.
- Weymouth, Mass., settled, 2.
- WEYMOUTH's voyages, 112; harbor visited, 183.
- WHARTON, 341; Henry, 254; Samuel, 86; Charles Henry, 221, 222.
- WHATELY, Thomas, letters by Gov. Hutchinson, 102.
- WHEATLAND, Henry, 44, 45.
- WHEATON, Henry, 23; life of, 52.
- WHEELER, John, 43, 151; Adam, 176.
- Wheeling, Va., 13.
- WHEELLOCK, Capt., 123.
- WHEELWRIGHT, 145; Deed, 57; Henry B., 46; John, Rev., 245; J., 321, 324.
- WHIPPLE family, 224, 255.
- WHITAKER, 271; Nathaniel, 114.
- WHITCOMB, William W., 115.
- White Pain, N. Y., 22.
- WHITE, Bishop, 273; Daniel A., 19, 35, 73; Henry, 235; John, 162; Memoirs, 229; John, of Dorchester in Dorset, England, 237; Julius, 148; Phiny H., 95; D.E., 208.
- Whiteclay Creek, 359.
- WHITEFIELD, Geo., 356; preaches at *Burlington*, N. J., 301.
- WHITEHEAD, W. A., 21, 209, 210, 300; on "Female Suffrage," 360-363.
- WHITLACRE or Whitecre, Sir Giles, 51.
- WHITING, Nathaniel, 373; C. B., 373; Henry, Maj., 353; Henry T., Gen., 275; John L., 353; William, 46.
- WHITMAN, Levi, 180; Chief Justice, 129; 238.
- WHITMORE, W. H., 46, 112, 221, 337; list of genealogical works, 320; Gen., 343; Edward, 150; Edward, Gen., 87; sketch of, 157; death and funeral, 247; Elizabeth, 51.
- WHITNEY family, 128; Daniel, 241; Frederick A., 224; George H., 224.
- WHITMORE, Thomas J., 46.
- WHITWORTH, 227.
- WIATT, Samuel, T.
- Wicomico River, Md., 221.
- WIENLAND, D. F., 78.
- WIGGLESWORTH, Michael, Diaries kept by, 176; Col. E., 311.
- WIGHTMAN, Elder, 330.
- WILDER, Joseph, 253, 254; James M., 337.
- WILKES, Charles, 23; Capt., 306.
- WILKIE, 379.
- WILKINS, Judge, 276.
- WILKINSON, Jenn'a., preaches, 332.
- WILLARD, Heman, 253; Joseph, 48, 143, 208; Major, 123; Simon, notice of, 305; Sidney, 30, 57; "Memories of Youth and Manhood," 351, 380.
- WILLEY, J. M., 112.
- William and Anne, vessel which carried Wolfe to Quebec, 216, 250.
- WILLIAM, king, 347.
- WILLIAM and MARY, coins struck during the reign of, 297, 380.
- WILLIAMS, Caleb, 315; David, 217; one of Andre's captives, 205, 239; 313, 320, 333, 334; capture of Andre, 331-333; Ezekiel, 325, 329; H. J., 370; K., 230; John E., 48; Jonathan, 358; John, Earl, 115; Jos. R., 276; Roger, 58, 63, 94, 145; "Indian language of New England," 58; treatise on religious liberty, 143; William R., 174.
- Williamsburg, Va., 159.
- WILLIAMSON, Hugh, 23; Joseph, 55; History of *Maine*, 55.
- WILLMAN, A. B., 306.
- WILLIS, William, 46, 112, 129, 176, 255; on death of Albion K. Farris, 129; History of *Maine*, 55.
- WILSON, 358; Franklin, 48, 174; John, 255; Peter, letters of, 47.
- WILTON, Samuel, 335.
- Winchelsea, a frigate, 156.
- WINDEBANK, Francis, Sir, 376.
- Windsor, Ct., settled, 3; history of "Ancient Conn.," 320.
- WINES, 30.
- WINGATE, Joshua, Gen., 129.
- Winn, meaning of, 153, 186, 246.
- Winnibago, lake, 185, 246, 317.
- Winnibagoes, 323.
- Winnipegose Lake, translation of, 153, 186, 246.
- Winnemnet River, 246.
- WINSLOW, Josiah, Gov. of *Plymouth*, 3, 79, 252; goes to Connecticut, 3; John R., 207.
- WINTER, J., 54, 243; 176, 307.
- WINTERBOTHAM, W., Rev., 203.
- WINTHROP, 298; John, Gov. of *Mass.*, 3, 56, 97, 146, 176, 220, 321, 3, 2, 323, 324, 343; history by, 53, 97, 176, 321, 222, 3, 3, 324; letter to *Printers*, 239; the "Short Story," 321-324; B. R., 42, 48, 115; chair given *Mass. Hist. Soc.*, 42; Gen., 229; John, Jr., Gov. of *Conn.*, 19, 79; old book of, 79; Robert C. 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 34, 45, 46, 78, 114, 123, 143, 175, 176, 179, 203, 224, 274, 306, 351; Pres. of *Mass. Hist. Soc.*, 7; on the reception of Dowse Library, 7, 8, 9; letter to Geo. Livermore, 8; remarks on the death of Thos. Dowse, 11, 12; reads letters before the *Mass. Hist. Soc.*, 176; statue to the memory of Franklin, 351; Thomas L., 351; biography of, 173; William, H., 79.
- WIRT's blind preacher, 280, 314, 359.
- Wisconsin Heights, 49, 83.
- Wisconsin Hist. Soc., see State Hist. Soc.
- Wisconsin, Documentary history of, maps and pamphlets, 147; first settlers of, 295-297; number of the first colony, the Sauks and Foxes, colony received by the Indians, 296; quarrels, 297; early history of *Green Bay*, 324-330; marriages and disputes, 327.
- WISE, H. A., Gov., 192.
- Wissahickon, hills of, 55.
- WISWALL, 238.
- Witchcraft, 255.
- WITHERELL, B. F. H., 275, 276, 338.
- WITHERILL, 50.
- WITHERINGTON, 39.
- WITPAIN, John, 133.
- WOGAN, P., 249.
- WOLCOTT, Oliver, 118.
- WOLFE, Gen., vessel carried him to *Quebec*, 216, 250; night before battle, 250.
- WOLLEY, Charles, 371.
- "Woman's Rights," 330-333.
- WOMBLE, Pembroke M., 207.
- WOOD, William, 54, 297; William N., 47.
- WOODBRIDGE, John, writings, 153; Benjamin, 153; descendants of, 244.
- Woodbury, Conn., 51.
- WOODMAN, Cyrus, 46, 49, 83.
- "WOODS, Notes," 51; "Lifepence," 300; Leonard, D. D., 30, 113.
- Woodstock, Ct., 313.
- WOODWARD, Judge, 233.
- WOOLLEY, painter or engraver, 280.
- WOOLLY-HOO-HOO, 53.
- WOOLWORTH, Samuel B., 24.
- WORCESTER, Joseph E., 47.
- Worcester, Mass., 18, 23.
- WORK, Ingoldsby, 273.
- WORMLEY, John, 278.
- "Wormsloe Folios," 377.
- WORTHINGTON, 286.
- WOTTON, Henry, Sir, 91.
- WYAXALL, Capt., 314.
- WRIGHT, 212; D. H., 143; Ellis, 301; Joshua G., *Moore's Creek Bridge*, 319; Stephen, 174.
- WURTSMULLE's Washington, 212.
- WYATT, John, 271.
- WYETHS, 232.
- WYLLIS, Miss, cited on the Charter Oak, 4; Samuel, has charge of the charter to Connecticut, 3.
- WYMAN, Thomas B., 20, 46.
- WYNKOOP, Capt., 185, 207, 277.
- WYNNE, James, 52.
- WYTHE, 160, 169.
- Yankee, 26, 58, 59, 91, 92, 156, 189, 375; first use of, 25, 58, 59, 91, 376; etymology of, 59, 92, 189; Webster on, 156.
- Yankee Doodle, its origin, 26, 59, 86, 92, 124, 221, 279, 314.
- "Yankee Hastings," 59.
- YANKOOS, 59.
- YATES, Bartholomew, inscription on his tomb, 278; Robert, 91; Peter, 92; genealogy of, 245.
- YEADON, R., 303.
- YEKES, John, 333.
- YOAKUM, Henderson, biographical notice of, 82.
- York river, 71.
- Yorkestown, 364.
- YOUNG and OMROD, 308.
- YOUNG, 235; John, Lieut. Col., 150; Phiny, 133; Thomas, Capt., 376; Wm., 281, 309.
- ZANDT VAN, Dr., 22.



TO THE BINDER.

There are no numbers bearing date, from April, 1874, to March, 1875, both inclusive ; and this number, dated April, 1875, follows that dated March, 1874, *in the same volume*, as it would were it dated 1874 instead of 1875.

The perfect Volume III., therefore, will consist of numbers dated January, 1874, February, 1874, March, 1874, Extra for March, 1874, Extra No. II., Extra No. III., Extra No. IV., April, 1875, *Extra, No. V., May, 1875, June, 1875, Extra, No. VI.*

Those referred to in *Italic*, are not yet issued, but will be, in due course.

HENRY B. DAWSON,
Publisher.

